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# AN ENGLISH EXPOSITOUR

Or Compleat

# DICTIONARY: TEACHING

The Interpretation of the hardeſt words, and moſt uſeful terms of Art uſed in our Language.

Cam. e. 671

First ſet forth by *J. B.* Dr. of Phyſick.

Ἐργον γ' οὐδὲν ὄνειδος.

And now the fourth time Reviſed, Corrected, and very much augmented with ſeveral Additions, *viz.*

A new and copious Supply of Words.

An *Index* directing to the hard Words, by prefixing the common Words before them in an Alphabetical Order.

A brief *Nomenclator*, containing the Names of the moſt renowned Perſons among the Ancients, whether Gods and Goddeſſes (ſo reputed) Heroes, or Inventours of profitable Arts, Sciences and Faculties.

With divers memorable things out of ancient *Hiſtory*, *Poetry*, *Philoſophy*, and *Geography*.

By a Lover of th[illegible]

*CAMBRIDGE*,
Printed by *John Hayes*, Printer to the Univerſity, and are to be ſold by *G. Sawbridge* at the Bible on Ludgate-hill, *London*, 1671.

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# THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

*How useful and well design'd an undertaking ( candid and ingenuous Reader ) this present Work, begun by Dr.* John Bulloker, *was in its Original Foundation, will sufficiently appear to those that have well and judiciously perused the first Edition. and in it that copious variety, not onely of words borrowed from Forreign Languages, whether ancient as the* Hebrew, Greek *and* Latin, *or Modern, as the* Italian, French, Spanish, *&c. but also of the proper terms and descriptions both of* Theology, Logick, Philosophy, Law, Physick, Astronomy, Architecture, Husbandry, *and all the rest of the Arts and Sciences, whether Liberal or Mechanick, besides a very great number added in a second Edition: yet upon a serious scrutiny and perusal of the Book, in reference to the putting forth of this present Edition, having noted some words not so properly rendered as they should have been, and likewise many considerable words and terms*

of *Art* wanting; we have endeavoured both to correct what seemed amiss in the Interpretation of any words, and to supply all defects, by adding such as seemed material to be added: and for the benefit of those ingenuous Persons, who haply may have a desire not onely to be satisfied in the meaning of words, but also to make use of them in Writings and compositions of their own, we have also joyned an Index, wherein the vulgar words are prefix'd in an Alphabetical order before the others, as a ready direction for the finding them out. And moreover, since in all sorts of Books there is frequent mention made of the names of such renowned Persons as in the most ancient of times were either adored for Deities, or reverenced as Demi-gods, or at least were ranked in a far higher degree of honour then the ordinary sort of men, we thought it convenient to close up all with a brief Nomenclator, containing the names of the chiefest of the Heathen gods, and those old Heroes so celebrated by Poets and the politest of Writers; and especially such as were the Authours and Inventours of noble Arts and Sciences, so much conducing to the benefit and accommodation of Mankind, together with divers observable things collected out of History, Poetry, Philosophy, and Geography. And thus having laid down the whole design and substance of this present Work, it will

boconvenient to add a few Directions for the bet-
erprer making use thereof: be pleased therefore,
ll dgentle Reader, to observe, that since there are
ial several sorts of words which spring from the
ing same stock, or root, and a large variety of
desir words intended; yet, providing that the Vo-
ng ume be so contracted as not to swell beyond its
tingrefixed limits, we have hereupon purposely
e avoided the using (except very rarely) of
wor more words then one of a sort, knowing that it
befo will be no difficult matter for those that mark
e find well the distinction of the several parts of
for Speech, by their different terminations or end-
of tngs, to conclude, at least after two or three
n tixamples, that if the Verb to Calculate signi-
ed fie to reckon or account, the Verbal Calculati-
or on must signifie a reckoning or accounting:
of hand, on the contrary, if Calumniation signifie
ough slandring, to Calumniate must signifie to
N slander: and if the Adjective Crude signifie
ieftaw, the Substantive Crudity must signifie
roe awnes; and so contrarily. And then care is
Wr to be had in the finding out of words, that the
Orthography or true manner of spelling be not
l Sc mistaken, especially in letters which by the En-
a glish are pronounced alike, as i and y, f and
wi ph; therefore for Hiperbolical look Hyperbo-
f Hical, for Hipothosis Hypothesis, for Hi-
ph dromancy Hydromancy, for Sillogism, Syllo-
lesi gism, for Phisiognomy, Physiognomy; and
ill on the contrary, not Phylosophy, but Philoso-

phy, *and these two last words may serve for an example of such* Words *as are to be Written with* Ph. *and not* F.

*In fine, those vertuous and well addicted Persons, who, rather for* Want *of opportunity then generous inclination, not having had the fortune to attain to the knowledge of any other then the Mother Language, are yet studious and desirous to read those learned and elegant Treatises which from their native Original have been rendred* English *( of which sort, thanks be to the Company of painful Translatours, we have not a few ) have here a volume fit for their purpose, as carefully designed for their assistance: and to such, and onely such, we recommend it, and that with this Benediction.* Live long, *industrious Reader,* advance in Knowledge, and be happy.

*Abaction.* A carrying away by violence.

*Abandon.* To forsake, to cast off.

*Abash.* To cause to blush, or to be ashamed.

† *Abarstick.* An old word signifying insatiable.

*Abate.* To make less, In our Common Law it signifieth, to enter into an inheritance, before the right heir taketh possession, with intent to keep the said heir out of it.

*Abba.* A Syriac word signifying Father.

*Abet,* To help or assist one in evil.

*Abettor.* He that counselleth or comforteth another to do any evil.

*Abbot.* A Spiritual Lord over a religious house of Monks.

*Abbreviate.* To make short, to abridge.

*Abbreviation.* A making short, an abridgement.

*Abdicate.* To refuse or forsake, to renounce. In the Civil Law to *Abdicate* is to disinherit. *Abdication,* contrary to *Adoption.*

*Abduction.* A leading from, a drawing away.

*Abecedary.* The Alphabet; or cross row.

*Abequitation.* A riding away.

*Aberration.* A going astray, or out of the right way, a wandring in wrong, or by-paths.

*Abhorrency.* A loathing, or avoiding out of disdain.

*Abject.* Vile, base, of no estimation.

*Abjudication.* A taking away by sentence or judgement.

*Abjure.* To renounce, or forswear: a term sometime used in Law, when one having committed a capital offence fleeth to a Church, or Church-yard, and chooseth rather perpetual banishment, *viz.* to abjure the Realm, then stand to trial of Law. This Law was instituted by S. *Edward* the Confessour in favour of life, but now is not in use.

*Abjuration.* A renouncing by oath See *Abjure.*

*Ablactation.* A weaning.

*Ablepsie.* Want of sight, blindness, unadvisedness.

*Ablocation.* A letting out for money, a setting to hire.

*Abnegation* A stiff denying.

*Ablution.* A washing off or away.

*Abolition.* A taking away, destroying, or abolishing.

*Abominate.* To hate, loath, detest, abhor.

*Abortion.* The birth of a child before due time, or the destroying in the mothers womb.

*Abortive.* Untimely born.

*Abraham's Baum.* A little tree of the kind of Willows growing in *Italy*, and other hot countreys, bearing round fruit like Peppercorns. It is very hot and dry; and hath a singular property to procure chastity for which cause Physicians have named it *Agnus castus.*

*Abrasion.* A shaving away.

*Abrodietical.* Delicate, or nice in diet.

*Abrogate.* To abolish, to disanull, by publick authority to alter, and make a Law, which was in force, to be of no effect.

*Abrupt.* Broken off.

*Absolve.* To pardon, acquit, or discharge.

*Absolute.* Perfect, accomplished.

*Absolution.* Pardon, requital, forgiveness.

*Absonant.* Of a different sound.

*Abstemious.* Sober, temperate.

*Abstersive.* Cleansing, or wiping away.

*Abstinence.* A forbearing from gluttony, or unlawfull taking other mens goods.

*Abstinent.* Sober, temperate, content with his own.

*Abstorted.* Wrested, or taken away by violence.

*Abstract.* A little book, or short draught of any thing out of a greater; also a term in Logick, whereof see *Concrete.*

*Abstraction.* A taking away.

*Abstruse.* Hidden, secret, not easie to understand.

*Absurd.* Foolish, without any wit or grace.

*Avolation.* A flying away.

*Abyss.* A bottomless pit, any deepness so great that it cannot be sounded.

*Acacia.* A little thorn growing in *Egypt*, out of the leaves and fruit whereof they draw a juyce, or black liquor, which being dried is called *Acacia*, and is very astrictive, or binding.

*Academy.* An University, or great publick School: the name hereof first came of a place in *Athens* called *Academia*, where *Plato* taught.

*Academick.* A Philosopher of the Sect of *Plato.* They acknowledged one God, and beleeved the immortality of souls; *Plato* having learned many things of the *Hebrews*, then the peculiar people of God.

*Accelerate.* To hasten.

*Acceleration.* A hastening.

*Accent* A pressing of the sound more particularly upon one Syllable then another.

*Acceptilation.* A discharging or acquitting by word of mouth.

*Access.* Liberty or power to come to a place or person.

*Accessible.* Which may

approached unto.

*Acceſion.* An addition, increaſe, or augmentation.

*Acceſſary.* He that counſelleth or commandeth another to commit any offence; or comforteth, or hideth him, knowing that he hath committed an offence.

*Accident.* That which happeneth by chance: ſometime it ſignifieth that which belongeth to a thing, and yet is no part of the ſubſtance, as the quantity, quality, and ſuch like.

*Accidental.* Happening by chance: or belonging to an Accident.

*Acclamation.* A crying out to one in token of praiſe or joyfull acceptance.

*Accommodate.* To make fit, to apply.

*Accommodation.* Accommodating, a making fit.

*Accoutrement.* Attire, or dreſſing.

*Accoſt.* To draw near to one, to approach.

*Accrew.* To grow, ariſe, or increaſe.

*Accumulate.* To heap up.

*Accumulation.* An heaping together.

*Accurate.* Curious, exact, ſtudiouſly done.

*Acerbity.* Sowreneſs.

*Acervation.* A gathering into heaps.

*Acetar.* A ſallad of raw herbs eaten with vineger.

*Achieve.* See *Atchieve.*

*Acolaſtick.* Incorrigible, not better by chaſtiſement.

*Acolyte.* A Miniſter ſerving to bring water, wine, and light to the altar.

*Aconitum.* A venemous herb, having a root much like to a Scorpion, and ſhining within like alabaſter. Poets feign, that *Cerberus*, the three-headed dog of hell, being dragged up in a chain of Adamant by *Hercules*, did caſt ſome of his foam upon this herb, whereby it became ſo venemous.

*Acquire.* To get, or procure.

*Acquieſce.* To yield, or agree unto, to reſt ſatisfied with or in.

*Acquiſition.* A getting, or purchaſing.

*Acquit.* To diſcharge, or free one.

*Acquital.* A freeing of one from being guilty of an offence wherewith he was charged.

*Acrimony.* Eagerneſs, ſharpneſs, tartneſs.

*Actæon.* One feigned by the Poets to have been turned into a Stag by *Diana*, for prying into her ſecrets, whence, by Metaphor, any man fancied to wear horns is ſo called.

*Action.* A deed done, or the doing of any thing. In our common Law it ſignifieth a ſuit commenced againſt any man, and is commonly divided into three differing kinds

*Active.* Lively, ſtrong, nimble.

*Activity.* Livelineſs, nimbleneſs.

*Actor.* A doer, ſometime a Player.

*Actuate.* To put, reduce, or bring a design into act or execution.

*Actual.* That which is done or committed.

*Acumination.* A sharpning into a point or edge, a whetting.

*Acupiction.* An embroydering or as it were painting with a needle.

*Acute.* Sharp, witty.

*Adaction.* A driving in violently or by force.

*Adage.* A proverb.

*Adamant.* A precious stone commonly called a Diamond, brought out of *Arabia* and *Cyprus*. It is the hardest of all stones, i so much that it cutteth glass, and yieldeth neither to stroke of hammer, nor fire, for which cause the Greeks name it *Adamas*, which in their tongue signifieth Invincible.

*Adamantine.* Strong, or hard as *Adamant*.

*Adamate.* To love earnestly.

*Adapt.* To make fit.

*Adcorporate* To cling together into one body.

*Address.* To resort unto, or make towards: also to pare and make ready; which we have shortned into *Dress*.

*Addict.* To apply, or give ones self much to any thing.

*Additament.* Any thing added.

*Addition.* An adding, or putting to. In our Common Law it signifieth any title given to a man beside his name, which title sheweth his estate, trade, course of life, and also dwelling-place.

*Additional.* Added to.

*Ademption.* Taking away.

*Adequation.* A making equal, a levelling.

*Adequitation.* A riding towards.

*Adhamation.* A taking hold like a hook.

*Adhere.* To cleave to.

*Adherence.* A cleaving to, or belonging to any thing.

*Adjacent.* That which lieth near to another thing.

*Adiaphorous.* Indifferent.

*Adjourn* To defer, or put off till another time.

*Adjournment.* A term in Law, when any Court is dissolved, and appointed to be kept upon some other time, or at any other place.

*Adjument.* Help, or assistance.

*Adjunct.* A quality joyned to a thing: as heat to fire, coldness to snow.

*Adjure.* To bind by oath, to make one to swear.

*Adjuration.* A swearing, or binding by oath.

*Adjutant.* Helping.

*Adjuvant.* The same.

*Adminicular.* Helpfull.

*Administration.* The doing or handling of a business; or the disposing of a dead man's goods, that made no will.

*Administrator.* The disposer, or manager of a business. He to whom the Ordinary committeth in charge the goods of a man dying without will,

*Admiration.* A wondering, or admiring.

*Admiſſion.* A receiving or giving one leave to enter.

*Admit.* To let in, to allow of.

*Admixtion.* A mingling of things together.

*Admoniſhment.* A warning given one.

*Admonition.* The ſame.

*Ado nai.* An Hebrew word ſignifying Lord.

*Adopt.* To chooſe one to be his ſon.

*Adoption.* The chooſing and making one to be as h s ſon to him.

*Adoration.* A worſhipping.

*Adornation.* A decking or trimming.

*Adriatick ſea.* That Sea that lieth Eaſtward.

*Advent.* A coming. Certain weeks before *Chriſtmas* are ſo called, becauſe then is made in the Church ſolemn preparation for the coming of our Saviour.

*Advental.* A coat of armour.

*Adverſe.* Contrary.

*Advertiſe.* To give knowledge of a thing.

*Advigilation.* A diligent watching.

*Adulation.* Flattery.

*Adulatory.* Which flattereth.

*Adulterate.* To corrupt or counterfeit.

*Adumbration.* A ſhadowing.

*Aduncous.* Crooked, or bent like an hook.

*Aduncity.* Hookedneſs.

*Advocate.* He that pleadeth for another.

*Advouſon.* The right which a man and his heirs have to preſent a Clerk to the Ordinary to be admitted to a Spiritual Benefice when it becometh void.

*Aduſt* Burnt, ſcorched.

*Aduſtion.* A burning.

*Adventitious.* That cometh by chance, or by the by.

*Advertency.* Heed, diligence, carefulneſs.

*Ad unguem.* At his fingers ends, perfectly

*Ædile.* An Officer, among the ancient *Romans*, who had charge to ſee, that Temples, private houſes, and highways were kept in good reparation.

*Aëry.* See *Airy.*

*Aërial.* Airy, or of the air.

*Ægipan.* A Poetical word ſignifying a monſter, having the body of a man and legs like a Goat.

*Æneator.* A trumpeter.

*Æquanimity.* See *Equanimity.*

*Æquator.* See *Equator.*

*Æſtivate.* To keep the ſummer in this or that place.

*Æthereal.* Belonging to the ſky, heavenly.

*Affability.* Courteſie in ſpeech, gentleneſs, kindneſs.

*Affectation.* Too much curioſity, an extreme labouring without diſcretion to imitate another, or do any thing well.

*Affli-*

*Affectionate.* Bearing a good will to, having an affection.

*Affidavit.* An affirmation of somewhat upon oath.

*Affiance.* Truſt, confidence.

*Affianced.* Betrothed.

*Affinity.* Kindred by marriage; sometime likeneſs, or agreement.

*Affirmative.* Which affirmeth.

*Affluence.* Plenty, abundance.

*Affix.* To faſten, or joyn unto.

*Afforeſt.* To turn (Land) to Foreſt.

*Affront.* To come boldly before one, to look boldly in ones face.

*Africa.* One of the three parts of the world; lying toward the South: herein is *Barbary* and all *Æthiope* contained. It is called *Africa* of the Greek word *Phrice*, which ſignifieth Cold; and the particle A, which in that language, being placed before a word, changeth the ſenſe thereof: ſo that *Africa* ſignifieth a Countrey hot, or without cold.

*Agarick.* A kind of muſhrome or toadſtool, of great account in Phyſick. It groweth upon the Larch-tree in *Italy*, and is white, light, brittle, and ſpongeous. It expelleth cold flegm and groſs raw humours out of the body, opening obſtructions of the Liver, and by this means amendeth an evil colour.

*Aghaſt.* Amazed with fear, diſmaid.

*Agent.* A doer, or medler in a matter.

*Agglutination.* A gluing, or joyning unto.

*Aggravate.* To make any thing in words more grievous, heavier, or worſe then it is.

*Aggravation.* A ſtretching, or amplifying of things to the worſt, or utmoſt. The laſt and moſt direfull excommunication of offenders.

*Aggerate.* To heap up.

*Aggregate.* To aſſemble, or gather together.

*Aggreſſion.* A going to: alſo a ſetting upon.

*Agile.* Nimble.

*Agility.* Nimbleneſs.

*Aginator.* A retailer of ſmall wares.

*Agitation.* A ſhaking, jogging, or moving.

*Agitator.* One that beſtirreth himſelf buſily in any affair.

*Agnation.* A being of kin by the fathers ſide.

*Agnition.* Knowledge, acknowledgement.

*Agnize.* To acknowledge.

*Agnus caſtus.* See *Abrahams baum* before.

*Agonalia.* Certain feaſts among the ancients; at which were exerciſed all ſorts of games; which ſhewed ſtrength and activity.

*Agonotheta.* A judge in ſuch kind of exerciſes.

*Agony.* A torment of body and mind, great fear and trembling.

*Agriculture.* Tillage of land, husbandry.

* *Ail.* To be ſick or diſeaſed, whence our queſtion, What aileth thee? to one ſick or ill at eaſe, from the *Saxon*, ADLE, that is, *ſickneſs*.

*Airy.* A term in Falconry ſignifying a neſt of Hawks.

*Alabaſter.* A kind of marble white and very clear, which by reaſon of the natural coldneſs thereof doth preſerve things long from corruption; and therefore they uſed to make boxes of it to keep ſweet ointments, and tombs to bury Princes and great Perſonages in.

*Alacrity.* Chearfulneſs.

*Alarum.* An out-cry, ſignifying To your arms.

*Ale ſtake.* A *May*-Pole.

*Alebymy.* The art of melting, or diſſolving the nature of metals, by ſeparating the pure from the impure parts thereof.

*Alchymiſt.* He that is skilfull in Alchymy.

*Alcyon.* A ſmall bird that maketh her neſt in the ſea, and then it is a ſign of fair weather: ſome call it a King-fiſher. Whence

*Alcyon-days*, calm, peaceſull times.

*Alcoran.* A book wherein *Mahomet*'s law and religion is written.

* *Alderan.* A ſtar in the neck of the ſign *Leo*.

*Algid.* Num with cold, chill.

*Alien.* A ſtranger born, an outlandiſh man.

*Alienate.* To eſtrange and withdraw the mind; ſometime to ſell.

*Aliment*, Nouriſhment.

*Alimony.* The ſame.

*Alkakangi.* Otherwiſe called winter-cherries. An herb, which beareth round berries and red, that are good againſt the ſtoppings of the Liver, the ſtone and gravel, and divers dieaſes of the kidneys, and bladder.

*Alkermes.* A precious confection, of an excellent uſe againſt all ſwoondings: to the making of which (beſides other coſtly ingredients, gold, amber, pearl, and the like) the decoction and infuſion of ſilk, died with the grain *Kermes*, (hence called *Cramoiſin*, or *Crimſon*: as alſo *Vermilion*, becauſe the juyce of *Kermes*, if let alone, doth certainly turn into a kind of *Verms* or Worms) is preſcribed.

*Allay.* To qualifie or abate the ſtrength or violence of any thing. It is alſo a term of hunting, when they ſet hounds in a readineſs, where they think a Deer will paſs, and caſt them off when the reſt of the Kennel comes in.

*Allegation.* A telling of ſome proof, or reaſon of a matter.

*Allegiance.* Obedience of a Subject to his Prince.

*Allego y.* A ſentence conſiſting of divers tropes which

which must be understood otherwise then the literal interpretation sheweth.

*Allegorical.* Of or belonging to an Allegory: spoken by an Allegory.

*Allelujah.* An Hebrew word, or rather two Hebrew words joyned in one, used as a sign of exultation, and is interpreted, Praise ye our Lord. *Paulus Diaconus* writeth, that when the *Britains* were invaded by the *Saxons* and *Picts*, and on a time ready to fight a battle against them, they were admonished by *Germanus* a *French* Bishop, (who was sent hither with Saint *Lupus* to confute the *Pelagian* Heresie) that they should do as he did; and forthwith he cried aloud *Allelujah*; which when the whole army of *Britains* had done, the sound thereof struck such a terrour into the enemies, that they presently fled away, where the *Britains* had the victory: *De gestis Rom. lib.* 15.

*Alleviation.* A lightning, disburdening, easing, asswaging, mitigating, allaying, lessening.

*Alliance.* Kindred and affinity, league or friendship.

*Alligation.* A binding, knitting, or tying to.

*Almoner* or *Amner.* He that giveth, or distributeth anothers alms, or dole: Hence *Amnery*, for an Almshouse.

*Allot.* To appoint, or give by lot.

*Allude.* To speak any thing, which hath resemblance, or privily is directed to touch another matter.

*Allusion.* A likening, or privy resembling of one matter to another. See *Allude.*

* *Alnath.* A star in the horns of the sign *Aries.*

*Aloes*, or *Lignum Aloes.* A precious wood used in Physick, which comforteth the heart, and openeth obstructions. It is knotty, brown of colour, and bitter in taste. Being burned it smeth, and yieldeth a sweet perfume. Some affirm it to grow upon mountains in the East, near the rising of the famous River *Nilus*, from which mountains falling down, it is carried by the stream into *India*, where being taken up in nets, it is cleansed, and made apt for Physick.

*Aloe-succatrina.* The juyce of an herb brought hither dry out of *India*; the best whereof is clear, clean and red, like to the colour of a liver. It is very bitter, but an excellent medicine to purge cholerick humours out of the stomach.

*Alpha.* The first letter of the *Greeks*: wherefore it is sometime taken for the first, or chiefin any thing.

*Alphabet.* The cross-row of letters: the A, B, C.

*Alphabetical.* Belonging to the Alphabet.

*Alps.* High mountains between *France* and *Lombardy*: the rocks whereof *Hannibal* (the great Captain of the

the *Carthaginians*) ſoftned in divers places with fire and vinegar, to cut out a way for his army to paſs into *Italy*.

*Altercation*. An angry reaſoning, or wrangling in words.

*Alternal*. Done by turn or courſe, one after another.

*Altitude*. Height.

*Alveary*. A bee-hive.

*Alveate*. To cut into the form of a trench, or chanel.

*Amate*. To diſmay, to make afraid.

*Amalthean horn*. Plenty: from *Amalthea Jupiter's* nurſe, to whom the *Cornucopia*, or horn of plenty, was given.

*Amazon*. A woman of the Countrey *Amazonica*. *Amazones* were warlike women of *Scythia*, which kept a Countrey to themſelves without men, yet, to have children, companied with the bordering people. Their ſons they either deſtroyed, or ſent home to the father, but their daughters they kept, bringing them up in hunting, riding, ſhooting, and feats of arms. They burned the right breaſt of their children, leſt it ſhould hinder their archery, wherefore they had the name of *Amazons*, which (in Greek) ſignifieth Women wanting a breaſt.

*Amaritude*. Bitterneſs.

*Ambage*. A long circumſtance of words.

*Amber*. A kind of hard yellow gum, wherewith they make beads. *Meſue* ſaith, the tree whereon it groweth, is called *Ilex Romana*; but what this tree is, I cannot yet learn. *Dioſcorides* ſaith, that it falleth in manner of a liquour from Poplar trees into the river *Po* in *Italy*, where it congealeth, and becometh hard, in that form as we ſee it.

*Amber-griſe*. *Meſue* ſaith, it is the ſpawn of the Whale-fiſh: *Avicen* affirmeth it to grow in the Sea. Others write onely, that it is caſt up on the ſhore, and found cleaving to ſtones there.

*Ambia*. A clammy liquour of the colour of honey, brought out of *India*. It is ſaid to have great vertue in healing old aches, or griefs, proceeding from cold diſcaſes.

*Ambidextr*. He that can uſe both hands alike, a craſty fellow, that can play on both parts.

*Ambiguity*. Doubtfulneſs.

*Ambiguous*. Doubtfull, uncertain.

*Ambition*. Unlawfull, or immoderate deſire of Sovereignty.

*Amblygone*. Any figure that hath blunt angels.

*Ambroſie*. A ſweet ſhrub, or little tree, wherewith ſome people were wont to make Garlands In Poetry it uſually ſignifieth the meat of the Heathen gods. It is ſometime taken for Immortality.

*Ambulatory*. A place to walk in.

*Ambuſcado.* A company of Souldiers hid in ſome wood, or other covert, to entrap their enemies.

*Amenity.* Pleaſantneſs, delectableneſs.

*Amerce* To puniſh one by enjoyning him to pay a certain ſmall ſum of money at the diſcretion of him that lawfully commandeth it.

*Amercement* A puniſhment by the purſe. See *Amerce.*

*America.* The fourth part of the world, of late diſcovered in the Weſtpart of the world by *Americus Veſpuſius*, of whom it retains the name of *America.*

*Amethyſt.* A precious ſtone of a purple colour, fit to grave any thing in, becauſe it is not overhard. It withſtandeth drunkenneſs, as the name in Greek ſignifieth.

*Amiable.* Lovely.

*Amity.* Friendſhip, love.

*Amicable.* Friendly.

*Amneſty.* Oblivion, forgetfulneſs.

*Ammunition.* Store, proviſion, or furniture for an army

*Ammoniack.* A kind of gum almoſt like to Frankincenſe, ſo called becauſe it groweth in *Libya*, near the place where the Temple of *Ammon* was. There is alſo a kind of ſalt ſo called, which is found in *Africa* under ſand, and is like unto Allum.

*Amner.* See *Almoner.*

*Amorous.* Loving, or given to love.

*Amorets.* Love-tricks, and wanton love-toys.

*Amort.* To be *all amort* ſignifieth to be in a dumps, to ſeem without life or ſenſe, from the *French* word *Mort*, death.

*Amphibious.* A kind of living creatures, that live as well in water as on land. As Frogs, *&c*

*Amphiboly.* A ſpeech having a doubtful ſenſe, or which may be taken divers manner of ways.

*Amphibology.* The ſame that *Amphiboly* is.

*Amphiſcians.* Such people as dwell under the burning Zone, near the Equinoctial line, ſo called, becauſe their ſhadows at noon are ſometime toward the North, ſometime toward the South.

*Amphitheatre.* A place having ſeats and ſcaffolds in it, uſed among the old *Romans* to ſhew ſpectacles and ſtrange ſights in. Offenders condemned to die, and Priſoners taken in War, were often brought to this place to fight, and be devoured by wilde beaſts, the people ſitting in ſafe places above, and inhumanely ſporting themſelves thereat: alſo the Gladiators or Sword-players did fight there.

*Amphitrite.* The Goddeſs of the Sea; it is alſo taken for the Sea it ſelf.

*Amplification.* An enlarging.

*Amplitude.* Largeneſs, greatneſs.

*Amputation.* A cutting off, properly a lopping off ſuperfluous branches.

*Amulet.* Any thing hanged about the neck to preſerve one from inchant-

ment,

*Artificial.* Cunning, well-contrived, skilfull. Subſt. *Artifice.* A ſubtle contrivance.

*Artillery.* Great Ordnance for the Wars. All ſorts of warlike Inſtruments in general; though moſt properly Great guns, Cannon, Mortar-pieces, and pieces of Ordnances, ſuch as we call the *Train of Artillery.*

*Artiſan.* An Handy-craftsman, an Artificer.

*Artiſt.* He that is skilful in any Art.

*Aruſpiey.* A way of divination among the Ancients, by looking into the entrails of Birds or Beaſts.

*Aſa fœtida.* A dried Gum or Liquor brought out of *Media* and *Syria*, of a ſtrong loathſom ſavour; and is ſometime applied outwardly to the body.

*Aſbeſtos.* A Stone found in *Arabia*, of the colour of Iron, which, being once ſet on fire, can hardly be quenched.

*Aſcertain.* To aſſure, to certifie.

*Aſcribe.* To impute, apply, account, or attribute.

*Aſhtaroth.* The name of an Idol, often mentioned in the Scriptures: ſo called, as moſt think, from the reſemblance that it had unto a Sheep.

*Aſh-wedneſday.* See *Ember-week.*

*Aſia.* One of the three parts of the World, bounding toward the Eaſt, in which is *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Phrygia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, *Cyprus*, *Syria*, *Paleſtine*, or the Holy Land, *Arabia*, *Meſopotamia*, *Aſſyria*, *Media*, *Perſia*, and divers other Countreys.

*Aſp.* A venemous Serpent, of a black earthy colour, and ſometime yellow. The ſuperſtitious *Egyptians* did honour them, and their Kings uſed to wear the figure of an Aſp in their Diadems. *Cleopatra*, Queen of *Egypt*, after the death of *Marcus Antonius* (whom ſhe loved as her Husband) ſlew her ſelf wilfully, by applying one of theſe Aſps to her Body; becauſe ſhe would not be carried in triumph to *Rome* by *Auguſtus Cæſar*, who had vanquiſhed her and *Antony.*

*Aſpect.* Sight, or the beholding of any thing. In Aſtronomy it ſignifieth the diſtance between the Planets and Heavenly Signs: And there are four ſuch Aſpects. The firſt called a *Trine* Aſpect (becauſe it divideth the Heavens into three even parts) is the diſtance of four Signs from each other. The ſecond, called a *Quartile*, is the diſtance of three Signs. The third called a *Sextile* Aſpect, is the diſtance of two Signs. The fourth, called an *Oppoſite* Aſpect, is the fartheſt diſtance that can be, namely, of ſix Signs aſunder.

*Aſperity.* Sharpneſs, roughneſs.

*Aſperſion.* A ſprinkling. It is commonly taken in the worſt ſenſe for a Defamation, or caſting ſome blot or

or blur upon one, thereby to blemish his repute and credit.

*Aſpiration.* A breathing, or pronouncing the letter *H* before a vowel.

*Aſpire.* To hope to come to a thing, to ſeek advancement: to breathe or blow, to be ambitious, to aim at, and to affect great matters out of height of ſpirit and ambition.

*Aſportation.* A carrying from one place to another.

*Aſſaſſinate* To rob, ſpoil, or murder in the high-way.

*Aſſaſſine.* A Murderer.

*Aſſent.* To agree unto, or conſent: alſo an agreement, or conſent.

*Aſſentation.* Flattery.

*Aſſert.* To affirm.

*Aſſertion.* An affirming, or avouching of any thing.

*Aſſeſſor.* An Aſſociate in judgement.

*Aſſeſs.* To tax, aſſize, or ſet down the rate.

*Aſſeſſors.* Setters down of Rates, or Leviers of Taxes: alſo Aſſociates in judgement.

*Aſſets.* A term in the Common Law, when we would ſignifie, that a man hath Goods enough come to his hands to diſcharge a dead mans Debts, or Legacies given by him.

*Aſſeveration.* An earneſt affirming.

*Aſſiduity.* Continuance, or continual attendance Adject. *Aſſiduous.*

*Aſſign.* To appoint: alſo one that is appointed in anothers behalf, ſubſtituted.

*Aſſignation.* An appointment.

*Aſſimilate.* To compare, liken unto, to reſemble.

*Aſſiſtant.* An helper.

*Aſſizes.* A ſitting of Judges in their Circuits.

*Aſſociate.* To accompany: alſo a company.

*Aſſociation.* A joyning together in fellowſhip: a Confederacy.

*Aſſoil.* To acquit, clear, or pardon, to abſolve.

*Aſſuefaction.* An accuſtoming, or uſing.

*Aſſume.* To arrogate, or take to himſelf.

*Aſſumpſit.* When one, for ſome conſideration given him, undertaketh any thing.

*Aſſumption.* A lifting or taking up: alſo a term in Logick, the *minor* Propoſition in a Syllogiſm.

*Aſterisk.* A little Star.

*Aſteriſm.* A company of Stars together, a Conſtellation.

*Aſthmatical.* Troubled with an Aſthma, *i. e.* a diſeaſe which cauſeth difficulty of breathing.

*Aſtipulation.* An affirming, an agreement, aſſent, or avouching to a thing; alſo a witneſs, or record.

*Aſtragal.* An Huckle-bone, and by figure taken for a Die: alſo a term in Architecture, the ring or circle that adorns the neck of a Pillar.

*Aſtriction.* A binding.

*Aſtrictive*, or *Aſtringent.* Which hath power to bind, coſtive.

[*Aſtrolabe.*

*Astrolabe.* An Instrument of Astronomy, to gather the motion of the Stars by.

*Astrology.* See *Divination.* Adject. *Astrological.*

*Astrologer.* One skilfull in Astrology, or Divination by Stars.

*Astronomy.* An Art that teacheth the knowledge of the course of the Planets and Stars. This Art seemeth to be very ancient; for *Josephus, lib. prim. Antiq.* writeth, that the Sons of *Seth*, Nephews to *Adam*, (for *Seth* was *Adam*'s Son) did first find it out: who hearing their Grandfather *Adam* foretell of the universal Floud, which should shortly drown the World, they thereupon erected two great Pillars, engraving in them the Principles of Astronomy; which Pillars were the one of Brick, the other of Stone; because, if the Water should haply wash away the Brick, yet the Stone might preserve the knowledge thereof for posterity.

*Astronomer.* One that is skilfull in Astronomy, in the Motions and Courses of the Stars.

*Astronomical.* Belonging to Astronomy.

*Astute.* Crafty, subtil.

*Asyle.* A Sanctuary, or place of refuge for Offenders to fly unto.

*Atchievement.* A term of Heraldry, signifying the Arms of any Gentleman set out fully with all that belongeth to it: also the performance of any great matter.

*Atheism.* The damnable Opinion of the Atheist.

*Atheist.* He that wickedly believeth there is no God, or no rule of Religion. Adject. *Atheistical.*

*Athletical.* Having the strength and activity of a Wrestler.

*Atlantick Sea.* The most Westward part of the Mediterranean Sea; so named haply from the Giant *Atlas*, of which a great hill in *Mauritania* took its name.

*Atmosphere.* The highest part of the Air to which the Sun draweth up any vapours.

*Atom.* A mote in the Sunbeam; any thing so small, that it cannot be divided or made less.

*Atonement.* An Agreement, Union, or Reconciliation. The word seems to be compounded of *at*, and *one*, as it were a making *at one.*

*Atrabilary.* Inclining to Melancholy, or black choler.

*Atrate.* Made black, habited as a Mourner.

*Atrocity.* Cruelty, outragiousness, fierceness.

*Attach.* To take, to lay hands on Subst. *Attachment.*

*Atrophy* A want of the nutritive or nourishing faculty.

*Attainder.* A Conviction, or proving one guilty of a capital Offence.

*Attentation.* A trying, or essaying.

*Attentive.* Diligently hearkening.

*Attenuate.* To make leſs, thinner, or ſlenderer.

*Atteſtation.* A witneſſing, a juſtification, or proving by witneſs.

*Atticiſm.* The elegant language or phraſe of the *Attick*s, i.e. the ancient people of *Athens*, a famous City of *Greece*.

*Attired.* A term uſed among Heralds, when they have occaſion to ſpeak of the Horns of a Buck, or Stag: alſo apparelled, or dreſſed.

*Attourney.* He that by mutual conſent taketh charge of any other mans buſineſs; an Advocate.

*Attournment.* The paying of any ſmall piece of money by a Tenant, in token that he acknowledgeth the party to whom he payeth it to be now his Landlord.

*Attract.* To draw, or pull to; to allure.

*Attraction.* A drawing, or pulling to.

*Attractive.* Drawing, or which hath vertue to draw.

*Attrectation.* An handling, or feeling.

*Attribute.* To give to, or impute: it ſignifieth ſometime a fit Epithet and title or term applied to any thing.

*Attrition.* Rubbing, fretting, wearing: alſo Sorrow, *&c.*

*Avarice.* Covetouſneſs. Adject. *Avaricious.*

*Aucupation.* Hunting after a thing.

*Audacious.* Bold, hardy.

*Audacity.* Boldneſs.

*Audible.* That which is ſo ſpoken that it may be heard.

*Auditour.* An Officer of accounts. It is often taken for an hearer.

*Auditory.* An aſſembly, company of hearers.

*Audience.* An hearing, or hearkning: ſometime it ſignifieth an aſſembly of people hearkning to ſome thing ſpoken.

*Ave Mary.* The ſalutation of the bleſſed Virgin by the angel.

*Avenage.* An homage of Oats from a Tenant to a Landlord.

*Avenue.* A free paſſage or acceſs into any fortified place.

*Average.* A Service by which the Tenant ows his Lord carriage of horſe.

*Averment.* A term in Law when one offereth to prove that his plea is good.

*Avernus.* A Lake in *Italy*, taken by the ancient Poets for Hell.

*Averruncation.* A rooting out of hurtfull and ſuperfluous weeds.

*Averſion.* A turning away, a diſliking.

*Avert.* To turn away.

*Avery.* A place to put Oats or Provender in.

*Augment* To increaſe.

*Augmentation.* An increaſing.

*Augur.* A foreteller of things to come by the flight of birds, a Soothſayer.

*Auguration*, or *Augury.* A divination by flying of birds.

*Aulnegeour.* An Officer of the

the Kings, that looks to the Aſſize of all the woollen cloth made in the kingdom.

*Auncient demeſn.* The Tenure whereby the Crown-Manours were held in the days of S^t *Edward*, and *William* the Conquerour.

*Avocation.* A withdrawing, or calling from, a diſtraction.

*Avidity.* Greedineſs.

*Avoir de pois.* Or, as we commonly, but falſly call it, *Aver du poy*; which ſignifies in *French*, To have weight; becauſe this pound (which containeth 16 ounces) hath more weight by 4 ounces, then that which is called *Troy-weight*, which containeth but twelve ounces to the pound.

*Avouch.* To approve, allow.

*Avow.* To juſtifie, or maintain.

*Avowry.* A Law-term, when a Bayliff, or other Officer, avoweth or juſtifieth the lawful taking of a diſtreſs from any man.

*Auricular.* Spoken in ones ear.

*Aurigation.* The driving of a Chariot or Coach.

*Auripigmentum.* See *Orpment.*

*Aurora.* The morning.

*Auſcultation.* An hearkning, or liſtning unto.

*Auſpicious.* Lucky, fortunate.

*Auſtere.* Sharp, ſevere, cruel, ſowre, ſtern, grim.

*Auſterity.* Sharpneſs, hard uſage.

*Auſtral.* Southerly, toward the South.



*Authentical.* Or, *Authentick.* That which is undeniable, and approved of all men.

*Authorize.* To put in authority, or give power unto.

*Autocraſie.* Self-ability, ſelf-ſubſiſtence.

*Automaton.* An Inſtrument ſo fram'd that it hath a motion within it ſelf.

*Autumn.* Harveſt-time; one of the four quarters of the year; the other three are Winter, Spring-tide, and Summer.

*Autumnal.* Of, or belonging to *Autumn.*

*Award.* Judgement, arbitrement, ſentence, eſpecially ſuch as is given by Arbitratours.

*Auxiliary.* Helpful, aiding, aſſiſtant; whence the Forces raiſed in aid of the Trained-bands are with us called *Auxiliaries.*

*Axillary.* Belonging to the armpit.

*Axiom.* A Maxim, or Propoſition, or ſhort ſentence generally allowed to be true; as in ſaying, *The whole is greater then a part.* It ſignifieth alſo in Logick any perfect ſentence, that affirmeth or denyeth a thing; as in ſaying, *Ceſar* is mercifull, or *Ceſar* is not mercifull.

*Axis.* A direct line paſſing by the Centre through a Globe; the Axletree upon which a wheel turns: hence it is taken for the Axletree of the world, being a line imagined to paſs through the Centre, from the Northern pole to the Southern.

*Azymes.* A solemnity of seven days among the *Jews*, in which it was not lawfull to eat leavened bread: the *Paſche* or *Eaſter* of the *Jews*.

*Azure.* A fine blew colour.

B

*Baal.* An Hebrew word signifying Lord, or Maſter: divers of the Heathen Idols were compounded of it; as *Baal-peor*, &c.

*Babel.* Confuſion. The Towre of *Babel*.

*Baboon.* A beaſt much like an Ape, but greater; a great Monky.

*Bacchanals.* The feaſts of *Bacchus*.

*Badg.* A cogniſance, or peculiar mark of diſtinction.

*Badger.* He that buyeth corn or victual in one place to carry into another. It is alſo a beaſt of the bigneſs of a young Hog, living in the woods, commonly called a *Brock*.

*Baggage.* The luggage or carriage of an Army.

*Bail.* Security given, that one arreſted, or attached, ſhall be forth-coming: alſo to become ſurety for one.

*Balatron.* A babling, prating, or vain talking fellow.

*Balconie.* A place to ſtand in for proſpect, jetting forth from the main building.

*Bale.* Sorrow, great miſery. Alſo a pack of certain kinds of Merchandize.

*Balk.* A little piece of ground in arable land, which by miſchance the Plough ſlippeth over, ſo that it is not ploughed at all. Hence to *Balk*, or to paſs over, or by.

*Ballaſt.* Any thing that is put into a ſhip (as gravel, ſand, or the like) to give it its due poiſe, that it may ſail ſteadily, and ſafely. Which doth as it were balance her, and make her ſail upright.

*Ballon.* The round Globe, or top of a Pillar.

*Ballotation.* A caſting of Lots at any Election of great Officers by Balls.

*Balm.* A precious juyce or liquor, otherwiſe called, *Balſamum*, or *Opobalſamum*. It droppeth by cutting out of a little low plant (about a yard high) having leaves like Rue, but whiter, which plant groweth in *Egypt*, and ſome places of the Holy Land. It is an excellent medicine to take any skar out of the body, and for divers other purpoſes, but very coſtly and rarely gotten.

*Balneary.* Belonging to a bath, or bathing-place.

*Balneo.* A bath.

*Balſamum.* See *Balm*.

*Baltbaſar.* The name of one of the three wiſe men of the Eaſt, that came to bring gifts to our Saviour, and ſignifieth in Hebrew, A ſearcher of treaſure; the other two were *Melchior* and *Jaſper*.

*Baltick ſea.* The ſea which beginning at the *Daniſh Helleſpont*, or *Sound*, runs 150 miles Weſt-ward, through *Saxony*, *Pomerania*, *Swedeland*, *Borußia*, &c. in the manner of a belt, whence it is ſo called, viz. *à balteo*.

Bandy.

*Bandy.* To toſs up and down, like a ball at Tennis: alſo to follow a faction.

*Banc.* Deſtruction: no *French* word, as ſome have thought, but pure *Saxon.*

*Bank.* A bench or ſeat of Juſtice, ſo called from the *Saxon* word *banc* an hillock, becauſe it is commonly raiſed high, alſo a publick ſtock of money

*Bankrupt.* An unthrift, that hath ſpent all, and is broken.

*Ban-rel.* A little ſtreamer, or flag.

*Banneret,* or *Knight Banneret.* One inferiour to Baron, and better then an ordinary Knight.

*Baptiſm.* It commonly ſignifieth a dipping or waſhing. Adject. *Baptiſmal.*

*Baptiſt* A waſher. S^t *John* the ſon of *Zacharias* was ſo called, for that he firſt began to Baptize or waſh men in the River *Jordan* to the remiſſion of ſins.

*Baptiſtery.* A veſſel to dip or baptize in, a font.

*Barbariſm,* or *Barbarouſneſs.* Rudeneſs in ſpeech, or behaviour, outragious cruelty.

* *Bards.* Poets.

* *Bargaret.* A kind of dance.

*Barbed.* Bearded, having a beard; alſo trapped.

* *Barbican.* An *Arabick* word, ſignifying a Watch-towre, Fortreſs, or Bulwark.

* *Barn.* See *Bearn.*

*Barnaby.* Heb. *Barnabas.* A proper name ſignifying A ſon of comfort.

*Baroco.* A Logical term, one of the moods of a Syllogiſm.

*Baron.* A Noble-man, Lord, *&c.* Hence the Nobility termed the Baronage, which word alſo ſignifieth the degree, dignity, and poſſeſſions of a Baron.

*Baronet.* He that is inferiour to a Baron, but above an ordinary Knight.

*Barratry.* A kind of *Simony.* See *Simony.*

*Barriſter.* He that is allowed to plead cauſes at the Bar.

*Barreter* A common quarreller: one that is ever ſuing and moleſting others without cauſe.

*Barricado.* A warlike defence, of empty Barrels, and ſuch like veſſels, laid at the breach of a wall to keep out the enemies.

*Barriers.* A warlike exercise of men fighting together with ſhort ſwords, and within ſome appointed compaſs.

*Barter.* To bargain or exchange commodities for commodities.

*Bartholomew.* An Hebrew proper name, ſignifying The ſon of him that raiſeth the waters.

*Barton.* A Corn-Farm: but extended to ſuch lands as the Lord of a Mannour keeps in his own hands, as it were in Demeſn, not let out.

*Baſe,* or *Baſis.* In Architecture it ſignifieth the foot of a Pillar, or the foundation that ſupporteth any thing.

*Baſilical.* Kingly, royal, a Greek word.

*Baſilisk.* A Cockatrice: the moſt venemous ſerpent that is. It breaketh ſtones and blaſteth all plants with the breath thereof, burning every thing that it goeth over: neither can any herb grow near the place where it lieth. It is poyſon to poyſon, and driveth away all other ſerpents with onely hiſſing. If a man touch it but with a ſtick, it will kill him: and if it ſee a man afar off, it deſtroyeth him with its looks. This ſerpent is not above a foot long, of colour between black and yellow, having red eyes, a very ſharp head, and a white ſpot thereon like a crown, wherefore he is called by ſome in Latine *Regulus*, viz. A little King.

*Baſſa.* A Noble-man, or great Commander under the great *Turk*.

*Baſtardize.* To corrupt, adulterate, ſophiſticate, or change one of his own kind into a worſe.

*Baſtile.* A Towre or Fortreſs: a *French* word.

*Baſtion.* A Fortification, or Bulwark: a *French* word.

*Baſtinado.* A cudgelling, or beating with a ſtaff.

*Baſton.* A ſtaff, or cudgel: ſometime it ſignifieth an Officer of the *Fleet*, attending in the Kings Court, with a red ſtaff, to convey ſuch to ward, as are there committed.

*Batch of Bread.* A whole baking, or an Oven full of bread, as much as an Oven will hold at one baking.

*Battalion.* The main body of an Army.

*Battery.* A beating againſt, or aſſaulting.

*Battlements on walls.* Certain ſquare gaps, or notches, ſomewhat like Indentures made on the tops of walls, at an even diſtance one from another, ſerviceable in time of war to ſhoot, throw out, or caſt down offenſive things at or upon the enemy, or aſſailant.

*Battology.* Often repeating of one and the ſame thing.

*Bawbee.* A ſmall coin, a farthing.

* *Baudkin.* Tinſel, that is, ſtuff or cloth made partly of ſilk, and partly of gold or ſilver.

*Bawdrick.* A kind of jewel.

* *Bain.* A Bath.

*Bdellium.* A Gum brought out of *Arabia*, and the Holy Land, of a ſweet ſmell, and bitter taſte. It hath vertue to mollify and ripen hard ſwellings and is good againſt the ſtiffneſs of ſinews or other parts, and againſt the biting of venemous beaſts.

*Beaconage.* Money paid for maintaining Beacons.

*Beads of Saint Hellen.* Certain round roots brought out of *Florida*, which being dry are very hard, on the outſide black, and inwardly white: of a ſweet ſmell, and good taſte. They are of great vertue againſt griefs of the ſtomach, as alſo of the kidneys or reins.

*Beadſman.*

*Beadſman.* An Oratour, or one that prayeth for another.

*Beam.* The main horn of an Hart or Stag.

* *Bea n.* A child.

*Beatifical.* Making happy or bleſſed.

*Beatitude.* Bleſſedneſs.

*Beaver.* In Armour it ſignifieth that part of the helmet which may be lifted up, to take breath the more freely. It is alſo a beaſt of very hot nature, living much in the water. His two forefeet are like the feet of the beaſt called *Gattus*, (as *Johannes de Sancto Armando* writeth;) but what this *Gattus* is, I do not well underſtand, onely I ſuppoſe it to be an *Otter*. Upon theſe feet he hath very ſharp claws, wherewith he taketh his prey, and hangeth upon water banks. His hinder feet are made like to the foot of a Gooſe, wherewith he ſwimmeth. He hath very ſharp teeth, and doth much harm to trees with gnawing the roots and rinds of them. It is written, that, if a Beaver come into a ſtrange place, where he hath not been bred, the other Beavers will make him their ſlave, to provide them meat, and pull off all the hair from his back, that he may be known. The ſtones of this beaſt are ſold in Apothecaries ſhops by the name of *Caſtoreum*: they are much uſed in Phyſick, being very good againſt palſies and cold diſeaſes of the ſinews. But the skin is of more value then the ſtones.

*Beazar-ſtone.* See *Bezar-ſtone.*

*Bechical.* Good for the cheſt of the ſtomach, to help coughs and infirmities of the lungs.

*Beeſlings.* The firſt milk that cometh from the Teat after the birth of any thing. Such milk as Cows give for ſome days together after they have newly calved.

*Bedphere.* A *Saxon* word ſignifying a *Bedfellow*.

*Beglerbeg.* A great Lord, or Governour among the *Turks*.

*Biguines.* A certain order of Nuns.

*Belgick.* Belonging to the *Low-Countreys*, anciently called *Belgium*.

*Belial.* An Hebrew word, ſignifying a wicked naughty perſon. An Apoſtate, one without yoke, and is many times taken for the Devil.

*Belligeration.* A waging, or making war.

*Bellona.* War, or the goddeſs of War among the Heathen.

*Belzebub.* An Hebrew word compounded of *Bel*, which in that language ſignifieth an *Idol*, and *Zebub*, a Fly; ſo that *Belzebub* ſignifieth the Idol of Flies: notwithſtanding commonly it is taken for the Devil.

*Benediction.* A Bleſſing.

*Benedictines.* A certain Order of Monks, ſo called from the firſt Founder Saint *Benedict*.

*Benefactour.* A Friend, one that doeth good.

*Benefice.* An Eccleſiaſtical Living, or Promotion.

*Beneficence.* A doing good.

*Beneficent.* Liberal, loving.

*Beneficial.* Profitable, of much concernment or good.

*Benevolence.* Good will.

*Benevolent* Loving, friendly, well-wiſhing.

*Benjamin.* An Hebrew proper name, ſignifying the Son of the right hand.

*Benign.* Friendly, gentle, favourable, courteous, kind.

*Benignity.* Friendlineſs, liberality, courteſie.

* *Beniſon.* A bleſſing.

*Benzoin.* A ſweet ſmelling Gum, good againſt Hoarſneſs, and the Cough, being diſſolved in Water, and drunken. It hath many other excellent properties to be uſed in Phyſick. The tree upon which it groweth is not with us certainly known.

*Bequeath.* To aſſign by Will or Teſtament.

*Beryl.* A precious Stone brought out of *India*, cut moſt commonly with ſix corners, becauſe otherwiſe it would not ſhew ſo fair, if the ſticking out of the corners did not make the brightneſs more manifeſt. It is of a greeniſh colour, like the water of the Sea.

*Bernardines.* A certain Order of Monks, ſo called from their firſt Founder Saint *Bernard.*

*Beſant.* A certain ancient kind of Coin, otherwiſe called *Byzantine:* in Heraldry the reſemblance of a piece of Coin is ſo called.

*Beverage.* Any mixt kind of drink.

*Bevy.* An herd of Roe-bucks; moſt commonly with us it ſignifieth a great number of Quails in company together.

*Bevy-greaſe.* The fat of a Roe-Deer.

*Bezar-ſtone.* A Stone of excellent vertue againſt poyſon, very coſtly, and of great account in Phyſick, taken out of the bowels of an *Indian* Beaſt reſembling an Hart. The occaſion of the growing of the ſtones (as ſome write) is thus; Theſe Harts, or wild Goats (for they reſemble both) going to the Dens of Serpents in thoſe Countreys, do with their breathing compel them to come forth, and then eat them: after they go whereas water is, and plunge themſelves therein, until they perceive the fury of the venom be paſt, and til then they will not drink a drop: being come forth of the water, they go into the fields, where, feeding upon many healthful herbs (known to them by natural inſtinct to be of vertue againſt poyſon) they are perfectly freed from all danger; and by the mixture of theſe herbs with the Serpents eaten before, theſe *Bezar*-ſtones are very ſtrangely (as is ſaid) engendred within them; growing by little and little, as appeareth by the ſcales thereof one folded upon another.

*Bezil.*

*Bezil.* The broad part of a Ring, in which the Stone or Signet is ſet.

*Bibacious.* Given much to drinking, or tipling.

*Bibliothecary.* The Keeper of a Bibliothec, Library, or place for Books.

*Bice.* A fine blue colour uſed by Painters.

*Bickering.* Fighting, as in a fray.

*Bidental.* Belonging to a Fork, or Inſtrument with two teeth.

*Biennial.* That laſteth two years; that is done from two years to two years, or every ſecond year.

*Bifront.* Having two faces, double-viſag'd.

*Bifurcous.* Two-forked, divided into two points.

*Bigamy.* The marriage of two wives; not both together, but ſeverally after the death of the firſt: double-marriage.

*Bigat.* A certain piece of ancient Coin.

*Bigot.* An Hypocrite: alſo a ſcrupulous or ſuperſtitious perſon. The word came into *England* out of *Normandy*, where it continues to this day in that ſenſe.

*Bilingnis.* A term in the Common Law, ſignifying a Jury of part Natives, part Strangers, which paſſeth between *Engliſh* men and Foreigners: the natural ſignification of the word is Double-tongued.

*Billows.* The Waves, great and rugged toſſings of the Sea, or other water.



*Bimenſal.* During the ſpace of two moneths.

*Bin.* A place to put Oats in, a Manger: the word is *Saxon.*

*Bipartite.* Divided into two parts, of two parts.

*Bipedal.* Two foot in length.

*Birgandes.* A kind of Wild-gooſe.

*Biſſection.* A cutting into two.

*Biſſextile.* Leap-year; ſo called, becauſe the ſixth Calends of *March* are in that year twice reckoned; *viz.* on the 24 and 25 of *February*: ſo that Leap-year hath one day more then other years have. This Leap-year is obſerved every fourth year, and was firſt deviſed by *Julius Ceſar* to accommodate or make the year agree with the courſe of the Sun.

*Bitumen.* A kind of Clay, naturally clammy like Pitch, growing in ſome Countreys of *Aſia.* It was of old uſed in Phyſick. The beſt is heavy, bright, and clear; of purple colour, and having a ſtrong ſmell. The black is accounted naught. This *Bitumen* was uſed in ſtead of Morter at the building of the Tower of *Babel*; as appeareth in *Gen.* 11.

*Blain.* A Bile.

*Blandiloquence.* A fawning or flattering way of ſpeaking.

*Blandiſhing.* Soothing, ſmoothing, glozing with, flattering, fawning on. Subſt. *Blandiſhment.*

*Blankmanger.* A Cuſtard.

*Blatant.* Bauling, or barking: a word uſed by *Spencer*, ſpeaking of the *blatant* Beaſt.

To *Blaterate.* To babble, or talk vainly.

*Blazon*, or *Blaze.* As a Coat of arms, *i.e.* to draw or ſet forth in due manner, to the intent it may be known.

*Blemiſhes.* Marks made by Hunters, to ſhew where a Deer hath gone in.

*Blend.* To mix, or mingle together.

*Blew-mantle.* The name of an Office of one of the Purſuivants at Arms.

To *Bliſſom.* To cup, as the Ram is ſaid to *Bliſſom* the Ew.

* *Blithe.* Merry, frolick, joyfull.

*Blomary.* The firſt Forge through which the iron paſſeth, after it is once melted out of the Mine.

*Bloud-ſtone.* A ſtone growing in *Ethiopia* and *Arabia*, of nature aſtrictive, ſtopping any iſſue of bloud. It is of a dark colour, like unto congealed bloud.

*Blood-wit.* A term in Law, ſignifying an Amercement granted by Charter, as due from him that had ſhed bloud.

*Bocland.* A *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Farm with Land to it.

* *Bode.* To foretel, or prognoſticate.

*Bole armoniack.* A reddiſh ſtone like to Ruddle, of a very binding nature, and of great vertue againſt the plague.

*Bolus.* A medicine which muſt be eaten; a mouthfull.

*Bombard.* A great Gun, or piece of Ordnance.

*Bombycinous.* Silken, made of Silk.

*Bonair.* See *Debonair.*

*Bone-breaker.* A kind of Eagle, having ſo ſtrong a Beak, that therewith ſhe breaketh Bones.

*Bon-grace.* A tire which Children uſed to wear to keep off the Sun.

*Bon-hommes.* A certain Order of Friars, of latter times called *Friars Minims*, inſtituted by Saint *Francis de Paula.*

*Bonnet.* An Hat, or Cap.

*Boon.* A Requeſt, a Suit, a Demand, a good turn: ſometime it ſignifieth good; as a boon companion, that is, a good Companion.

*Bonne mine.* A good aſpect.

*Boot-haling.* See *Forrage.*

* *Boot.* Help, ſuccour, aid, advantage. Whence

*Bootleſs.* To no purpoſe or advantage.

*Bootes.* The name of a Star about the North Pole.

*Borax.* A white ſubſtance like unto Salpeter, wherewith Goldſmiths uſe to ſolder Gold and Silver: ſome write, it is the Gum of a Tree, which is very unlikely; others affirm it to

be

be made of old Lees of Oyl, by Art, and drying in the ſun, brought to be white: notwithſtanding I ſuppoſe it rather to be a Mineral.

*Bordel.* A Brothel-houſe.

*Boreas.* The North-eaſt wind.

*Borough.* A Town corporate, whence Burgeſſes are choſen to ſit in Parliament.

*Boſcage.* A Grove, or Thicket.

*Botanical.* Belonging to Herbs, and Simples.

*Botargo.* A kind of ſalt Sauſage.

To *Bourgeon.* To bud, or ſprout forth; alſo to grow big.

*Bourn.* A Well-ſpring, or Fountain head: alſo the Brook iſſuing thereof.

*Boutefeu.* A wilfull firer of houſes; a firebrand of ſedition; one that loves to ſet and ſee men together by the ears.

*Bowſer.* As in a Colledge, The Steward or Purſe-bearer there.

*Boza.* A kind of Turkiſh Drink.

*Braces.* In building it ſignifieth the pieces of Timber, which bend forward on both ſides, and bear up the Rafters. It is alſo a term of Art among Huntſmen and Faulconers; as for two Hares, or two Pheaſants, they ſay a *brace* of Hares, and a *brace* of Pheaſants; but a *pair* of Pigeons, and a *couple* of Dogs, or Ducks. Alſo in Printing a *Brace* is that which couples words together.

*Brachmans.* A Sect of Philoſophers in *India*, that lived onely by Herbs, Roots, and Fruit.

*Brachygraphy* A ſhort kind of writing, as a letter for a word.

*Bragadochio.* A bragger, or bragging fellow; a meer Crack, or Boaſter.

*Bragget.* A Drink made of Water and Honey.

*Brandiſh.* To ſhake and wave, properly a ſword, or ſuch like weapon.

*Brave.* The prize given to him that wins in Games of exerciſe. Whence

*Bravado.* A boaſting challenge.

*Breviary.* An Epitome, or compendious Abridgement: alſo a Breviate, or Maſs-book. A Summary, or compendious Abridgement: alſo a Liturgy book, containing Latine prayers uſed among the Papiſts. It is divided into two parts; *pars æſtivalis*, for Summer, and *pars hyemalis*, for Winter. *Miſſale* is another Liturgy-book of theirs, ſhewing the Rites and Ceremonies uſed by them in the *Maß*.

*Breviate.* A brief note, little or ſhort-writing.

*Brevity.* Shortneſs.

*Brigade,* A Troup, Crue, or Company.

*Brigandine.* A Coat of defence.

*Brigand.* A Foot ſouldier armed with a *Brigandine*, or Coat of defence: alſo a Robber,

Robber, or High-way-man.

*Brigantine.* A kind of ſmall light Ship.

*Brigidians.* A Religious Order founded by a Queen of *Sweden* named *Brigidia*, whence *Bridget* is a name in vulgar uſe.

*Brime.* A term uſed among Hunters when the wild Boar goeth to the female.

*Brocage.* Means uſed by a Spokeſman: as alſo his rewards, or the recompence of his pains.

*Brocado.* A kind of Stuff tiſſued with Gold or Silver, commonly called Cloth of Gold or Silver.

*Broches.* The firſt head or horns of an Hart, or Stag.

*Brock.* See *Badger.*

*Brocket.* A red Deer two years old.

*Brothel.* An houſe of diſhoneſty.

*Brothelry.* Diſhoneſty, baudery.

*Brouch.* A kind of Jewel to wear appendant to a Chain.

*Browniſt.* A diſciple or follower of one *Brown*, a notorious Separatiſt, and Apoſtate from the Church of *England* in Queen *Elizabeths* days.

*Bruit.* A report ſpread abroad; a rumour, or report.

*Brumal.* Of, or belonging to Winter.

*Bucolicks.* Songs made by Shepherds, or Herdsmen, commonly called Paſtorals.

*Budg.* A furr of a kind of kid in other Countreys.

*Buff.* A Beaſt like a Bull, with a very long mane. This Beaſt breedeth in the woods of *Germany.*

*Buffoon.* A merry fool, jeſter, or Paraſite.

*Bugle.* The ſame that *Buff* is; ſometime a black horn

*Bulimy.* An extraordinary appetite, or continual hunger, *fames canina*, or Doghunger.

*Bull.* A Writ, Commiſſion, or Letter ſealed and ſent from the Pope; alſo an improper, incongruous, or ridiculous ſpeech or expreſſion

*Bullion.* Silver unrefined, not yet made in money. Silver or Gold in the maſs or billot.

*Burdon.* A deep baſe.

*Burgage.* A tenure proper to Borough-Towns.

*Burganet.* An Helmet, an Head-piece.

*Burgh-maſter.* A chief Ruler or Magiſtrate in a City, Borough, or Town.

*Burgh-mote.* A Town-court, or an aſſembly of the Magiſtrates of a Town to conſult and make Laws and Orders for the good government of the place.

*Burglary.* The breaking and entring into an houſe by night, with intent to ſteal or kill.

* *Burled.* It ſometimes ſignifieth Armed,

*Burleſque.*

*Burleſque.* Drolling, that is, written or ſpoken in a way of jeſt or mockery.

*Burly.* Groſs, fat, great.

*Burnet.* An hood, or attire for the head.

*Burniſh.* To make a thing to gliſter or look fair by rubbing it, to poliſh. It is alſo a term among hunters, when Harts ſpread their horns after they be frayed or new rubbed.

*Burr.* The round roll of horn, next the head of an Hart.

*Burſhoulder.* An Headborough, or Officer in a Borough.

*Buttreſſes.* Stays for to bear up any building, or make it ſtrong.

*Buxom.* Pliant, amiable, obedient, blithe, merry.

*Byram.* A certain grand Feſtival kept among the *Turks*.

## C

*CAbal.* The tradition of the *Jews* doctrine of Religion.

*Cabaliſt.* One skilfull in the doctrine of the Jews Religion.

*Cachexy.* A Greek word uſed in Phyſick, ſignifying an evil temper or habit of the body.

*Cachinnation.* A great and hearty laughter; when one laughs till he cack again, as we ſay.

*Cachos.* An herb of red colour, growing in *India*, which is of vertue againſt the ſtone, & to provoke urine

*Cacodæmon.* An evil ſpirit, a Devil. Several other words may be compounded of *Cacos*, which in Greek ſignifieth evil, as *Cacochymy* evil or corrupt juyce; *Cacography*, evil writing, *&c.*

*Cadence.* The falling of the voice.

*Cadet.* A *French* word, ſignifying a younger brother among the Gentry and Nobility.

*Caduceus.* The charming-rod, or wand of *Mercury*, wherewith he could call up or lay Infernal Spirits.

*Cæcity.* Blindneſs.

*Cælature.* A carving, or graving.

*Cajole.* To amuſe, to caſt a miſt before one by fair words, with a purpoſe to deceive, or undermine.

*Caitiff.* A wretch, or wicked perſon.

*Calaber.* A little gray beaſt of the bigneſs of a Squirril, whoſe skin is uſed for furr.

*Calamary.* A fiſh which hath his head between his hinder part and his belly, with two bones, one like a knife, the other like a quill; whereof he is called by ſome a Cuttle-fiſh.

*Calamity.* Properly an evil accident happening to corn; from *Calamus:* but by Metaphor it is taken for all kind of miſery.

*Calcation.* A ſtamping or preſſing under foot.

*Calcinate*, Or *Calcine.* To burn; to bring metals into powder by burning.

*Calcitration.* A ſpurning, or caſting away in diſdain.

Cal-

*Calculate.* To caſt account, to reckon.

*Calefaction.* An heating, or making warm.

*Calends.* It ſignifieth properly the firſt day of every moneth, being ſpoken alone by it ſelf. If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it ſignifieth the laſt day of the moneth going before; as *Pridie Calend. Januarii*, is the laſt day of *December*. If any number be placed with it, it ſignifieth that day in the former moneth, which cometh ſo much before the moneth named; as the tenth Calends of *March* is the twentieth day of *February*; becauſe, if one begin at *March* and reckon backwards, that twentieth day is the tenth day before *March*. In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, the Calends begin at the ſixteenth day, in other moneths at the fourteenth: which Calends muſt ever bear the name of the moneth following, and be numbred backward from the firſt day of the ſaid following moneths.

*Calenture.* A very hot fit, a burning Fever.

*Calidity.* Heat.

*Caliduct.* A conveyance of heat by pipes from one room to another.

*Caliginous.* Dim, obſcure, miſty, almoſt dark.

*Caliph.* A King, or Potentate. The *Perſians* uſe to call their Princes or Emperours by this name.

*Callico.* A certain kind of ſtuff; ſo named from *Calicute*, a Countrey in the *Indies*, from whence it is brought to us.

*Callidity.* Subtilty, craftineſs.

*Calligraphy.* Fair writing.

*Calliope.* A name of one of the nine Muſes.

*Calloſity.* A brawnineſs, or hardneſs of the skin.

*Callot.* A lewd woman.

*Calſounds.* A ſort of drawers uſed among the *Turks*.

*Calthrop.* An inſtrument uſed ſometime in War. It is a little thing made with four pricks of iron: of ſuch a faſhion, that, which way ſoever it be thrown, one point will always ſtick up like a nail, to ſpoil the enemies horſe feet.

*Calviniſt.* One of *Calvin's* Religion, a follower of *Calvin*.

*Calvity.* Baldneſs.

*Calumniate.* To ſlander, to belie one ſhamefully, to accuſe falſly.

*Calumniation.* Slanderous lying.

*Camerade.* A chamberfellow, one with whom is holden intimate acquaintance, and familiarity.

*Camerate.* To make a vault or arched roof.

*Camiſado.* A *Spaniſh* word, ſignifying an unexpected aſſault upon the enemies Camp or Quarters.

* *Camoyſe.* Crooked upward, as commonly the noſes of *Black-Moors* be.

*Campain.* The open field, plain ground. In Military affairs it is a taking the field to march againſt the enemy, a leaving the winter-quarters.

*Camphire.* A kind of Gum, as *Avicen* writeth. But *Platearius* affirmeth it to be the juyce of an herb. It is white of colour, and cold and dry in operation.

*Cancel.* To deface, cut or blot out.

* *Canceline.* Chamlet.

*Candid.* White, fair: alſo gentle, courteous, fair-conditioned: alſo upright, ſincere.

*Candidate.* He that ſtands for approbation to be admitted into any place of honour or preferment.

*Candour.* Courteſie, ingenuity, uprightneſs, fairneſs.

*Canicular.* See *Dog-days.*

*Canine.* Dogged, dog-like.

*Canker.* An hard ſwelling in the veins, being overcharged with hot melancholy humours. It is called a *Canker*, becauſe the veins ſo ſwollen are like unto the claws of a Crab.

*Cannibal.* A barbarous ſavage perſon, one that eateth mans fleſh.

*Canon.* A Greek word, properly ſignifying a rule, or line, to make any thing ſtraight, or to try the ſtraightneſs of it. Hereof Laws or decrees for Church-Government are called Canons: and certain times of prayer uſed by Church-men, were called Canonical hours of prayer.

*Canonical.* Approved by common or exact rule.

*Canoniſt.* A profeſſour or practiſer in the Canon-Law.

*Canonize.* To declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

*Canorous.* Having a loud ſhrill voice, or ſound.

*Cantharides.* Certain flies ſhining like gold, breeding in the tops of Aſh and Olive-trees beyond Sea. They are ſometime uſed by Phyſicians to raiſe bliſters in the body; but their heads, wings, and feet muſt be caſt away. The juyce of them is poyſonous.

*Canticle.* A Sonnet.

*Cantilene.* A Song, Sonnet, or pleaſant ditty.

*Canto.* An Italian word ſignifying a Part, Section, or Diviſion of an heroick poem.

*Canton.* A term in Heraldry; and it is a little ſquare corner in the upper part of an Eſcutcheon: alſo a certain diviſion of a Countrey or Territory, eſpecially among the *Switzers*, who are *Cantoniz'd*, or reduc'd into ſeveral *cantons.*

*Canvaſe.* To ſift out a matter; to ſue for.

*Cap-a-pe.* From head to foot, from top to bottom, throughout.

*Cape.* A corner of land ſhouting out into the Sea, a Promontory.

*Capability*, or *Capacity.* An aptneſs to contain, receive, or hold a thing. Apprehenſion, or Underſtanding.

*Capable.* Which can contain, or hold a thing.

*Capariſon.* Bards or Trapping for a horſe.

*Capers.* A prickly Plant, almoſt like to Brambles, growing in *Spain*, *Italy*, and other hot Countreys. The root hereof is much uſed in Phy-

Physick, against obstructions of the Spleen, or Milt. The flowers and leaves are brought hither from *Spain*, preserved in brine, and are commonly eaten with Mutton. They stir up the appetite, warm the stomach, and open the stoppings of the Liver and Milt.

*Capillary.* Branched out into small threds or hairs.

*Capistration.* A muzzling, or tying with an halter.

*Capital.* Chief, principal; sometime, deadly, mortal, abominable.

*Capite.* A Tenure, when a man holdeth Lands immediately of the King, as of his Crown.

*Capitole.* An ancient Palace in *Rome* so called.

*Capitulate.* To draw or bring into Chapters; to article, to treat or agree upon Articles.

*Capuchin.* A Friar of Saint *Francis* Order, wearing a Cowl, or Capouch, but no shirt, nor breeches.

*Capriole.* Leaping of an horse above ground, called by horse-men the Goats leap.

*Capricious.* Humorous, fantastical.

*Capricorn.* One of the twelve signs in the *Zodiack*. When the Sun is in this signe the days are at the shortest, and then is the *Winter Solstice*. And because the Sun, when it comes so low, doth return back again, and the days begin to increase, it is therefore called the *Tropick* of *Capricorn*.

*Cap-stand.* An Instrument to wind up things of great weight; some call it a Crane; others, a Capstake.

*Capsulary.* Belonging to a little casket, or coffer.

*Captious.* Short, quick, carping, or catching at others words, quarrelsome in demands.

*Captivate.* To take prisoners, or bring into captivity.

*Captivity.* Bondage, imprisonment.

*Caranna.* A Gum brought out of the *West-Indies*, of great vertue against aches proceeding of cold causes.

*Caravan.* A great company of Merchants travelling by land in the Eastern Countreys with their Convoys.

*Carbine.* A Petronel, or horse-mans piece; as also an horse-man that serveth therewith.

*Carbonado.* A rasher, or any thing that is broiled upon coals.

*Carbuncle.* It hath two significations, namely a precious stone, and a dangerous sore. First, *Carbuncle stone* is bright, of the colour of fire. It hath many vertues, but chiefly prevaileth against the danger of infectious air. The best of these stones will shine in darkness, like a burning coal, as *Albertus* writeth, himself hath seen. Secondly, *Carbuncle-disease* is a botch, or ulcer, or plague-sore, (otherwise called by a Greek name *Antbrax*) caused of gross hot blood, which raiseth blisters, and burneth the skin.

*Cardiacal.* Cordial, pertaining to the heart.

*Cardones.* An herb in *India*, of vertue to heal ſores.

*Careſs.* To uſe kindly, to make much of, by words, or deeds.

*Carlo Sancto.* A Root growing in the *Weſt-Indies*, of a pleaſant ſmell and bitter taſte, the rinde whereof being chewed draweth down flegm and humours from the head, and being drunken in powder is good againſt divers inward diſeaſes.

*Carcanet.* A ſmall chain.

*Cardinal.* Chief, principal; alſo the name of an Eccleſiaſtical Dignity next to the Popes. Of theſe there be ſundry kinds; as Prieſts-Cardinals, Deacon-Cardinals, *&c.* of which ſee *Onuphrius de origine Cardinalatûs*

*Career.* A ſhort ſwift race with an Horſe; as at Juſts, and Tournaments.

*Carmelites.* An order of Friars, inſtituted at Mount-*Carmel* in *Syria*, by *Almericus* Biſhop of *Antioch*, in the year eleven hundred twenty two.

*Carmination.* A carding of Wooll or Flax.

*Carnage.* Fleſh given to dogs after the chace: a term in hunting.

*Carnal.* Fleſhly.

*Carnality.* Fleſhlineſs.

*Carneval.* Shrove-tide; ſo called by the *Italians* and *French*, and ſignifying *Farewell fleſh.*

*Carnoſity.* Fulneſs of fleſh, fleſhlineſs.

*Carol.* A *Chriſtmas* Song: ſometime a Dance.

*Carouſe.* To quaff, tipple, and drink whole cups.

*Carrat.* Among Mint-men it is the third part of an Ounce: among Jewellers the hundred twenty ninth part.

*Carrick.* A great Ship of burden.

*Carthuſian.* A Friar ſo called; ſuch as they ſometime of the *Charter-houſe* in *London.*

*Cartouch.* In Architecture the Roll of a Pillar: alſo a charge of powder and ſhot ready made up.

*Caſani. Indian* bread.

*Caſemate.* In fortification a loop-hole made in a wall or bulwark to ſhoot out of.

*Caſhier.* To diſcharge, or turn out of office or ſervice.

*Caſia.* It is commonly taken for Cinnamom, Poets underſtand often by it ſome ſweet ſmelling herb; as *Virg.* Eclog. *Tum Caſia atque aliis intexens ſuavibus herbis.*

*Caſia fiſtula.* A fruit growing in *Arabia* and *Syria*, which is round, black, and long; almoſt as ones arm, of the bigneſs of a thumb. The outſide hereof is hard; within it is contained the ſeed, and a black ſubſtance ſoft and ſweet, which is much uſed in Phyſick, as a gentle purger of the inward parts.

*Caſia lignea.* A ſweet wood much like Cinamom, and of the nature of Cinamom.

*Caſſation.* A Caſſing, quaſhing, or annulling.

*Caſtalian Fountain.* A Fountain dedicated to the Muſes, being ſituate at the foo

foot of *Parnaſſus*-hill.

*Caſtigate.* To chaſtiſe, to correct.

*Caſtle-ward*, otherwiſe written *Caſtle-guard.* A payment made by ſome dwelling within a certain compaſs of a Caſtle, for the maintenance of thoſe that do watch and ward the Caſtle: alſo the circuit of Land, which oweth this ſervice.

*Caſtoreum.* See *Beaver.*

*Caſtrametation.* Encamping.

*Caſtration.* A gelding, or cutting away the Stones.

*Caſtrenſian.* Belonging to the Camp.

*Caſual.* That which happeneth by chance, doubtfull, uncertain.

*Caſualty.* Chance, fortune, hap-hazard.

*Caſuiſt.* One that writes of the Caſes of Conſcience.

*Catachreſtical.* Belonging to the figure *Catachreſis*, which is an improper uſing of one word for another.

*Cataduþa.* A place in *Ethiopia* ſo called, where the great River *Nilus* falleth from high Mountainous Rocks with ſuch violence, that the continual noiſe thereof maketh the people there dwelling to become deaf.

*Catalepſie.* A certain diſeaſe cauſed in the head by the detention of the animal ſpirits.

*Catalogue.* A Roll, a Bill, a Regiſter of names, or other things.

*Catamite.* A Ganymede; or Ingle; that is, a Boy hired to be uſed contrary to Nature, to commit Sodomy with.

*Cataphora.* A certain diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth exceſſive drowſineſs.

*Cataplaſm.* It ſignifieth properly a Medicine, which is made of divers herbs, either bruiſed, or boiled in water, and ſo applied outwardly to the body. If there be Oyl added, it is not then called a *Cataplaſm* but an *Emplaſter.*

*Catapult.* A certain great Engine uſed in War for the throwing of ſtones or darts.

*Cataract.* A diſtillation of humours out of the eyes: alſo a great fall of waters from an high place.

*Catarrh.* A diſtillation of wateriſh humours out of the head into the mouth and throat, cauſed by a cold, and ſometime hot diſtemperature of the brain.

*Cataſtrophe.* The concluſion, end, or upſhot of a Comedy; a ſudden alteration.

*Catechetical*, or *Catechiſtical* Belonging to the Catechiſm.

*Catechumen.* A Novice, or one newly inſtructed in matters of Faith by word of mouth.

*Category.* In the Greek tongue it properly ſignifieth an Accuſation. It is alſo a term uſed in Logick, which ſhall after be explicated in the word *Predicament.*

*Categorical Axiom.* A ſimple Axiom, or Propoſition, not compounded of any conjunction; as, *Peter* is a man.

*Catenation.* A linking, or joyning together, as it were with a Chain.

*Catha-*

*Catharians.* A ſort of Hereticks ſo called from the great purity which they arrogated to themſelves.

*Cathedral.* Of or belonging to a Biſhops Chair.

*Catholicon.* A certain compoſition in Phyſick, ſo termed, becauſe it purgeth all kind of humours.

*Catholick.* A Greek word, ſignifying Univerſal, or general. Alſo, One that is Orthodox in opinion, that holdeth the general and right received Faith. The Papiſts call themſelves by this name; and we ſometimes take the word *Catholick* for a Papiſt.

*Catoblepa.* A ſtrange beaſt that killeth a man onely with the ſight of it: ſome think it to be the Baſiliſk, or Cockatrice.

*Catoptick.* Belonging to the *Opticks*, or Art of Seeing.

*Cavallier.* An horſe-man, or one that ſerveth in the wars on horſeback: but of late become a nick-name, or term by way of reproach, by ſome given and caſt upon ſuch, as by ſiding and taking part with the King, have been ſuſpected and cenſured of diſaffection to the Parliament.

*Cavallery*, or *Cavalry.* The horſe-men of an Army, alſo horſe-manſhip.

*Caveare.* A ſtrange meat like black Sope, made (as is ſaid) of the Roe of a Sturgeon.

*Caveat.* A warning, an admonition to take heed.

*Cavern.* A hole or cave in the earth.

*Caveſan.* A falſe rein, or head-ſtrain, to lead or hold an horſe by.

*Cavil.* To mock, or flout in words, to reaſon overthwartly, to wrangle. Alſo, Contention, ſtrife, a frivolous ſcruple, or ſlam, a meer trick of evaſion.

*Cavity.* Hollowneſs.

To *Caulk* a ſhip. To ſtop all the holes and breaches for the keeping out of water.

*Cauphe.* A certain *Turkiſh* Drink, now much in uſe.

*Cauponation.* The keeping an Inn, or publick Victualling-houſe.

*Cauſtick.* A Medicine that burneth, and is uſed when a diſeaſe cannot otherwiſe be maſtered: burning.

*Cautele.* A taking heed.

*Cautelous.* Wary, circumſpect.

*Cauterize.* To burn, or ſear.

*Caution.* A warning or watch-word given to take heed: ſometime a great heedfulneſs, or wary carriage in a thing.

*Cecity.* See *Cæcity.*

*Cedar.* A tall great tree, which groweth in *Africa*, and *Syria*, ſtraight upright like the Firr-tree.

*Celature.* See *Celature.*

*Celebrate.* To ſpeak, or write very honourably in praiſe of any thing: alſo to rehearſe often; and ſometime to keep a Feſtival-day, or other time, with great ſolemnity.

*Celebration.* The ſolemnization of a Feaſt.

*Celebrious.* Famous.

*Celebrity.* Great reſort to a place, famouſneſs, renown.

*Celerity.*

*Celerity.* Swiftneſs, ſpeed.

*Celeſtial.* Heavenly.

*Celeſtines.* A certain order of Friars inſtituted by one *Peter* a *Samnite*, afterwards made Pope by the name of *Celeſtine* the Fifth.

*Cell.* A ſmall houſe of Religion, not ſubſiſting of it ſelf, but dependent on, and ſubordinate to a ſuperiour Monaſtery.

*Cellarage.* The Duty paid for laying in Wine into a Cellar.

*Celſitude.* Highneſs.

*Celtic.* Belonging to the *Celtæ*, an ancient People of the *Gauls*, whence a part of *France* is called *Gallia Celtica.*

*Cement.* Morter, Lime.

*Cemetery.* See *Cœmetery.*

*Cenotaph.* A Monument, Hearſe, or empty Tomb, erected in honour of a great Perſon.

*Cenſe.* A ceſſing, or muſtering of the People.

*Cenſer.* A veſſel to burn Frankincenſe in.

*Cenſor.* A grave Officer, having authority to controll and correct manners.

*Cenſorian.* Belonging to a Cenſor.

*Cenſorious.* Rigid; or, given to carp and except without cauſe.

*Cenſure.* A Judgement, an Opinion.

*Centaurs.* People of *Theſſaly*, which, becauſe they firſt rid on horſes, were ſuppoſed to be half men, and half horſes. Poets feign, they were begotten by *Ixion* upon a Cloud, made in the likeneſs of *Juno.* They warred on the *Lapithes*, and were overcome by *Hercules.*

*Centenary.* Containing the number of an hundred.

*Center.* The point in the midſt of a round circle, or the inward middle part of a Globe. Wherefore the Earth is called the Centre of the World, becauſe it is in the midſt thereof.

*Centon.* A garment compoſed of ſeveral patches: alſo, by Metaphor, a work patch'd up of ſeveral fragments of other works.

*Central.* Plac'd in the Centre, or belonging to the Centre.

*Centuple.* An hundred-fold.

*Centurion.* A Captain over an hundred Footmen.

*Century.* An hundredth of any thing.

*Cephalic.* Belonging to the head.

*Ceramite.* A ſort of precious ſtone of the colour of a pot-ſheard.

*Cerdoniſts.* A Sect of Hereticks, ſo called from *Cerdo* their firſt Founder.

*Ceremonial.* Belonging to Rites (eſpecially religious.)

*Cerinthians.* A Sect of Hereticks, ſo called from *Cerinthus* their Founder.

*Certes.* Surely, certainly, verily, truly.

*Certificate.* A writing which teſtifieth the certainty of a thing.

*Ceruſs.* White Lead, oftentimes uſed by Chirurgians in Ointments and Plaiſters. Some women make painting therewith.

*Ceſſation.* A ceaſing, ſtaying, intermiſſion, diſcontinuance, leaving off for a time.

*Ceterach*, otherwiſe called *Finger fern.* An herb which hath neither ſtalk, flower, nor ſeed. It is much uſed in Phyſick againſt the Black-Jaundiſe, Quartan-Agues, and ſtopping of the Spleen.

*Chaffer.* To buy and ſell, to play the Merchant.

*Chalcographer.* A Graver in Braſs.

*Chalons.* Blankets, Coverings.

*Chalybeate.* Made of (or having the tincture of) Steel.

*Chameleon.* A little beaſt like a Lizard, having a rough ſcaly skin, ſtraight legs, ſharp claws, a ſlow pace like a Tortois, and a long wreathed tail: he changeth himſelf quickly into any colour that he ſitteth upon, except white and red; wherefore men that are inconſtant and fickle, are ſometime called *Chameleons.* This beaſt (as is ſaid) is nouriſhed onely with air.

*Chamfering.* A ſmall gutter or furrow made by art upon ſome Pillars of ſtone or timber.

*Chamolet.* A kind of ſtuff mingled with hair.

*Chamois* See *Shamois.*

*Champaign.* Plain and open ground, without trees or hills.

*Champerty.* See *Champertors.*

*Champertors.* Thoſe that ſtir others to go to Law, and bear the charges thereof themſelves, to the end they may have part of the Land, or other thing in variance.

*Chancellor.* A chief Officer in a Spiritual court: alſo the Lord or chief Judge in the *Chancery.*

*Chancery.* The Court of Equity and Conſcience. The uſe of this Court is for the moderating of other Courts, that are more ſtrictly tied to the Letter of the Law.

*Chantery.* A Church, Chappel, or other like Oratory, erected, and endowed with Lands, or other yearly Revenues for the maintenance of one or more Prieſts to ſing Maſs daily for the Souls of the Founders, and ſuch others as they appoint; the Prieſt officiating there being therefore called a *Chantery*-Prieſt.

*Chanticleer.* A word uſed by *Chaucer* for a Cock.

*Chantor.* A Singer.

*Chaos.* A great confuſed and diſorderly heap, out of which Poets imagined all things to be made.

*Chapin.* A ſort of *Spaniſh* ſhoe.

*Chaperon.* A kind of Hood, or Bonnet: alſo a term uſed in Heraldry.

*Chaplet.* A Garland, or Wreath, an attire for the head, made of gold, pearl, or other coſtly, or curious ſtuff, uſed to be faſtned behind in manner of a folded Roll or Garland.

*Chapter*, as in *Dean* and *Chapter*; which is a body or company of Clergy men in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, whoſe head is the Biſhop,

Bishop, who, in matters of greater consequence & concernment, makes them of his counsel, and takes their consent along with him, by the example of the primitive Bishop governing by the advice of his Presbyters; and to whom the Government devolves in the vacancy of the See. The word also signifies the place of their assembling, or *Chapter-house*.

*Character.* The form of a letter; a mark, signe, or stamp made in any thing.

*Charactery.* A writing by Characters, or by strange marks.

*Charlatan.* A Quack-salver, or Mountebank.

*Charl's-wain.* Certain Stars winding about the North Pole of the World, in fashion like four wheels and horses drawing it. Poets feign, that *Calisto*, King *Lycaon*'s daughter, having had a child by *Jupiter*, was by *Juno* in despight turned into a Bear, and that *Jupiter* changing *Calisto* afterward into this figure of Stars, for that cause, in Greek, it is called *Arctos*, which signifieth a Bear.

*Charnel-house.* A place to lay skulls and bones of dead men in.

*Charon.* The Ferry-man of Hell; who (as the Poets feign) carried the Souls of such as were dead over *Styx*, *Acheron* and *Cocytus*, (the three rivers of Hell) into the *Elysian* fields.

*Chart.* A writing, a written deed.

*Charter.* A writing, whereby the King makes a Grant to any person, or persons, of any Liberty, Priviledge, Pardon, or other thing. Also Writings between private men are sometime so called.

*Charter-party.* An Indenture made between Seamen and Merchants in reference to Merchandizes.

*Chartulary.* A Register, Roll, or Book, wherein Charters are recorded.

*Charybdis.* A great Gulf in the Narrow Seas toward the coast of *Sicily*, opposite to which stands a dangerous Rock called *Scylla* in *Italy*: whence the common Adage of running upon *Scylla* in shunning *Charybdis*; that is, seeking to avoid one danger, and thereby falling into another.

*Chattel.* A Law-term, whereof there be two kinds, namely, *Chattels real*, and *Chattels personal*. *Chattels real* are Leases, or Wards. *Chattels Personal* are all moveable goods, as Money, Plate, Cattel *&c.*

*Chauldron* A certain measure of Coals containing thirty six Bushels.

*Chaunce-medly.* In Common Law is the slaughter of a man by some mischance, otherwise called *Man-slaughter*.

*Chaunter.* A Singer.

*Chersonese* A certain portion of Land almost environed with Water, and therefore called *Peninsule*, that is, Almost an Island.

*Cherubin.* One of the highest

eſt Order of Angels. See *Hierarchy*.

*Cheveron*. A term in Heraldry; it ſtands in the middle of the Scutcheon, riſing with an acute angle in the midſt, like the Rafter or Covering of an Houſe.

*Chevisance*. Merchandiſe, bargaining.

*Chibbol*. A kind of ſmall Onion.

*Chief*. A term in Heraldry; and it is like a bar, which ſtandeth in the upper part or head of the Coat of Eſcutcheon: whence it hath its name; for *chief* in *French* ſignifies an head.

*Childermaſs-day* is *Innocents-day*.

*Chiliad*. The number of a thouſand.

*Chiliarch*. The Commander of a thouſand men.

*Chiliaſts*. See *Millenaries*.

*Chimæra*. A certain Monſter feigned by Poets to have had the head of a Lion, the middle of a Goat, and the tail of a Serpent: whence any ſtrange fancy or whimſey is vulgarly called a *Chimera*.

*China*. An hard knotty root brought out of the *Eaſt-indies*, of a reddiſh colour: it is very comfortable to nature, and uſed often in reſtauratives and diet-drinks.

*Chiromancy*. See *Divination*.

*Chivalry*. Knighthood: the knowledge of a Knight, or Noble-man in feats of Arms: alſo the Tenure by Knights-ſervice.

*Chivancy*. Chivalry, riding. So *Chaucer's Interpreter*.

*Chocolate*. A kind of Drink now in uſe made of an *Indian* fruit called *Cacao*.

*Choral*. Pertaining to the Quire.

*Chirography*. The deſcription of a Countrey. Whence the Adjective *Chorographical*.

*Chriſm*. A greek word, ſignifying an Ointment wherewith children baptized were anointed; ſometime it is taken for a white linen cloth wrapped about an infant after it is newly Chriſtened.

*Chriſmatory*. A veſſel to carry oyl in.

*Chriſt*. The ſurname of our Saviour, ſignifying Anointed.

*Chronology*. A digeſting of Hiſtory into order according to an exact account of time.

*Chryſocol*. A kind of Mineral found like Sand in the veins of ſome metals.

*Chryſolite*. A ſtone of the colour of Gold, which ſhineth brighteſt in the morning, and receiveth harm if it be held too near the fire.

*Chylus*. The white juyce of digeſted meat, the matter whereof our bloud is made.

*Chymical*. Of (or belonging to) a Chymiſt.

*Chymiſt*. He that diſtills, or extracts by fire.

*Cicuration*. A making tame.

*Cilerie*. In *Architecture*, a work on the heads of Pillars, reſembling Drapery, or the falling of cloth in folds.

*Cimbal*. An old Muſical Inſtrument, made in ſome places

places of two or more plates of braſs, which with beating together make a ringing noiſe.

*Cimiſs.* A noiſome little worm, flat and red, which raiſeth wheals where it biteth: if it be broken, it yieldeth a ſtinking ſmell.

*Cimmerian darkneſs.* Continual darkneſs; ſo called from the *Cimmerii*, whereof there are two ſorts: one, a People about *Boſphorus*, North-Eaſt from *Greece*, whoſe countrey is always dark, by reaſon of the far diſtance of the Sun; the other, a People of *Italy*, between *Baiæ* and *Cumæ*, who dwell in caves, and are environed with very high hills.

*Cincture.* A girding, or tying about with a girdle.

*Cinericious.* Full of aſhes, or of the colour of aſhes.

*Cinoper.* A ſoft red ſtone, found in mines, otherwiſe called *Vermilion.*

*Cincanter.* It comes from the *French* word *Cinquante*, (pronounced *Cincante*) which ſignifies *Fifty*, as the *Latin* word *Quinquaginta* alſo doth. But we uſe the word of one that is well ſtricken in years, as when we ſay, *An old Cincanter*, or (as ſome pronounce it) *Cincater.*

*Cinque-Ports.* Five haven Towns in our Countrey, which have many liberties. They are *Haſtings*, *Romny*, *Hethe*, *Dover* and *Sandwich.*

*Cion.* A *French* word ſignifying any tender young ſprig ſhooting forth from a ſhrub or tree.

*Cipher.* A certain ſigne or mark among the figures of number formed like the letter *o*, which is not ſignificant of it ſelf, but onely joyn'd with another figure.

*Circular.* That which is round in compaſs.

*Circulation.* A ſubliming, extracting, or diſtilling of water or oyl by a Lembick; ſo termed, becauſe the vapour, before it be diſſolved into either, ſeems to go round or circle-wiſe.

*Circumambient.* Going, or ſpreading round about, encompaſſing.

*Circumciſe.* To cut off the foreskin of a man's privy parts; which was a religious ceremony among all the *Hebrews* after *Abraham*, to whom God firſt commanded it.

*Circumciſion.* A cutting off of the foreskin. See *Circumciſe.*

*Circumference* The outer part of any round circle, the ring or round compaſs of a wheel.

*Circumferentor.* A kind of *Mathematical* Inſtrument uſed in ſurveying of Lands.

*Circumflex.* Bended about; the character or note of the longeſt Accent.

*Circumlocution.* A long circumſtance, a ſpeaking of many words where few may ſuffice.

*Circumſcribe.* To compaſs round, to draw a line about. Whence the Subſtantive *Circumſcription.*

*Circumſpect.* Wiſe, wary, heedfull.

Cir-

*Circumſpection.* Caution, wariness, diligence.

*Circumvallation.* An incloſing, fencing, or intrenching about.

*Circumvent.* To compaſs in, to deceive one craftily.

*Circumvolution.* A wrapping, or folding; alſo a rolling or tumbling about.

*Cirque.* A round large place anciently in *Rome*, where people ſate to behold publick Games and Exerciſes.

*Cis-Alpine.* Lying on this ſide the *Alps*.

*Ciſtercians.* An Order of *Monks* inſtituted in the year 1088, by *Robert* Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Ciſteaux* in *Burgundy*.

*Cite.* To warn one to appear, to ſummon: alſo to quote an author, to alledge a text or place of Scripture, or the like

*Citation.* A warning one to appear.

*Citheriſt.* A player upon an harp.

*Citrin.* Of a Citron colour, yellow.

*Citadel.* A Caſtle with a ſmall gariſon to keep a Town in awe; a Fortreſs of a City.

*Civet.* A ſweet ſubſtance like Muſk. It is ſaid to be the dung of the beaſt *Hyæna*.

*Civic.* Belonging to the City

*Civilize.* To make civil.

*Clamor.* A great cry, or noiſe.

*Clamorous.* Crying out, or exclaiming.

*Clancularly.* Cloſely, covertly, privately.

*Clandeſtine.* Privy, cloſe, ſecret, hidden.

*Clarencieux.* One of the *Kings-at-arms*, whoſe office it is to diſpoſe the funerals of Knights and Eſquires on the South ſide of *Trent*.

*Clarifie.* To make clear.

*Clarion.* A ſort of Muſical Inſtrument.

*Clarity.* Nobleneſs, clearneſs.

*Claſsis.* A rank, order, or diſtribution of people (or other things) according to their ſeveral degrees; a Convention, or Aſſembly of *Divines*, within a certain diviſion, to confer, conſider of, and order matters of Eccleſiaſtical Polity, in a *Presbyterian* way.

*Claſſical.* Approved. Authentical Authours of beſt note, and generally applauded, are called *Claſſical*.

*Clauſtral.* Of (or belonging to) a Cloyſter.

* *Cleeped.* or *Yeleeped.* An old word, ſignifying *named*, or *called*.

*Clemency.* Mercy, gentleneſs.

*Clergy* Signifies not onely ſuch, as are of the Miniſtery, but with all a Plea to an Indictment, when the priſoner prayeth to have his book.

*Client.* One that asketh counſel of a Lawyer.

*Climacterical.* A Greek word ſignifying *an account* (or *reckoning*) *made by certain degrees or ſteps.* Some have hereby divided the age of mans life after this manner. The ſeventh year they reckon for dangerous: and by this account the 14, 21, 28 35, &c. are Climacterical years. Likewiſe the ninth year is

esteemed equally as dangerous, and by this account the 18, 27, 36, &c. are called Climacterical years. But the most noted and famous Climacterical year is at the age of 63. because both accounts do meet in this number; namely, 7 times 9. and 9 times 7. And this is held the most dangerous year of all other.

*Climate.* A term used in *Cosmography*, It signifieth a portion of the world between *North* and *South*, containing some notable difference in the Sun-rising.

*Clime.* See *Climate.*

*Clio.* A name of one of the nine *Muses.*

*Clotho.* The Name of one of the three *Fates* or *Destinies*: the other two being *Lachesis* and *Atropos.*

*Cluniacks.* A Sort of *Benedictine Monks*, reformed by *Odo* Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*, in the year 913.

*Coacervation.* An heaping together.

*Coaction.* Constraint.

*Coadjutor.* A fellow helper.

*Coætaneous.* Which is of the same age.

*Congulate.* To turn to curds, to curdle together.

*Coca.* An herb in *India*, the leaves whereof being bruised and mixed with the powder of Cockles, or Oysters in their shells burnt, the *Indians* use in little balls to carry in their mouths, to preserve them from famine, or great drought.

*Cockatrice.* See *Basilisk.*

*Codicil.* A little book; also an addition or supplement added to a Will after the finishing thereof.

*Coemption.* A buying together: a Ceremony in marriage among the *Romans*, whereby men & women seemed to make bargain and sale of themselves to one another.

*Coequal.* Equal in degree with another.

*Coërcion.* A restraint, compulsion, constraining, a keeping in subjection, punishment. Whence the Adjective, *Coërcive.*

*Cærulean.* Blew, or sky coloured.

*Coëssential.* Of the same essence or substance.

*Coëternal.* Equal in eternity with another.

*Cogitation.* A thinking.

*Cognation.* Alliance, kindred.

*Cognisance.* A badge, also the power and right of a Court to intermeddle in causes, & to hold plea of things.

*Cognition.* Knowledge.

*Cohabite.* To dwell with or together.

*Cohere.* To cleave, stick, or hang together.

*Coherence.* An Agreement or hanging together.

*Cohibit.* To restrain, or hold in.

*Cohort.* A band or Company of Souldiers.

*Coincident*, Falling in with, happening together, concurring, jumping (and fadging) one with another.

*Collapsed.* Slid, or fallen down.

*Collateral.* Side-ways, or joyning to the side. Every degree of kindred is either *lineal*,

*al*, or *collateral*. The *lineal* is that, which cometh from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, and ſo ſtill right downward. *Collateral* is that, which cometh ſide-ways, as firſt between Brothers and Siſters, then between their children, *&c.* Alſo Uncles, Aunts, and all Couſins are contained under the term of *Collateral* kindred.

*Collation*. A Comparing; likewiſe the beſtowing of a Benefice by the Biſhop, who hath it in his Patronage; alſo a ſhort banquet.

*Collect*. To gather together. Alſo a prayer, whoſe matter is chiefly collected from the proper Leſſons for the day, and thence ſo called.

*Collection*. A gathering.

*Collegiate*. Belonging to a *College*.

*Colleague* A companion, or one joyned in office with another.

*Collet*. The ſame as *Bezil*.

*Colliquation*. A melting or diſſolving: alſo a dangerous Flux by ſcouring.

*Colliſion*. A daſhing (or beating) together.

*Collocation*. A placing together.

*Colloquy* A talking (or conferring) together.

*Colluſion*. Deceit, couſenage. It is alſo a term uſed in Law, when an Action is brought againſt one by his own agreement.

*Collyrie*. A Phyſical term, ſignifying any Medicine for the eyes.

*Colobe*. A kind of ſhort coat with half ſleeves, called a *Dalmatica*.

*Colon*. A mark of a Sentence not fully ended, which is made with two pricks thus (:)

*Colonel*. A Commander in an Army, having under him ten Troups, or a thouſand men.

*Colony*. Among the *Romans*, when their city was too full of inhabitants, they uſed to withdraw a certain number, to dwell in ſome other places; which number ſo withdrawn, as alſo the place to which they were ſent, was called by the name of *Colony*.

*Coloquintida*. A kind of wild Gourd, which the *Perſians* name *Gall of the earth*, becauſe it deſtroyeth all herbs, near which it groweth. This fruit is often uſed in Phyſick, to purge ſlimy groſs humours from the ſinews and joynts.

*Coloſs*. An image (or ſtatue) of exceeding greatneſs. There was one ſuch image in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, dedicated to the *Sun*, of one hundred and five foot long, the thumb of which image few men could fathom.

*Column*. A pillar. A *Column* in a Book is when the page is not in one continued line, but conſiſts, as it were of two Counter-parts in the ſame page: as is to be ſeen all along the ſeveral pages of this Book.

*Coluri*. Two imaginary circles in the Heavens, drawn through the Poles; whereof one paſſeth through *Aries*

and *Libra*, the other through *Cancer* and *Capricorn*: ſo that they divided the *Zodiack*, and the whole Heavens into four even parts.

*Combination.* A coupling (or joyning) together.

*Combuſt.* Burnt, or ſcorched. A Planet is ſaid to be *combuſt*, when he is under the Sun-beams, or within certain degrees of them.

*Combuſtible.* Apt (or, eaſie) to be burned, or ſet on fire.

*Combuſtion.* A burning; alſo, a tumult, ſedition, *&c.*

*Comedy.* A play, or interlude; the beginning whereof is ever full of troubles, and the end joyfull.

*Comedian.* A Player, or writer of Comedies.

*Comeſſation.* A frolick and Jovial meeting to eat, drink, and make good cheer.

*Comet.* A blazing-ſtar. It is properly a great quantity of hot and dry exhalations drawn up from the earth by the attractive vertue of ſtars into the higheſt region of the Air, where being near the Element of Fire, it is inflamed, and there moved round according to the motion of the Star, under which it is grown, or the motion of the Air in thoſe high parts.

*Comick*, or *Comical.* That which pertaineth to Comedies: alſo, pleaſant, or merry.

*Comma.* A mark often uſed in writing, and printing, which is made thus ( , )

*Commaculation.* A ſpotting, defiling, or ſtaining.

*Commemorate.* To rehearſe, or make mention.

*Commemoration.* A rehearſal, a remembrance.

*Commence.* To begin, to enter an Action againſt one: to take a Degree in the Univerſity; as to proceed Doctour, Maſter of *Arts*, and the like; thence the time of the year ſet apart eſpecially for taking thoſe Degrees is called the *Commencement*, or *Act*.

To take in *Commendam* a Parſonage, or Benefice, is to take care and charge of it, till it be ſupplied by a ſufficient Paſtour.

*Commendatory.* Which recommendeth one, which hath commendations onely written in it.

*Comment.* Notes of inſtruction ſet in ſome Books, to expound ſuch things as cannot eaſily be underſtood. Sometime it is taken for a lie, or feigned tale.

*Commentary.* See *Comment.*

*Commentator.* An expoſitour, or expounder of a Text.

*Commentitious.* Feigned, counterfeit.

*Commerce.* Converſation, entercourſe of Merchandiſe, common traffick.

*Commination.* A vehement threatning.

*Commiſerate.* To take pity (or compaſſion) upon any.

*Commiſeration.* Pity, or compaſſion.

*Commiſſary.* One that hath Spiritual juriſdiction in

in ſome out-places of a Dioceſs, ſo far diſtant from the chief City, that it were too great trouble to ſummon people to it. It is a Military term alſo uſed for one that is Muſter-maſter to an Army.

*Commiſsion.* A writing teſtifying that one (or many) have ſome authority in a matter of truſt committed to their charge.

*Committee.* He to whom a matter is committed to be decided or ordered. Hence ſuch Members of one (or both) Houſes of *Parliament*, to whoſe conſideration Matters are referred, & by them prepared and ripened for the *Parliaments* deciſion, are called *Committees*.

*Commiſsive.* A cloſing (or joyning) together of any material in building, or otherwiſe.

*Commixtion.* A mingling together.

*Commodious.* Fit, profitable.

*Commonalty.* The common people.

*Commotion.* A great ſtir, an hurly burly.

*Communicable.* That which may be imparted unto another.

*Communicate.* To participate, impart, mix with, take, or give part of.

*Communion.* A partaking together; alſo the Lords-Supper.

*Community.* Fellowſhip in partaking together.

*Commutation.* A changing, eſpecially that of a penance (or other corporal puniſhment) into a pecuniary mulct, or fine.

*Commutative.* Bartering, trucking, or changing one with (or for) another.

*Compact.* Hard-knit, cloſe-joyned together: ſometime, bargain, agreement.

*Compartiment*, or *Compartition.* An handſom diviſion of any plot (or deſigne) in building, or otherwiſe: a well ſquared ſtone, or other material. It is a term in *Architecture*.

*Compaſſionate.* Pitifull, which grieveth at others harms.

*Compatible.* Which can abide and agree together, and ſuffer one another.

*Compellation.* A blaming: alſo a calling by name.

*Compendious.* Brief, ſhort, ſaving.

*Compendium.* An Epitome, or Abridgement; a ſhort way, a ſaving diſcourſe.

*Compenſable.* Able to recompenſe, or make amends.

*Compenſation.* Recompence, or equal amends, and ſatisfaction.

*Compere.* A companion, a Goſſip.

*Competency.* Sufficiency, fitneſs.

*Competent.* Convenient, fit, neceſſary.

*Competition.* Strife, or a contending with another for the ſelf-ſame thing.

*Competitor.* A rival or one that ſtands in competition with another about any thing, he that ſueth for the ſame thing with another.

*Compile.* To make, frame, ſet together, or compoſe.

*Complacency.* Delight, pleasure, joy, fellowship in.

*Complement.* A filling up of that which wants. In *Mathematicks* it signifieth that number, or quantity, which being added to another, makes up the Total desired. Also Ceremony, Court-ship.

*Complexion.* The temperature of the humours in mans body, which causeth the colour: sometime it signifieth painting used by women.

*Complication.* A folding together.

*Complices.* Fellows (or confederates) in lewd matters, partners.

*Comportment.* Behaviour, carriage, or bearing himself.

*Compose.* To frame, or set together; to make, or compile: to settle.

*Composition.* A joyning, or putting together.

*Compositour.* He that composeth, or setteth a thing in order: also he who setteth letters together in a Printing-house.

*Compotation.* A drinking, banquetting, or playing the good-fellow together.

*Comprehend.* To contain, or conceive in the mind.

*Comprehensible.* Which may be contained, or conceived.

*Comprehension.* A taking, a conceiving, or understanding of.

*Compression.* A pressing together.

*Comprise.* To contain, or comprehend.

*Compromise.* An agreement made by indifferent parties chosen on both sides

*Compulsion.* Constraint.

*Compunction.* Grief, remorse, or pricking of Conscience,

*Compurgatour.* One that by Oath justifies the report, or oath of another to be true.

*Computable.* Which may be counted, reckoned, or numbred.

*Computation.* An account, or reckoning; a numbring.

*Computist.* A reckoner, calculatour, or caster of accounts.

*Comrade.* A companion, a good fellow.

*Comus.* The god of feasting, banqueting, and revelling, among the ancient *Ethnicks.*

*Concatenation.* A chaining, (or linking) of things together.

*Concave.* Hollow.

*Concavity.* Hollowness.

*Concentrick.* Having one common centre (or middle point) with another.

*Concession.* A granting, or giving leave, a yielding.

*Concinnity.* Apt fitness, a feat contriving, or handsom setting a thing together.

*Concise.* Brief, short, cut off.

*Concitation.* An inciting, urging, provoking, or moving to.

*Conclave.* A private room, a closet; especially that, wherein the *Cardinals* assemble themselves about the Election of a new *Pope.*

*Concoct.* To digest, to boil.

*Concoction.* Digestion of meat in the body.

*Concomitant.* Accompanying. Hence the Substantive, *Concomitancy.*

*Concord.* Agreement. In *Musick* Concords are those Notes, which agree together in perfect Harmony.

*Concordant.* Agreeable.

*Concorporate.* To mix together in one body, to incorporate.

*Concourse.* A great assembly.

*Concrete.* Grown together, as water, when it is frozen. Also in *Logick*, *Concrete* is opposed to *Abstract*. *Abstract* is that, which notes the simple nature of a thing, without any conjunction, or mixture of Accidents, and the like; as, *humanitas*, *albedo*, &c. *Concrete* denotes the joyning of a Quality to some Subject, or other; as *albus Paries*, viz. a white Wall.

*Conculcation.* A treading under foot.

*Concupiscence.* Lust, fleshly desire.

*Concupiscence.* As the *concupiscible faculty*, which is the unreasonable, or sensual part of the Soul, which covets meats, drinks, and all sorts of delights beyond measure.

*Concur.* To meet together.

*Concussion.* A shaking together.

*Condensate.* To make thick.

*Condense.* Thick, hard, close together.

*Conders.* Those, that from high places make signs to the Herring-fishers which way the shoals pass.

*Condescend.* To yeeld, or stoop to; to agree, to joyn together. Hence the Substantive *Condescension.*

*Condign.* Worthy, due, deserved.

*Condole.* To lament with another, to bemone.

*Condonation.* A giving, forgiving, pardoning.

*Conduce.* To help, or be profitable.

*Conduct.* To guide one in the way.

*Confabulate.* To talk together.

*Confarreation.* A way of solemnizing Marriage among the antient *Romans* with the Ceremony of a Wheaten Cake, the Symbole of firm Unity between man and wife.

*Confection.* A mingling together, or that which is mingled.

*Confederate.* One joyned in friendship, or linked with another in any practise by oath or promise. Hence *Confederacy*, when any are so linked together.

*Confer.* To compare together, sometime to talk (or reason) with another.

*Conference.* A reasoning together, or a comparing of one thing with another.

*Confide.* To put trust in.

*Confidence.* Trust, credit.

*Confine.* To appoint bounds, to limit, to imprison.

*Confinement.* A tying to a certain (or limited) place.

*Confines.* The bounds (or

borders of a Countrey.

*Confiscate.* Forfeited, seized to the Kings use.

*Confiscation.* Forfeiture of ones goods, or seizing them to the Kings use.

*Conflagration.* A burning, or being set on fire.

*Conflagitate.* Earnestly to desire.

*Conflict.* A fight, a skirmish, a bickering.

*Conflux*, or *Confluence.* A flowing together, a great multitude, great store.

*Conform.* To apply (or frame) ones self to any thing which is required of him: and such an one is said to be *Conformable.*

*Conformity.* Likeness (or agreement) with another thing.

*Confront.* To come (or stand boldly) before ones face, to face one.

*Confusion.* A disorderly mingling.

*Confute.* To disprove, to overthrow by argument.

*Congeal.* To freeze, to grow stiff, or cling together with cold.

*Congenerous.* Of the same kind (or stock) with another.

*Congested.* Heaped, or gathered together.

*Conglobation.* A gathering into the form of a Globe.

*Conglomeration.* A rowling (or heaping) together.

*Conglutinate.* To glue together, to joyn.

*Conglutination.* A gluing together.

*Congratulate.* To rejoyce in anothers behalf with him, or to signifie that we so rejoyce.

*Congratulation.* A rejoycing together.

*Congregate.* To gather together.

*Congruent.* Agreeable, meet, fit.

*Congruity.* Good agreement.

*Conical.* Belonging to a *Cone*, which is a Geometrical circular Figure, broad at the bottom, and growing narrower upward, till it end in a point at the top.

*Conjectural.* Uncertain, which may and may not be.

*Conjoyn.* To joyn together.

*Conjugal.* Belonging to wedlock.

*Conjugation.* A joyning (or as it were, yoking) together. In Grammar it signifieth the forming or variation of Verbs.

*Conjuncture*, or *Conjunction.* A joyning (or coupling) together.

*Conjure* To swear (or conspire) together, to bind by oath, or under a great penalty. Hence the Substantive *Conjuration.*

*Connexion.* A knitting together.

*Connive.* To wink at a thing.

*Connivance.* A suffering, or winking at a matter.

*Connubial.* Belonging to wedlock.

*Consanguinity.* Kindred by bloud and birth.

*Conscious.* Privy to a thing, guilty, inwardly knowing.

*Conſecrate.* To hallow, or make holy.

*Conſeeration.* A making holy

*Conſectary.* A Concluſion neceſſarily following upon the Antecedent.

*Conſentaneous.* Agreeable, conſonant.

*Conſequence.* That which followeth another thing going before: concernment.

*Conſequent.* Following; or neceſſarily coming after another thing.

*Conſervator.* A Keeper or Preſerver, an Officer (or Magiſtrate) appointed for the keeping of the Peace.

*Conſiderate.* Diſcreet, wiſe.

*Conſign.* To preſent, exhibit, or deliver into the hands of, to aſſign over, to lay down as a pledge, or ſtake.

*Conſignificative.* Of the ſame ſignification with another thing.

*Conſiſtory.* An Aſſembly of Magiſtrates, a Judgement-place, a Council conſiſting of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons.

*Conſolation,* Comfort.

*Conſolatory.* Comforting, which comforteth.

*Conſolidate.* To make firm or ſtrong, to ſolder.

*Conſonant.* Agreeable. Alſo eve y Letter not being a Vowel is ſo called; as, B, C, D, *&c.*

*Conſort.* A Companion, or partaker of the ſame fortune: alſo a company of Muſicians together.

*Conſperſion.* A beſprinkling.

*Conſpicuous.* Bright, clear.

*Conſpiracy.* A Combination, Complotment, or Treaſon.

*Conſpiratour.* One that joyns himſelf with others in a Plot (or Conſpiracy) to do miſchief.

*Conſpire.* To plot, or joyn in conſpiracy, to concur, jump, and meet together.

*Conſpurcation.* A defiling, or making foul.

*Conſtellation.* A company of Stars together

*Conſternation.* Amazement, a great fear, or aſtoniſhment.

*Conſtipation.* A ſtuffing together, a thickening.

*Conſtitute.* To ordain, to appoint.

*Conſtitution.* A Decree, an Ordinance: alſo the Complexion or Temperament of the Body.

*Conſtruction.* A joyning, placing, or ſetting together: alſo expoſition, or interpretation.

*Conſubſtantial.* Of the ſame ſubſtance or eſſence.

*Conſubſtantiality.* Agreement in ſubſtance, the being of the ſame ſubſtance that another is of.

*Conſul.* A chief Officer among the *Romans.* There were two choſen yearly to govern the City. Theſe Magiſtrates firſt began after the Kings were expelled, and were called *Conſuls* of the Latine word *Conſulere*, becauſe they were, by their Office to provide and take care for the good of the Common-wealth.

*Conſular.* Of (or belonging to) a Conſul.

*Conſult.* To take advice toge her,

*Conſultation.* An advice (or deliberation) taken together.

*Conſummate.* To finiſh, to make an end.

*Conſummation.* A finiſhing of a matter.

*Conſumption.* A conſuming: alſo a diſeaſe, wherein, the Lungs being exulcerated, there followeth a leanneſs of all the body.

*Contabulation.* A joyning of Planks (or Boards) together to make a Floor.

*Contagion.* An infection.

*Contagious.* Infectious.

*Contaminate.* To defile.

*Contamination.* A defiling.

*Contemeration.* A defloureing, polluting, or defiling.

*Contemn.* To deſpiſe.

*Contemplate.* To behold in the mind, to muſe upon.

*Contemplation.* A beholding in mind, a thinking upon.

*Contemplative.* Muſing, meditating.

*Contempo'ary.* Being of the ſame time (or age) with another.

*Contemptible.* Baſe, vile, of no account.

*Conteſtation* A taking (or calling) to witneſs; as alſo a ſtriving (or brabling) about a matter.

*Context* or *Contexture.* A joyning, interlacing, or weaving together: alſo the ſtile (or form) of a Book, Proceſs, or Diſcourſe.

*Continency.* Chaſtity, temperateneſs.

*Continent.* Chaſte, ſober, temperate.

*Continent.* Firm Land, that which is no Iſland, main Land.

*Contingent.* Caſual, doubtfull, uncertain; which may and may not be. Hence the Subſtantive *Contingency.*

*Continuation.* A joyning (or adding) to another thing.

*Contorſion.* A wreſtling, pulling, or drawing awry.

*Contract.* A Bargain, an agreement made, a drawing together.

To *Contract.* To draw together, to epitomize, or ſhorten.

*Contraction.* A drawing together, or ſhortning.

*Contradict.* To gainſay, or ſpeak againſt.

*Contradiction* A ſpeaking againſt, a withſtanding in words.

*Contrectation.* A wanton touching (or handling) of a woman.

*Contribute.* To give with others, to al'ow as others do.

*Contributary.* Which alloweth (or giveth) as others do.

*Contribution.* A giving with others, when many give together.

*Contriſtate.* To make ſad, or ſorrowfull.

*Contrite.* Broken, very ſorrowfull, heartily repentant.

*Contrition.* Great inward ſorrow for ſin committed.

*Controvert.* To contend, ſtrive, or be at variance about a matter.

*Contumacy.* Stubbornneſs, Diſobedience, Self-will, Hence the Adjective *contumacious.*

*Contumely.* Reproach, ſpite, diſgrace.

*Contumelious* Reproachfull, ſpitefull, diſgraceſull.

*Contund,* To pound, or beat

beat in a Mortar.

*Contuſion.* A beating, bruiſing, or pounding.

*Convaleſcence.* A recovering health, growing ſtrong again.

*Convent.* To bring one before a Judge.

*Conventicle.* A little Aſſembly.

*Convention.* An appearing before a Judge.

*Converſant.* Uſing much in ones company.

*Converſion.* A turning from evil to good. Who ſo doth, is called a *Convert:* whence the name of that Houſe in *London*, now the *Rolls*, anciently called *Domus Converſorum*, that is, The Houſe of Converts, being at firſt founded by King Henry 3. for the harbour of ſuch, as turned from Judaiſm to Chriſtianity.

*Convict.* Proved guilty of the crime whereof he is accuſed. Hence the Subſtantive *Conviction.*

*Convince.* To overcome, to confute, to prove one guilty.

*Convocation* An aſſembling (or calling) together: ſometime the Company aſſembled

*Convoy.* A Guard for the guidance and ſafe conduct of Paſſengers.

*Convulſion.* A ſhrinking or pulling together of the ſinews, a Cramp, or Pang.

*Cooperate.* To work together, to help.

*Cooperation.* A working with another, an helping.

*Cope.* A Church-Veſtment much like a large Cloke.

*Copal.* A white Roſin of much brightneſs brought from the *Weſt-Indies.* The People there were wont to make perfumes thereof in their Sacrifices.

*Co-partners.* Thoſe that have an equal ſhare in Lands of Inheritance. It is a word uſed in Common Law.

*Copious.* Plentiful, abundant.

*Coppice.* A little wood, or under-woods.

*Copulation.* A coupling, or joyning together. Hence the Adjective *Copulative.*

*Coral.* There are two ſorts hereof; the one white, the other red; but the red is beſt. It groweth like a tree in the bottom of the Sea, from whence being taken, it is by the air hardened into the form of a ſtone, as we ſee it. It is cold and dry in operation, good to be hanged about childrens necks, as well to rub their gums, as to preſerve them from the falling-ſickneſs.

*Coranto.* A certain meaſure in Muſick (or dancing) which runs in triple time.

*Corban.* A Cheſt (or Coffer) in the temple of *Jeruſalem*, where the treaſure that ſerved for the Prieſts uſe was kept.

*Corbel.* A ſhouldering-piece cut out in ſtone, as we may ſee in walls, to bear up a poſt, ſumner, or other weight.

*Corbets.* Places in walls where Images ſtand.

*Cordeliers.* An Order of Friars inſtituted by S. *Francis*, called alſo Grey Friars.

*Cordial.* Hearty, that which comforteth the heart.

*Cord-*

*Cord-wainer.* A Shoemaker.

*Cormorant.* The greedy water-fowl, or Sea-raven.

*Cornage.* In Common Law it ſignifieth a certain Tenure, wherein Lands are held by the blowing of an horn.

*Corneous.* Of an horney ſubſtance or colour.

*Cornice.* A frize, or the flouriſhing at the upper end of a column, or pillar: a term in Architecture.

*Corody.* An ancient term, uſed when the Founders of Abbies, or other Religious Houſes, reſerved a right in themſelves, and heirs, to appoint ſome perſon to have allowance of meat, and drink, or other maintenance out of the Houſe: and this allowance was called a *Corody.*

*Corollary.* A ſurpluſage, over-plus, addition to, vantage above meaſure.

*Coroner.* One whoſe Office is principally to ſit upon ſuch, as are either killed by ſome caſualty, or elſe ſuſpected to have made away themſelves; namely, to enquire, and find out how they came to their ends.

*Coronation.* The crowning of a King or Queen.

*Corporal.* Of, (or belonging) to the body.

*Corporeal.* The ſame.

*Corporation.* A body politick, having by the Kings Grant a common Seal, a chief Officer, and inferiour perſons belonging to it.

*Corpulency.* Groſsneſs, fatneſs, fulneſs of body.

To *Corrade.* To rake and ſcrape together.

*Correlative.* A term of Logick applyed to ſuch words, as cannot be ſpoken, but there muſt be ſuppoſed ſome other word, which is neceſſarily a dependant upon it: as a Father and a Son; a Maſter and a Servant; a Captain and a Souldier; an Husband and a Wife.

*Correſpondency.* An agreeableneſs, or proportion anſwering to ſome other thing.

*Corrigible.* That which may be corrected, or amended.

*Corrival.* He that is ſuiter with another to a woman for marriage.

*Corroborate.* To ſtrengthen, to confirm.

*Corrode.* To gnaw aſunder, to waſte with gnawing.

*Corroſive.* A fretting plaiſter; any thing which laid to the body raiſeth bliſters, and maketh it ſore.

*Corrugation.* A drawing up the skin into wrinkles by frowning.

*Coruſcation.* A flaſh of lightning.

*Coſcinomancy.* A ſuperſtitious kind of Divination by a ſieve, anciently in uſe.

*Coſmography.* An Art touching the deſcription of the whole world. This Art, by the diſtance of the Circles in Heaven, divideth the Earth under them into her Zones, and Climates, and by the elevation of the Pole, conſidereth the length of the day and night, with the perfect demonſtration of the Suns riſing and going down.

*Coſmo-*

*Cosmometry.* A measuring of the world.

*Costrel.* A kind of wine-bottle.

*Covent.* The whole number of Religious men dwelling together in one house.

*Coverture.* A covering. In the Common-Law it signifieth all the time, that a man and wife are coupled in marriage.

*Couchant.* Couching, or lying on the ground; a term of Heraldry.

*Covert.* Hidden, secret; also a wood-plot, or countrey, a place full of bushes and trees.

*Covert-baron.* A married wife, a woman subject to an husband.

*Coverture.* In our Common-Law it is sometime taken for Marriage.

*Covy.* A flock, or company, as a Covy of Partridges is a whole nest of them: called in Latine *Cubatio*, that is, A whole brood, or so many as are hatched up together.

*Covine.* Deceit, couſenage.

*Countercompone.* Compounded of two or three colours interchanged one with another. A term in Heraldry.

*Countermand.* To give commandment contrary to that which was commanded before.

*Countermine.* To mine (or dig in the earth) against another.

*Countermure.* A wall made in defence of another wall.

*Counterpane.* The fellow-copy of a Deed indented.

*Counterpoiſe.* Any thing laid in weight against another thing.

*Countervail.* To be of equal value to another thing.

*Coupé.* Cut off.

*Courtilage.* A term in Common-Law, ſignifying a Court-yard, or Garden adjoyning to a dwelling-house or meſſuage.

* *Couth.* Known.

* *Coure.* To kneel, or ſtoop down.

*Courteſane.* A whore, an harlot, or ſtrumpet.

*Crabbat.* A new-faſhioned band, or gorget.

*Cramp-fiſh.* A Fiſh, whoſe nature is to make the hands of ſuch as touch it to be benummed, or aſtonied, though they touch it with a long pole: it is called the *Torpedo.*

*Craſſitude.* Thickneſs, groſsneſs.

*Credence.* Belief, truſt.

*Credible.* That may be believed.

*Creditour.* He that lendeth, or truſteth another with money or wares.

*Credulity.* Eaſineſs of belief.

*Cremation.* A burning of dead careaſes to aſhes for the ſepulchral Urn.

*Creſcent.* In Heraldry it ſignifieth the half-Moon.

*Creſt.* A cop, or comb; alſo a tuft, or little plume ſtanding on the top of it.

*Cribration.* A ſifting, or winnowing with a ſieve.

*Crime.* An offence, or fault committed.

*Criminal,* Faulty, or that which

which belongeth to a fault, or accuſation.

*Crimination.* An accuſing of, or charging with a crime.

*Criſis.* A Greek word, which is interpreted Judgement. In Phyſick it ſignifieth the conflict between nature and ſickneſs; that is, the time, when either the Patient ſuddenly becometh well, or ſuddenly dyeth, or waxeth better, or worſe, according to the ſtrength of his body, and violence of the diſeaſe.

*Criſp.* Curled.

*Critical.* In Phyſick the fourth and ſeventh days are called Critical, becauſe in them Phyſicians uſe to judge of the danger of a diſeaſe: but the ſeventh is accounted the chief Critical day, and the fourth a token or ſigne what the ſeventh day will be, if the Patient live ſo long.

*Critick.* The ſame that *Critical* is. Alſo it ſignifieth ſometime one that hath authority (or taketh upon him) to cenſure other mens acts or works written.

*Crocodile* An harmful beaſt living moſt about the River *Nilus* in *Egypt*. It is hatched of an egg, and groweth unto a wonderfull greatneſs, ſometime to twenty or thirty foot long. It is written, that he will weep over a mans head, when he hath devoured the body, and then will eat up the head too. Wherefore in Latine there is a Proverb, *Crocodili Lacrymæ*, that is, Crocodiles tears, to ſignifie ſuch tears as are feigned, and ſpent onely with intent to deceive, or do harm.

*Croches.* The little buds (or branches) at the tops of an Harts horn.

* *Croft.* A cloſe.

*Croſier.* An Arch-biſhops (not a Biſhops) ſtaff; that, with the Pall, being Badges peculiar to an Arch-Biſhop, whileſt the Biſhops is called a *Paſtoral-ſtaff*, and hooked, or crooked at the top, like unto a Shepherds, whereas the *Croſier* is faſhioned like a croſs at the upper end, and thence became ſo called.

*Crotays.* Dung of an Hare.

*Crotchet.* An odd conceit, alſo a note in Muſick, whereof two of them go to the making of a Minim.

*Crouched Friers* An Order of *Friers*, wearing, as their badge, or cognizance, the ſigne of the Croſs on their outer garment.

*Crownet.* A little Crown, alſo a part of an horſe-hoof.

*Cruciate.* To torment, afflict, put to pain, to grieve, or vex.

*Crucifix* The repreſentation of Chriſt crucified or hanging on the Croſs.

*Crucifixion.* Crucifying, or nailing to the Croſs.

*Crude.* Raw, not well digeſted.

*Crudity.* Rawneſs, ill digeſtion.

*Crural* Pertaining to a leg or thigh.

*Crucible.* A melting pot, wherein to melt any kind of

of metal or other fuſile matter.

*Cruzes.* The ſame as *Cruſible.*

*Cryſtal.* A ſubſtance like clear Glaſs. There are two kinds thereof. One, which groweth upon extreme cold mountains, being there congealed like ice, by the mineral vertue of the place; as *Albertus* writeth. Another kind groweth in the earth in ſome places of *Germany.*

*Chryſtalline.* Made of Cryſtal, or ſhining like Cryſtal.

*Cubebs.* A certain fruit ſold by Apothecaries, like unto Pepper. It cometh out of *India*, and is hot and dry in operation. It comforteth the brain much, and quickeneth the ſpirits, being held and chewed in the mouth. It is alſo very good to open the ſtoppings of the Liver.

*Cubical.* Belonging to a *Cube*: which in Geometry is a ſolid ſquare Figure; in Arithmetick a ſquare Number, that is, multiplied upon it ſelf.

*Cubicular.* Belonging to the bed-Chamber.

*Cubit.* Half a yard, the meaſure from a mans elbow to the top of his middle finger.

*Cuiraſſier.* An Horſe-man, in compleat armour, or (at leaſt) to the middle.

*Cullion.* The ſtone of any living thing.

*Culpable.* Faulty, blameworthy.

*Cultivate.* To labour, till, plow, to improve (or better) by tillage, or plowing.

*Culture.* Tillage, dreſſing of land, husbandry.

*Culverin.* A piece of Ordnance ſo called.

*Culvertail.* A ſtrong kind of building, by faſtening boards, or timber, with artificial joynts, ſo firmly together, that they cannot fall aſunder.

*Cummin.* An herb, the ſeed whereof is much uſed in Phyſick.

*Cumulation.* An heaping up, or increaſing.

*Cunctation.* Slackneſs, delay, lingering, prolonging of time.

*Cup-glaſs.* An hollow round Glaſs, with a hole in the bottom, uſed by Phyſicians ſometimes, to draw blood or wind out of the body: for it ſucketh with great ſtrength, by reaſon of a little flame of fire made in it.

*Cupidity.* Deſire, covetouſneſs.

*Cupolo.* A round Arch, or Loover of any houſe or ſteeple.

*Curfew.* A Bell, which ringing about bedtime, giveth folks warning to go to reſt, and cover their fire.

*Curſorily.* Swiftly; as when one readeth a book over with ſpeed.

*Curranto.* See *Coranto.*

*Current.* A ſtream of water; alſo paſſable, that will go for good.

*Courtezan.* An harlot.

*Courtilage.* Any piece of ground, as a yard, backſide, or garden plot, adjoyning to a houſe.

*Curvity*

*Curvete.* To praunce; or to bend or crooken the body in skipping and praunting.

*Cuſp.* The ſharp top or point of any thing.

*Cuſtody.* Safe keeping.

*Cuichoneal.* A little flie (as ſome think) brought from beyond the Sea, dryed, wherewith Diers dy Stammel and colours in Grain; but indeed it is a fruit.

*Cycle.* A Circle. In Aſtronomy the *Cycle* of the Sun is the revolution of twenty eight years, in which period the Dominical letter, meaſuring the days of the week, returns to its former courſe. So likewiſe the *Cycle* of the Moon is the revolution of nineteen years, in which period the Aſpects between Sun and Moon return to their former courſe.

*Cyclops.* The ancient Inhabitants of *Sicily*, having one eye onely; among whom was *Polyphemus* the Giant, famous among the Poets.

*Cylindrical.* Like a Cylinder, which is a Geometrical ſolid Figure, flat at both ends, and circular from the top to the bottom.

*Cymbaliſt.* A player on a Cimbal which is a certain kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

*Cynick.* Doggiſh or curriſh. There was in *Greece* an old Sect of Philoſophers ſo called, becauſe they did oversharply bark at mens vices, and were not ſo reſpective in their behaviour, as civility required. The chief of this Sect were *Antiſthenes*, and *Diogenes*.

*Cypher.* A circle in Arithmetick like the letter O; which of it ſelf is of no value, but increaſeth the value of other Figures, after which it is joyned: wherefore we ſometime ſay of one, that in company of others, doth nothing himſelf, that he ſtandeth for a *Cypher*. It alſo ſignifies a ſecret way of writing by Characters, and the like.

*Cypreſs.* A Tree, which groweth on dry mountains, very tall, and ſlender; the timber thereof is yellowiſh, and of a pleaſant ſmell, eſpecially ſet near the fire. It carrieth no leaf, but green ſmall twigs.

## D

*Dactyl.* A Date, the fruit of the Palm-tree: alſo one of the feet of an Heroick Verſe conſiſting of three Syllables, one long, and two ſhort. The word is Greek, and ſignifieth principally a Finger.

*Dactylology.* Finger-talk, or ſpeech, made and expreſſed with, or by the fingers.

*Dalmatick.* A kind of Eccleſiaſtical veſture; ſo called, as having been firſt worn in *Dalmatia*.

*Damniſie.* To hurt, or endammage.

*Darnel.* A naughty grain almoſt like wheat, but much leſs, and groweth among wheat often. It may be uſed in Phyſick, againſt ſome outward

outward diſeaſes; but taken inwardly, it is harmfull, as being too hot, and making the head giddy.

*Dane-gelt.* An ancient Tribute of twelve pence laid upon every Hide of Land by the *Danes.*

*Darick.* An ancient Coin, that had the Image of *Darius* ſtamped upon it.

*Darreign.* To attempt, or challenge.

*Deambulatory.* Removing from place to place, walking up and down.

*Dean* is chiefly of three ſorts: 1. *Cathedral*; as the Head, or Governour of a certain number, or company of Prebends, or Canons in a Cathedral Church. 2. *Collegiate*; as he that hath the like place in a Collegiate Church. 3. *Rural*; as he that is ſet to overſee a certain number of Parochial Miniſters, within a certain circuit, or precinct in the Countrey.

*Deaurate.* Gilded, gliſtering like Gold.

*Debauch'd.* Diſſolute, given to all manner of vices, lewd, diſorderly.

*Debilitate.* To weaken.

*Debility.* Weakneſs.

*Debitour.* A Debtour.

*Debonair.* Gentle, mild, courteous, affable.

*Decad.* The number of ten.

*Decalogue.* The ten Commandments.

*Decennial.* That laſteth ten years.

*Decent.* Comely, handſom.

*Deceptible.* Deceivable, apt to be beguiled.

*Deside.* To determine, or end a controverſie or doubt.

*Decimation.* A tithing, or the ſetting out of the Tithe, or tenth part of corn, and other like Tithable things.

*Decipher.* To write after a ſtrange faſhion, that none ſhall read it: alſo to find out the meaning of a thing ſo written.

*Deciſion.* A determination, or end made of a controverſie.

*Declamation.* An Oration or ſpeech made of purpoſe in reproach of any perſon or thing, or for exerciſe onely.

*Declame.* To ſpeak evil, to reproach: alſo to make an oration onely for exerciſe.

*Declaration.* Any thing that is ſet forth, or publiſhed, to ſatisfie people concerning the actions, or intentions of the publiſhers. A making of any thing known.

*Declarative.* Which declareth, telleth, expreſſeth, explaineth.

*Declination.* A bending downward, an averſeneſs to a thing.

*Decline.* To bend downward, to avoid (or ſhift off) a buſineſs.

*Declivity.* A ſteep bending downward, as on the ſide of an hill.

*Decoct.* To ſeethe, to boil.

*Decoction.* A boiling, or ſeething. In Phyſick it ſignifieth commonly any liquour, in which Medicinable

ble Roots, Herbs, Seeds, Flowers, or any other thing hath been boiled.

*Decollation.* A Beheading.

*Decoration.* A Beautifying.

*Decorum.* Comely, or comelineſs, ſeemlineſs, good grace.

*Decrepit.* Weak, or very feeble with age.

*Decreſcent.* The Moon in the laſt quarter.

*Decretals.* Ordinances, Decrees.

*Decumbiture.* The time of a ſick perſons lying down, or keeping his bed.

*Decuple.* Ten-fold.

*Decurion.* A Captain, or Commander over ten.

*Decuſſated.* Divided, or formed like a S^t *Andrew's* Croſs, which reſembleth the letter X.

*Dedicate.* To offer, give, or appoint for ſome ſpecial purpoſe.

*Dedication.* An offering, a giving up, conſecration.

*Deduct.* To take away.

*Deduction.* A taking away.

*Defalk*, or *Defalcate.* To cut off, to take away, to diminiſh.

*Defamation.* A Defaming, ſlandering, a ſpeaking ill of one.

*Defatigation.* Wearineſs.

*Default.* Defect, failing, fault.

*Defeaſance.* An overthrowing, or undoing that which was formerly done: a writing teſtifying that ſome other writing ſhall be of no force.

*Defeat.* To deceive, or beguile, to take craftily from one: as alſo to overthrow.

*Defecation.* A purging from the dregs or lees.

*Defection.* A falling away, a revolting.

*Defective* Faulty, which wanteth ſomething.

*Defendant.* He which anſwereth to an accuſation or challenge.

*Defenſive.* Spoken, or done in defence.

*Defer.* To put off, to prolong.

*Deficient.* Failing, fainting.

*Define.* To declare, ſhew, or deſcribe a thing plainly.

*Definition.* A ſentence which expreſly declareth what a thing is.

*Deflouration* A deflouring.

*Deflour.* To corrupt, ſpoil, or mar, to raviſh.

*Defluxion.* A flowing down, a rheum, catarrh.

*Deform.* To disfigure, to ſpoil the form of any thing.

*Deformation.* A disfiguring.

*Deformity.* Ill-favouredneſs, uncomelineſs.

*Defraud.* To deceive, to beguile.

*Defray.* To diſcharge, furniſh, or bear all the charges.

*Defunct.* Dead.

*Degenerate.* To turn out of kind, to turn worſe.

*Degenerous.* Turning (or growing) out of kind, baſe.

*Degradation.* A ſtripping, (or depriving) of any perſon

ſon of his honour or Dignity, whether Civil, or Eccleſiaſtical.

*Degree.* A term often uſed in Aſtronomy and Phyſick. In Aſtronomy it ſignifieth the thirtieth part of a Signe; *viz.* of *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. For into ſo many parts, or Degrees, are all the Signs divided. In Phyſick it ſignifieth a proportion of heat, cold, moiſture, or drineſs, in the nature of Simples; and there are four ſuch proportions, or Degrees. The firſt Degree is ſo ſmall, that it can ſcarce be perceived. The ſecond, that, which may be manifeſtly perceived without hurting the ſenſe. The third, that, which ſomewhat offendeth the ſenſe. The fourth, which ſo much offendeth, that it may deſtroy the body.

*Dehort.* To diſſwade, to adviſe one to the contrary.

*Dehortation.* A perſwaſion (or admonition) to refrain from doing ſomething.

*Dejection.* A throwing down, a debaſement

*Deifie.* To make a God of, to adore.

*Deipno-ſophiſts.* Certain ancient Philoſophers, who were wont to hold Diſcourſes and Conferences at Supper.

*Deity.* Godhead, or a God.

*Delectation.* Delight.

*Delegate.* A Deputy, or ſuch an one as ſits to execute Judgement upon the Seat of Juſtice, in the place of a Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Judge.

To *Delegate.* To appoint, ſubſtitute, or ſurrogate.

*Deliberation.* Taking leiſure and adviſement what to do, conſultation.

*Delineate.* To draw the firſt proportion of a thing.

*Delinquent.* An offender.

*Delude.* To mock, to ſcorn, to deceive.

*Deluge.* An univerſal overflowing of waters, *Noah's* floud.

*Deluſion.* A mocking, a cheat, or cozenage.

*Demeanour.* Behaviour.

*Demerit.* A deſert: alſo (on the contrary, and as it is moſt commonly uſed at this day) Ill-deſerving.

*Demeſns.* The Lords Manour-Houſe, and the Lands, which he, and his Anceſtours have always uſed to keep in their own hands.

*Demiſe.* To give, or grant, farm, or let.

*Democracy.* A kind of Government, wherein the People bear rule without other Superiours, ſaving ſuch as they appoint.

*Democratical.* Of, (or belonging) to the eſtate of *Democracy.*

*Demolition.* A pulling down.

*Demoniack.* Poſſeſſed with a Devil.

*Demonſtrate.* To ſhew, or make plain.

*Demonſtration.* A ſhewing (or making) plain of any thing.

*Demur.* A pauſe, or ſtay, a ſtanding ſtill.

*Demy.* Half; ſometime little.

*Denier.*

*Deneer.* A peny, a ſmall piece of money.

*Denegation.* A denying.

*Denigration.* A making black, a defaming, or blemiſhing the reputation of.

*Denizen.* A Stranger born, that obtaineth the Kings Letters Patents, and becometh His Majeſties Subject, enjoying thereby all Priviledges, as if he were an *Engliſh*-man; ſome few excepted, proper to them that are *naturalized.*

*Denomination.* A naming.

*Denotation.* A noting, or marking.

*Denunciation.* A proclaiming ones intention, or giving warning.

*Dent*, or *Dint.* A ſtroke, and the impreſſion which it makes in any thing.

*Denti-frice.* A thing to rub the teeth with.

*Dentition.* A breeding of teeth.

*Denudation.* A laying bare, a ſtripping, and leaving naked.

*Deo-dand.* When a man is caſually killed by a Cart, Horſe, or Mill, *&c.* that which moved, and was thereby cauſe of his death, being forfeit to the King, appertaineth to His Majeſties Almoner to beſtow in deeds of charity, and is therefore called a *Deo-dand*, as being to be given away for Gods ſake.

*Depauperate* To Impoveriſh, and make poor.

*Depeculation.* A robbing the publick, *viz.* the Prince or State.

*Depend.* To hang upon another thing.

*Dependancy.* An hanging, or ſtaying upon.

*Deplorable.* Lamentable, piteous.

*Deplore.* To lament, to bewail.

To *Deplume.* To pluck off the feathers.

*Deponent.* Laying down. In Common Law it ſignifieth Him that is ſworn to an *Affidavit.* In Grammar, a Verb, which hath an Active Signification, and a Paſſive Termination.

*Depopulate.* To waſte (or ſpoil) a Countrey.

*Depopulation.* A ſpoiling (or waſting) of a Countrey.

*Deportation,* Baniſhment.

*Deportment.* Behaviour, or carriage, demeanour

*Depoſe.* To take away ones authority, to thruſt out of his Kingdom; ſometime to ſwear, that is, to pawn, engage, or put down (for ſo alſo it ſignifies) his faith or credit.

*Depoſitum.* A pledge, any thing committed to, or entruſted with one, to be kept ſafe, till it be demanded back.

*Deprave.* To corrupt or mar; ſometime to ſpeak evil of one. Subſt. *Depravation.*

*Deprecate.* To beſeech deſire, or entreat earneſtly; to put away by prayer and entreaty.

*Depredation.* A pilling, robbing, deſtroying.

*Depreſs.* To thruſt down, to keep

keep under. Subſt. *Depreſſion.*

*Deprivation.* A depriving, or taking away of any thing.

*Depuration.* A purging from filthy corrupt matter.

*Depute.* To appoint, aſſign, ordain.

*Dereliction.* A leaving, or forſaking.

*Deride.* To mock, or flout.

*Deriſion.* A mocking.

*Derivation.* A deriving, or drawing from ſomething.

*Derivative.* That which is derived from another thing or word.

*Derogate.* To impair, diminiſh, or take away.

*Derogatory.* That which impaireth or hindreth the credit of any one.

*Deſcant.* A term in Muſick, as when a ſwifter time in one part anſwers to a ſlower in another; whence by Metaphor, to *Deſcant* ſignifieth to comment, or make reflections and obſervations upon a buſineſs.

*Deſcend.* To go downward Subſt. *Deſcent*, and *Deſcenſion.*

*Deſcribe.* To expreſs plainly the outward form of a thing.

*Deſcription.* A plain expreſſing of the outward form of a thing, or the manner how a thing was done.

*Deſignation.* An enterpriſe or purpoſe which a man hath.

*Deſipience.* Dotage, talking or doing idly.

*Deſolation.* A making deſolate, a leaving alone, a deſtroying.

*Deſperation.* A being paſt all hope.

*Deſpicable.* To be deſpiſed, or ſet at nought.

To *Deſpond.* To deſpair, to be out of heart.

*Deſpotical.* Belonging to Sovereignty, or chief rule.

*Deſtinated.* Appointed, determined, ordained.

*Deſtitute.* Forſaken, deprived.

*Deſtructive.* Apt to deſtroy, or pull down.

*Deſuetude.* Diſuſe.

*Detect.* To diſcover, to diſcloſe.

*Detection,* A diſcovery, a diſcloſing.

*Deter.* To let by fear, to make afraid, to diſcomfort, or diſcourage; to fright one from doing a thing.

*Determive.* Of a ſcouring or cleanſing quality.

*Deteſt.* To loath, or abhor. Subſt. *Deteſtation.*

*Deteſtable.* Hatefull, abominable.

*Dethrone.* To depoſe from (or put out of) a throne.

*Detract.* To ſpeak evil of one.

*Detraction.* Slanderous ſpeaking.

*Detriment.* Loſs, harm, hinderance, damage.

*Detruncation.* A cutting, or lopping off.

*Devaſtation.* A waſting of a Countrey.

*Deveſt.* To uncloath, to put out of poſſeſſion.

*Devious.* Out of the way.

*Devirgination,* A depriving of virginity.

*Devoir,* Endeavour, duty.

*Devolve,*

*Devolve.* To roll down.

*Devolution.* A rolling along.

*Deuteronomy.* A ſecond Law. The fifth and laſt Book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it contains a repetition of the Law.

*Dewlap.* The hollow part of the throat, hanging down in ſome beaſts.

*Dexter.* Belonging to the right hand.

*Dexterity.* Nimbleneſs, quickneſs, skilfulneſs. Adject. *Dextrous.* Adverb. *Dextrouſly.*

*Diabolical.* Deviliſh.

*Diacatholicon.* An Electuary much uſed in Phyſick, ſo called, becauſe it ſerveth as a gentle purge for all humours.

*Diacodion.* A cold Syrup made of the tops of Poppies, uſed in Phyſick ſometime againſt hot diſeaſes, and to ſtay the falling down of humours out of the head.

*Diadem.* A Kings crown, or an attire for Princes to wear on their heads, made of purple ſilk, and pearl.

*Diagonal.* Extending from one corner to another.

*Dialacca.* A Confection made of the Gum *Lacca*, and divers hot Simples, good againſt cold diſeaſes of the Stomach, ſtoppings of the Liver, and all cauſes that may draw one to the Dropſie.

*Dialect.* A Difference of ſome words, or pronunciation in any language; as in *England* the *Dialect* or manner of ſpeech in the North is different from that in the South, and the Weſtern Dialect differing from them both. The *Grecians* have five ſpecial Dialects; as 1. The property of ſpeech in *Athens*, 2. In *Ionia*. 3. In *Doris*. 4. In *Æolia*: and 5. that manner of ſpeech, which was generally uſed of them all. So every Countrey hath commonly in divers parts thereof ſome difference of language, which is called the *Dialect* of that place.

*Dialectical.* Of, or belonging to the Art of Logick.

*Dialogue.* A talk, reaſoning, or diſputation between two parties or more; or a diſcourſe written where ſuch a conference is ſet down.

*Diamber.* A comfortable confection made of divers hot Spices, good to be given in wine, or other liquour, to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, revive the ſpirits, and warm the inward parts.

*Diameter.* A ſtreight line, which, paſſing through the middle of any figure, divideth it into two equal parts.

*Diapaſon.* A concord in Muſick, called an Eighth.

*Diapente.* A concord in Muſick, called a Fifth.

*Diaphœnicon.* An Electuary uſed often by Phyſicians to purge flegm and choler.

*Diaper.* A fine kind of linen, not woven after the ordinary faſhion, but in certain works, diamonds, knots, or other devices.

*Diaphragm* The Midriff; that membrane which parts the *Thorax*, or the middle belly, wherein are the Heart and

and Lungs, from the *Abdomen*, or lower belly, wherein are the Stomach, Liver, Guts, &c.

*Diapred.* Diversified; of divers colours, or garnishings.

*Diaprunum* An Electuary made of Damask Prunes, and divers other Simples, good to cool the body in hot burning Fevers.

*Diary.* The same that *Diurnal.*

*Diasenna.* A purging Electuary, good against Quartan Agues, and all other diseases proceeding from Melancholy.

*Diatessaron.* A concord in Musick called a Fourth.

*Diatonick Musick.* Plain song.

*Diatribe.* A place of disputations, or learned exercises: also an exercitation, or discourse it self.

*Diatrionsantalon.* A cold confection made of the wood Sanders, good against burning Agues, and to refresh the inward parts inflamed with too much heat.

*Diaturbith.* An Electuary, which principally purgeth flegmatick grosh humours.

*Dibble.* A garden Instrument wherewith to set Plants.

*Dicacity.* Much talk, or prating.

*Dichotomy.* A dividing into two parts, or a division made by two and two.

*Dicker.* Ten hides of Leather.

*Dictate.* To indite; also, that which one writeth from anothers mouth while he speaketh.

*Dictatour.* A chief Officer among the *Romans*; never chosen but upon great necessity in dangerous troubles of the Common-wealth. This *Dictatour* could continue in office but onely six moneths, and then under pain of treason was to give up his authority. He could be named by none but the *Consul*, and that in the night-time, with great silence and attention. After he was once chosen, all other Magistrates were out of office, except onely the *Tribune* of the People; so that the *Dictatour* during his time, had (as it were) a kingly authority above all.

*Dictionary.* A Book wherein words are contained and explained.

*Diet.* A Parliament, or assembly of the States, and Princes of the Empire: also, a set rule and order of eating, drinking, sleeping.

*Diffarreation.* It is a Sacrifice done between man and wife at their divorcement; as *Confarreation* was at their marriage, when they had their wheaten-cake; and hence I suppose is the reason of our *Bride-cake*, still in use with us.

*Diffibulation.* An unbuttoning, or unclasping.

*Difficult.* Hard, uneasie.

*Difficulty.* Hardness, uneasiness.

*Diffidence.* Distrust.

*Diffident.* Distrustfull.

*Diffuse.* To spread abroad. Subst. *Diffusion.*

*Digamma,*

*Digamma.* The Letter F, ſo called, becauſe it beareth a form like the Greek Letter *Gamma* made double.

*Digeſt.* To diſpoſe, or ſet in order; to concoct, or diſtribute the meat, *&c.*

*Digeſts.* A Volume of the Civil-Law ſo called.

*Digits.* In Arithmetick, all the ſingle ſignificant Figures under ten.

*Digladiation.* Sword-playing, or fencing with ſwords.

*Dijudication.* A judging a difference between two.

*Digreſs.* To turn aſide, to leave the matter that is in hand and ſpeak of another thing.

*Digreſſion.* A turning to ſpeak of another thing.

*Dilacerate.* To tear in pieces.

*Dilaniation.* A tearing in pieces.

*Dilapidations.* Ruines of a Parſonage, or Vicarage-houſe, ſuffered to run to decay, for which the next Incumbent ought to have ſatisfaction from his Predeceſſours Executours, or Adminiſtratours; otherwiſe he hath by Law his action againſt them.

*Dilate.* To ſpread abroad, to enlarge, to draw in length.

*Dilatation.* A drawing in length, ſpeaking of a thing at large.

*Dilatory.* That cauſeth delay, or ſtay.

*Dilemma.* A kind of Argument, which convinceth ones adverſary both ways: as in ſaying, if he be a good man, why do you ſpeak evil of him? If he be naught, why do you keep him company?

*Dilling.* A child born when the parents are old.

*Dilucidation* A laying open to the light, a making clear or plain.

*Dimenſion.* The true meaſure of a thing; the exact proportion of any thing, both for the length, breadth, and depth of it.

*Dimication.* A fighting.

*Diminution.* A Diminiſhing.

*Diminutive.* Little, ſmall: or a word which betokeneth a little thing, as lamb-kin, a little lamb.

*Dinumeration.* A numbring, a reckoning.

*Dioceſs.* The circuit of every Biſhop, or Dioceſans Juriſdiction.

*Diphthong.* A contraction of two Vowels into one Syllable.

*Diptote.* In Grammar, a Noun declined with two Caſes onely.

*Dire.* Fierce, cruel, terrible.

*Directory.* That which directeth one.

*Direption.* A violent catching away.

*Dirge.* Soul-maſs, or a certain Service celebrated for the dead: ſo called, not (as ſome conceive) from *Dirigo*, becauſe the prayers are directed unto God, (for ſo are other) but from a ſpecial prayer in that Service beginning with *Dirige*.

*Diſaffect.* To ill-affect, or diſlike,

dislike. Subst. *Disaffection.*

*Disafforrest.* To turn from being a forest to other uses.

*Disanull.* To disallow.

*Disappear.* To vanish out of sight, to be seen no more.

*Disastrous.* Unlucky, unfortunate.

*Disceptation.* A disputation, contention, arguing, or reasoning about a matter.

*Disciple.* A Scholar, one that learneth.

*Discipline.* Instruction.

To *Discomfit.* To vanquish or overcome.

*Disconsolate.* Uncomfortable, sorrowfull, comfortless.

*Discontinue.* To intermit or disaccustom ones self from the doing of any thing: also, to be absent from a place.

*Discordant.* Disagreeing, dissonant. Subst. *Discordancy.*

*Discrepant.* Much differing, disagreeing. Subst. *Discrepancy.*

*Discretive.* Separate, distinct.

*Discriminate.* To divide, or sever.

*Discuss.* To examine, debate, or try a matter.

*Discussion.* An examining, a sifting or tryal of a matter.

To *disembogue.* To discharge out of a narrower into a broader passage; as it were to cast out of the mouth: a *Spanish* word.

*Disfranchisement.* A taking away of ones freedom.

*Disgregate.* To disperse, scatter, or sever asunder.

*Disjunctive.* Disjoyning, dividing.

*Disjunction.* Dis-union, division, separation.

*Dislocation.* A putting out of the right place.

*Dismantle.* To uncloath; to unfurnish, to leave unprovided, to slight or throw down works and fortifications.

*Dismes.* Tenths due to the King out of every Benefice, or other Spiritual living.

*Disparagement.* Dishonour, disgrace. It properly signifieth a shame or disgrace done by a Guardian to his Ward, in marrying him under years to a woman unfit for his calling, or to one past child-bearing, or which hath some great deformity, lameness or some horrible disease.

*Disparates.* A term of Logick, applyed to such words, as are onely differing one from another, but not contrary; as Heat and Cold are Contraries, but Heat and Moisture are Disparates; *viz.* two different Qualities.

*Disparity.* Unlikeness, unequality.

*Dispell.* To thrust, drive, or put away.

*Dispend.* To spend, lay out, or bestow.

*Dispensation.* Distributing or disposing of things; also a giving of licence to do.

*Dispersed.* A term in Heraldry, when any thing of soft substance doth by falling from high shoot it self out into divers corners or ends.

*Dispersion.* A scattering abroad.

*Displayed.* Wide-spread, opened.

*Displosion.* A breaking forth with violence or noi-

*Diſpoliation.* A robbing, or ſpoiling.

*Diſproportion.* Inequality.

*Diſputable.* Any thing that a man may diſpute on; doubtfull.

*Diſquiſition.* Diligent ſearch, enquiry, examination.

*Diſſect.* To cut in pieces, to open, to cleave in ſunder.

*Diſſeminate.* To ſow here and there, to ſpread abroad, to publiſh.

*Diſſentaneous.* Diſagreeing.

*Diſshevelled.* Bare-haired, without any attire on the head, the hair hanging at length.

*Diſſilience.* A leaping aſunder, or into ſeveral parts.

*Diſſimilar* See *Similar.*

*Diſſimilitude.* Unlikeneſs.

*Diſſipate.* To ſcatter, or ſpread abroad,

*Diſſipation.* A ſcattering, a waſting.

*Diſſolve.* To undo, weaken, or deſtroy; to pluck down.

*Diſſolute.* Looſe, wanton, given much to vain pleaſures.

*Diſſolution.* A breaking, weakening, or pulling aſunder of any thing.

*Diſſonancy.* Diſcord, diſagreement.

*Diſſonant.* Of a contrary ſound, not agreeing.

*Diſſwaſion.* A perſwading of one from ſome thing.

*Diſſyllable.* A word conſiſting of two Syllables.

*Diſtention.* A ſtretching, retching, racking, or ſtrouting out.

*Diſtich.* Two Verſes, or a Sentence contained in two verſes

*Diſtinction.* A difference put between things.

*Diſtortion.* A wreathing aſunder, or into ſeveral parts.

*Diſtract* To draw away, to trouble ones mind.

*Diſtraction.* A pulling aſunder, or drawing away of the mind.

*Diſtreſs.* Any Goods taken and detained for not payment of Rent, or to inforce one to anſwer to a Suit. Sometime it ſignifieth great afflictions, or miſery.

*Diſtribution.* A dividing among many.

*Diſtributive.* Dealing, dividing.

*Diſunite.* To part, to divide, to ſever.

*Diſunion.* Diviſion, ſeparation.

*Dithyramb.* A certain kind of Hymn, anciently compoſed, and ſung in honour of *Bacchus.*

*Divan.* A grand Council, or Court of Judicature, held in each Province, among the *Turks*, and *Perſians.*

*Diverſifie.* To vary, to make or work in divers colours, or faſhions.

*Diverſity.* Variety.

*Divert.* To turn aſide. Hence the Subſt. *Diverſion.*

*Divident.* That which divideth.

*Divine.* Heavenly, belonging to God.

*Divination.* A foretelling of a thing before it happeneth.

*Divorce.* A ſeparation

on of man and wife.

*Diuretical.* That which is of vertue to cauſe one to make water.

*Diurnal.* Of, or belonging to a day: alſo a Book, wherein daily actions or accounts are ſet down.

*Diuturnity.* Long continuance.

*Divulgation.* A publiſhing, or declaring to the world.

*Docibility.* See *Docility.*

*Docible*, or *Docile.* Eaſie to be taught, one that will ſoon learn.

*Docility* Aptneſs to learn, quickneſs of Underſtanding.

*Dock.* A place where ſhips are made, or repaired.

*Docket.* A ſmall note, or Bill, containing the ſubſtance of ſomething written elſewhere more largely.

*Doctoral.* Of, or belonging to a Doctor.

*Doctrinal.* Of, or belonging to doctrine, or inſtruction.

*Document.* A leſſon, an inſtruction.

*Didrantal* Weighing nine ounces, nine inches long.

*Dogmatical* Which is held, or maintained in ſome mens opinion.

*Doller.* A *Dutch* piece of coyn, worth about four ſhillings.

*Dolorous*, Grievous, painful.

*Dolphin.* The eldeſt ſon of the King of *France*, ſo called of *Daulphin*, a Province given or (as ſome report) ſold, in the year, 1349. by *Lambert* Earl thereof, to *Philip de Valois*, partly on condition, that for ever the *French* Kings eldeſt ſon ſhould hold it (during his Fathers life) of the Empire.

*Doom.* A Sentence pronounced, a Judgement.

*Dooms-day book.* A Book in the Exchequer, containing a general ſurvey of all the Lands in *England*, with the ſeveral Owners, Occupiers, and Values thereof in *William* the Conquerours time.

*Dooms-man.* A Judge.

*Domeſtical.* One of the houſe, or any thing belonging to the houſe.

*Domeſtick.* See *Domeſtical.*

*Domination.* A ruling, commanding or ſwaying.

*Dominical.* Belonging to Sunday, or our Lords-day. *Dominical Letter*, the Letter in the Almanack, that ſhews on what days of the moneth every Sunday, or Lords-day of that year doth happen: which difference happeneth by reaſon of the odd day in the year; the year conſiſting of fifty two weeks, and one day. The Letters are, *A. B. C. D. E. F. G.* There is but one every year; except it be Leap-year, and then there is two.

*Dominicans*, An Order of *Friers* inſtituted by S^t *Dominick*, a *Spaniard*, in the year of our Lord 1206.

*Donary.* A gift; properly that which is hanged up in a Church.

*Donation.* A giving.

*Donatiſts:* A ſort of Hereticks ſprang from the Doctrine of *Donatus* Biſhop of *Carthage*, who lived in the year, 358

*Donative.* A Benefice meerly given and collated by the Patron, without either Preſentation to, or Inſtitution, or Induction by the Ordinary.

*Donee.* He to whom a thing is given or granted.

*Donor.* A giver.

*Dorick dialect.* See *Dialect.*

*Dorick Muſick.* The graver ſort of Muſick among the *Greeks.*

*Dormant.* Sleeping. It is a term in Heraldry, as *Lion Dormant*, when he lies as if he were aſleep. And it is likewiſe a term in Law, as a *Warrant dormant*, that is, a Warrant with a blank, to put in whoſe name they liſt.

*Dormitory.* A place to ſleep in; or, that which hath vertue to make one ſleep.

*Dorp.* A Village.

*Dorter.* A cell, or chamber uſed onely for religious men to ſleep in.

*Doſe.* The quantity of a Medicine, that is uſually preſcribed to be taken at a time; ſo much as may ſafely be given at once.

*Datkin.* A ſmall piece of *Dutch* coin: and ſo, by *Metaphor*, any thing of ſmall value.

*Doublet.* A Jewel of two pieces joyned together.

*Dowager.* A Widow Princeſs, having Dowry in the countrey, which was in ſubjection to her deceaſed Huſband: alſo any widow endowed, or that hath a Joynture: yet a title uſually applyed to the Widows of Princes, and great Perſonages; and to them onely.

*Doulcets.* The Stones of an Hart or Stag.

*Doxology.* A giving glory or praiſe; as in the Churches *Gloria Patri*, &c.

*Drachm.* See *Dram.*

*Dram.* A ſmall weight, the eighth part of an ounce. It containeth in it three Scruples, every Scruple being of the weight of twenty wheat corns; ſo that a *Dram* is the juſt weight of ſixty corns of Wheat.

*Dramatick.* Poetry, that which is publickly acted upon the Stage; as *Comedy*, and *Tragedy.*

*Drapery.* That kind of work in Painting, or Architecture, which repreſents the falling of cloth in pleits, or folds.

*Drery.* Sorrowfull, lamentable.

*Dribblets.* Small portions or pieces.

*Drollery.* A Jeſting facetious manner of ſpeaking or writing.

*Dromedary.* A kind of Camel, having two bunches on the back. He is very ſwift, and can travel two or three days without drink; and (as ſome ſay) an hundred miles.

*Druides.* Ancient Pagan Prieſts in *France*, which lived naked in woods, giving themſelves unto the ſtudy of Philoſophy, and avoiding all company, ſo much as they might. They were of ſuch eſtimation among the people, that all Controverſies were referred

red to their determination, and a great penalty laid on ſuch, as diſobeyed their Sentence. They believed the immortality of Souls, but ſuppoſed (with *Pythagoras*) that they ſtill paſſed by death from one body to another.

*Dryades.* *Nymphs* of the woods, ſo called of the Greek word *Drys*, which ſignifieth *an Oak*.

*Dual.* Of, (or, belonging to) two.

*Dubious.* Doubtfull.

*Ducal.* Of, (or, belonging to) a Duke.

*Ducket.* A certain *Roman* Gold coin, valuing ſix ſhillings and eight pence.

*Ductile.* Eaſie to be drawn (or beaten thin) into a large extent.

*Duel.* A Combate between two.

* *Dune.* An hill; vulgarly pronounced *Down*.

*Duplication.* A doubling.

*Duplicity.* Doubleneſs.

*Durability.* Long continuance.

*Dura mater.* The outermoſt hard skin wherein the brain is wrapped.

*Dwale.* An herb of cold operation, having power to make one ſleep: ſome call it Night-ſhade.

*Dwindle.* To conſume, to be at the laſt caſt, as a candle upon its going out; to ſhrink up to nothing.

*Dyſcrasy.* A diſtemper, or ill-affection of the body.

*Dyſentery.* The bloudy-Flux.

*Dyſpepſie.* Ill digeſtion, (or concoction) of the meat in the ſtomach.

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*Eaglet.* A young Eagle.

*Ebene.* A Tree, which groweth in *Ethiopia*, bearing neither leaves, nor fruit. It is black, and hath no grain like other wood, and is ſharp biting in taſte.

*Ebionites* Certain old Hereticks, which affirmed, that *Chriſt* was not before his Mother, the Bleſſed *Virgin*. Againſt theſe Hereticks Saint *John* writ his Goſpel, after he returned from his baniſhment in the Iſle *Patmos*.

*Ebonie.* See *Ebene*.

*Ebriety.* Drunkenneſs.

*Ebullition.* A bubling (or boiling) up.

*Eburnean.* Like unto (or made of) Ivory.

*Eccentrick* Having no Centre, or a different Centre from another Orb.

*Eccho.* A rebounding, or ſounding back of any noiſe, or voice in a wood, valley, or hollow place. *Poets* feign, that this *Eccho* was a *Nymph* ſo called, which being rejected of one whom ſhe loved, pined away for ſorrow in the woods, where her voice ſtill remaineth anſwering the out-cries of all complaints.

*Eccleſiaſtical.* Of (or, belonging to) the Church.

*Eclipſe.* A failing, or want of any thing. Commonly it ſignifieth a want of light; and there be two ſuch *Eclipſes*, namely of the Moon, and of the Sun. *Eclipſe of the Moon* never happeneth,

but at the Full Moon; neither then always, but when she is in such a point, that the shadow of the Earth depriveth her of the Sun-beams, from whence she taketh her light. *Eclipse of the Sun* is not so usual, and happeneth onely at the change of the Moon, namely when the Moon, being between the Sun and us, doth with her dark body hide part of his light from us.

*Ecliptick line.* An imagined line, running through the midst of the twelve Signs, in which the Sun always keepeth his course. It is so called, because the *Eclipses* happen, when the Moon is either in Conjunction, or Opposition under this line.

*Eclogue.* It is commonly taken for a Poem containing a communication of Shepherds, but the word in Greek signifieth, A Collection (or choice gathering) of things together.

*Ecstasie.* See *Extasie.*

*Edacity.* An insatiable Appetite to eat.

*Eddy.* The shooting back of water in some places, contrary to the stream, or tide, and afterwards falling into the stream again.

*Eden.* An Hebrew word, signifying Delectation, or a place of pleasure and delight, Paradise.

*Edible.* Which may be be eaten.

*Edict.* An Ordinance made by any in authority, a Proclamation, or Decree.

*Edification.* A building; but most commonly it is taken for an Instruction so plainly delivered, that the hearer profiteth by it.

*Edifice.* A building, a frame.

*Edile.* See *Aedile.*

*Edition.* A setting forth, or publishing.

*Educate.* To bring up, to nourish.

*Education.* A bringing up.

*Educe.* To lead, draw out, or bring forth.

* *Eeke.* To piece out, draw out further in length, to add to, or enlarge.

*Effable.* Easie to be uttered or pronounced.

*Effectuate.* To perform.

*Effeminate.* Womanish, nice.

*Efficacy.* Strength, vertue, force. Hence *Efficacious.*

*Efficiency.* A bringing to pass.

*Efficient.* Which bringeth to pass, or performeth.

*Effigies.* The picture, or resemblance of any thing.

*Efflorescence.* A flourishing, or sprouting forth.

*Effluence.* A running out, a flowing forth.

*Efflux* signifieth the same.

*Effusion.* A pouring out, a large spending.

*Eftsoons.* Again, ever and anon, ere long.

*Egestion.* A carrying forth.

*Eglantine.* The sweet-briar.

*Egregious.* Notable, excellent.

*Egress.* A going forth from any place.

*Egritude.* Grief of mind, or pain of body.

*Ejaculate.*

*Ejaculate.* To caſt forth, or caſt up.

*Ejaculation.* A caſting forth: alſo, a ſhort fervent prayer, whereby the Soul doth as it were launch it ſelf upwards.

*Eject.* To caſt out.

*Ejection.* A caſting out.

*Eirenarch.* A Juſtice of Peace, or Conſtable.

*Ejulation.* An howling, a pitifull crying out, a yelling.

*Ela* The higheſt Note in the ſcale of Muſick; as *Gamma* is the loweſt.

*Elaborate.* Curious, done with great pains.

*Elate.* Lifted up, advanced, proud, lofty.

*Elaterium.* The juyce of wild Cucumbers dried. Being taken inwardly, it purgeth wateriſh humours, and is good againſt the Dropſie. But it muſt be mixed with ſomewhat to reſtrain the malice of it, for otherwiſe it will be painfull in operation.

* *Eld.* Old age.

*Elect.* To chooſe.

*Election.* Choice.

*Elective.* Subject unto choice; gotten, or paſſing by election.

*Electrum.* A kind of Amber diſtilling out of the poplar-tree; as ſome report. The *Poets* feign it to have been the tears of the *Phaëtontiades*, who, bewailing their Brother *Phaëton's* death, were turned into Poplar-trees.

*Electuary.* Any Medicine taken inwardly, made of divers Powders mixed together, and by tempering with ſome Syrups, or honey brought to a ſoft liquid form.

*Eleemoſynary* Given in Alms, or which giveth alms; alſo an Alms houſe.

*Eleganey.* Fineneſs, neatneſs, eloquence, gallantneſs.

*Elegant.* Fine, neat, picked, trim.

*Elegiack.* Mournfull.

*Elegy.* A mournfull Song uſed in Funerals, or other paſſions of ſorrow.

*Element.* The firſt matter of viſible ſubſtance, from whence all things take their beginning: whereof there be four, namely, Fire, Air, Water, and Earth. Sometime it ſignifieth a Letter; as *A. B. C.* Sometime the foundation, principle, or inſtruction of any thing.

*Elementary.* Which conſiſteth of, (or belongeth to) Letters, Principles, or firſt Elements.

*Elench.* A ſubtil Argument.

*Elevate.* To lift up, to advance.

*Elicitation.* A drawing (or alluring) forth.

*Eligible.* Fit, (or like) to be choſen.

*Elimation.* A filing off.

*Eliſion.* A ſending forth by compreſſion.

*Elixation.* A boiling, or ſeething.

*Elixir.* An *Arabian* word of the ſame ſignification that *Quinteſſence* is in Latine. See *Quinteſſence*.

*Elk.* A kind of Yew

to make bows with.

*Elocution.* Utterance, eloquence.

*Elogy.* A teſtimonial of ones praiſe, or diſpraiſe.

*Eloin*, or *Elong.* To put, or ſet far off.

*Elongation.* A putting far off.

*Elucidate.* To make bright or ſhining.

*Elude.* To mock, or deceive.

*Eluſion.* A mocking, a deceit.

*Elyſian.* Of (or belonging to) *Elyſium.*

*Elyſium.* A ſuppoſed place of pleaſure below, where *Poets* imagined the Souls of good men did reſt.

*Emacerate*, or *Emaciate.* To make thin, lean, or poor in fleſh.

*Emanation.* A flowing (or proceeding) from: an iſſuing out, like to the ſtream of a river from the ſpring-head or fountain.

*Emancipation.* A ſetting of children at liberty, a delivering out of bondage.

*Emargination.* A clearing of wounds from the ſcurff about them.

*Emaſculation.* A gelding of any male-creature, thereby taking away their maſculine force.

*Embargo.* An arreſt or ſtoppage of ſhips in an Harbour.

*Embelliſh.* To make beautifull.

*Ember-weeks.* Four weeks in the year appointed for publick Faſts; not ſo called (as is commonly received) from *Embers*, or *Aſhes*, which were uſed onely on (what took the name from thence) *Aſh-wedneſday*, but from the *Saxon* Embryne, or Imbryne, ſignifying a Circuit, a going about, or a running round: the word being compoſed of *Emb*, or *Imb*, that is, *circa*, about, and *ryne*, that is, *curſus*, a courſe, or running, and applyed to theſe Faſts; becauſe conſtantly obſerved at certain ſet ſeaſons, in the courſe, or circuit of the year; or becauſe the wheel of the year moveth, or the courſe of the year ſtandeth on thoſe ſeaſons, in one, or other of which, the fruits of the earth are either ſown, ſprung up, coming to their ripeneſs, or gathered into the barn.

*Embezil.* To ſteal, convey away, to ſpend, or waſte.

*Embleme.* It properly ſignifieth any fine work, cunningly ſet in wood, or other ſubſtance, as we ſee in cheſs-boards and tables; notwithſtanding it is commonly taken for a Picture, or other Device, ſhadowing ſome matter to be learned by it.

*Emboſt.* A Term uſed by Hunters, when a Deer is ſo weary, that he foameth at the mouth.

*Embracer.* A Law-term, of him, that, when a matter is in tryal, cometh for reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer, nor Witneſs, and ſpeaketh

ſpeaketh in favour of the parties; or which laboureth the Jury, or uſeth any unlawfull practiſe to make them give their Verdict, as he would have them.

*Embrocation.* A bathing of any part of the body by the falling of the liquour from aloft upon the part affected.

*Embroil.* To encumber, entangle, or peſter.

*Embryon.* A child unperfect in the mothers womb.

*Emendation.* An amending.

*Emerald.* A precious Stone, the greeneſt of all other; for which cauſe it is very comfortable to the ſight. The beſt of theſe Stones are brought out of *Scythia*. And ſome affirm them to be taken out of the Griffons neſts, who do keep this Stone with great ſedulity. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writeth) that, if the *Emerald* be good, it inclineth the bearer thereof to chaſtity, and cannot endure the action of luſt. There is alſo a diſeaſe ſounding near this word, for which ſee *Hemorrhoid.*

*Emergent.* What iſſue ariſeth up, appeareth, or ſheweth it ſelf.

*Eminence.* Highneſs, dignity, honour.

*Eminent.* High, lofty, honourable.

*Emiſſary.* A buſie fellow ſent out for a Spie, or Scout, a Meſſenger alway at hand.

*Emiſſion.* A ſending out, a ſending forth.

*Emmanuel.* An Hebrew word expreſſing the dignity of our Saviour; and it is interpreted, *God with us.*

*Emollient.* Softening, making ſupple or pliant.

*Emolument.* Profit, gain, advantage.

*Empannel.* To make up a Jury of twelve, or more men.

*Emparlance.* A petition in Court for a day of reſpit; a term in Common-Law.

*Emphaſis.* An expreſs, or moſt plain ſignification of ones mind: alſo a proper and vigorous pronunciation of a word, thereby the better to expreſs its force and efficacy.

*Emphatical.* That which is uttered with moſt expreſs ſignification, in ſuch ſort, that it ſetteth forth to the full the intent of the ſpeaker.

*Empirick.* A Phyſician, that getteth skill by his own practiſe: alſo, one that without regard either of the cauſe of a diſeaſe, or of the conſtitution of the Patient, applies thoſe Medicines, whereof he hath had experience in others, work they how they will.

*Emplaſter.* A plaſter (or ſalve) made of Herbs, Powders, and Oil boiled together.

*Emplead.* To ſue one.

*Emprimed.* A Term uſed by Hunters, when an Hart firſt forſaketh the herd.

*Empyreal heaven.* The highest heaven above the firmament; so called (by a Greek name) because of the bright shining of it like *fire.*

*Emulate.* To envy, to strive to do as another doeth, or rather beyond another.

*Emulation.* Envy, an earnest desire to do as another doth.

*Emulgent.* Soft stroaking, or mollifying: whence the *Emulgent vein*, a branch of the *Vena cava.*

*Enamel.* A compound of Glass, Lead, and Tin, well calcinated, or burnt together, wherewith things are varnished, and flourished: inlay.

*Enarration.* A telling, or declaring.

*Enchase.* To set in gold, to inlay, or enamel.

*Enchiridion.* It is commonly taken for a little Book, which one may still carry in his hand.

*Enclitick.* Inclining. In Grammar it is a certain Particle, joyned at the end of a word, which casteth back the accent to the foregoing syllable.

*Encroachment.* A Law-Term, when one man unlawfully presseth too far upon another; as in setting his pale too far upon anothers land, the more to enlarge his own, or in taking more Rent then is due.

*Encomium.* A speech or song made in the praise of any one.



*Encumbrance.* An impediment, hinderance, trouble, molestation.

*Endictment.* A Bill of accusation exhibited against any one.

*Endorse.* To write on the outside of a Letter. Hence the Substantive, *Endorsement.*

*Endorsed.* A term in *Heraldry*, when two Beasts are painted with their backs turned to each other.

*Endowment.* The giving (or assuring) of Power to a Woman: as also the setting out the Vicars portion in a Benefice appropriated.

*Energetical.* Very forcible, and strong.

*Energy.* Force, vertue, strength, effectual operation.

*Enervate.* To weaken, or enfeeble.

*Enfranchise.* To make free, o admit, or receive one into any corporation.

*Enfranchisement.* A making free.

*Engyscope.* An Instrument for the discovering or discerning the smallest things.

*Enhance.* To advance, or make greater.

*Enigma.* A Riddle, a dark speech, covered with subtile and crafty words.

*Enigmatical.* Obscure, dark, hard to understand, spoken in a Riddle.

*Enormity.* A going out of rule, a great disorder.

*Enormous,* Wicked, very bad.

*Enqueſt.* A Jury of twelve or more men.

*Enſign.* A banner born in wars; a flag, or any ornament ſerving for a mark of ſome dignity.

*Entail.* An eſtate in fee, but limited and tyed to certain conditions.

*Enthuſiaſm.* A raviſhment from the ſpirit, divine motion, or inſpiration; Poetical fury. Whoſo is poſſeſſed therewith is called an *Enthuſiaſt.*

*Enthymeme.* A term of Logick. It ſignifieth an imperfect Syllogiſm, which wanteth either the Major, or Minor.

*Entitie.* A being.

To *Enucleate.* To take out the kernel or core; alſo, by Metaphor, to make plain, or expound.

*Enveloped.* Wrapped.

*Environ.* To compaſs about, to beſet.

*Enumerate.* To reckon up, to declare.

*Enumeration.* A reckoning, a rehearſal.

*Enuntiative.* Any thing pronounced or ſpoken. A propoſition or ſpeech, which ſimply affirmeth or denyeth any thing; as *Cicero is vertuous; Cicero is not vertuous.*

*Epact.* A number which is in uſe every year to find the age of the Moon by. This Epact changeth yearly, and is made by the addition of eleven to the former Epact; both which numbers are the Epact for the following year, but always ſo, that both thoſe numbers exceed not the number of thirty. For if they amount to above thirty, then muſt you caſt away the 30. and the remaining number ſhall be the Epact. As for example in this year 1616. the Epact is 22, to which if you add eleven for the next years Epact, it maketh thirty three, from which if you take away thirty, there will remain three, which is the Epact for the next year 1617. Note alſo, when in any year the Epact is twenty nine, you muſt add twelve, to find out the next years true Epact, that caſting away 30 the Epact may come to be eleven. In all other numbers, the Epact is ſtill made (as before) by adding eleven. And theſe Epacts are ever changed on the firſt day of *March.*

*Ephah.* An Hebrew meaſure containing about five pecks of ours.

*Ephemerides.* A book wherein day-acts are regiſtred. Commonly it is taken for a book of Aſtronomy (in uſe among ſuch as erect figures to caſt mens Nativities) by which book is ſhewn how all the Planets are placed, every day and hour of the year.

*Ephialtes.* See *Incubus.*

*Ephippiated.* Harneſſed, or ſaddled.

*Ephod.* An holy garment worn by the High-prieſt of the *Hebrews*, when he executed

executed his function. It covered the back, and was curiously wrought with gold and twisted silk of Purple, Scarlet, and Violet colour. On the shoulders there were set two neat precious onyx stones, and in them graven the names of the twelve sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, in the right shoulder the six eldest, and in the left the six youngest; that the High priest, entring into the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, (which was the holiest place of the Temple) might bear with him the names of the people, for whom he was to pray unto God.

*Epicede.* A funeral Song sung before the Corps be buried: also Verses or Epigrams made upon the dead, in his commendation; or to serve for an Inscription upon his Monument.

*Epicene gender.* In Grammar it is that gender under which both sexes, male and female, are comprehended.

*Epick Poetry.* A Narrative sort of Poetry, which is written in Heroick numbers.

*Epicure.* It is commonly taken with us for a man given over-much to pleasure: the word is so used from an ancient Philosopher named *Epicurus*, who taught, That the greatest happiness was to be without pain, and enjoy pleasure of body and mind.

*Epicycle.* A term used in Astronomy. It signifieth a lesser Circle, whose centre or middle part is in the circumference of a greater Circle. In the upper part of this *Epicycle* the five Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Mercury*, do go forward according to the course of the Signs, as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. In the lower part they are retrograde, that is, go backward; as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* again. Between these two motions are said to be two Stations; namely, when a Planet ceaseth going forward, and beginneth to be retrograde; or coming to the farthest point of his retrogradation, goeth forward again; so that in the *Epicycle* these Planets wheel about sometime according, sometime contrary to the order of the Signs.

*Epidemick*, or *Epidemical.* Universal, general, grown common: also infectious, contagious, pestilent.

*Epigram.* It properly signifieth a Superscription, or Writing set upon any thing: now it is commonly taken for a short witty Poem, which under a feigned name doth covertly praise, or tax some particular person or thing.

*Epigraph.* Title, inſcription.

*Epilepſie.* The Falling-ſickneſs, whereto moſt commonly children and young folk are ſubject.

*Epilogue.* The concluſion or end of a matter. A Speech made after an Enterlude or Play is ended.

*Epiphany.* An Appearing, or Manifeſtation. The Feaſt of *Twelfth-day* at *Chriſtmas* is ſo called, becauſe then the appearing of a new Star did manifeſt the birth of our Saviour.

*Epiſcopacy.* Government of the Church by Biſhops.

*Epiſcopal.* Of, or belonging to a Biſhop.

*Epiſtyle.* In Architecture, the Architrave or top of a Pillar.

*Epitaph.* An Inſcription, or Writing ſet upon a Tomb, moſt commonly in lamentation or praiſe of the party there buried.

*Epithalamium* A Bridal-Song, in commmendation of the parties married; a Marriage-Song.

*Epitheme.* In Phyſick a ſort of liquid Medicine applied by a thin piece of Linen, or Cotton, to ſome outward part of the body.

*Epithet.* Any word or ſhort ſentence added to a Noun Subſtantive, to expreſs ſome quality of it; as in ſaying, *Barbarous* Cruelty, *unbridled* Luſt; Anger, *the ſhort madneſs of the mind:* where *barbarous*, *unbridled*, and *the ſhort madneſs of the mind*, are *Epithets* expreſſing the quality of Cruelty, Luſt, and Anger.

*Epitome.* An Abridgement, or ſhort gathering of any matter in writing.

*Epitomize.* To make an Abridgement, or ſhort gathering.

*Epoch.* A certain Period of time reckoned from ſome very remarkable paſſage, for the better computing how the years paſs away.

*Epode.* A ſort of *Lyrick* Poem, conſiſting of Verſes of unequal meaſure, the firſt longer then the ſecond.

*Equanimity.* Uprightneſs of heart, quietneſs of mind.

*Equator.* One of the ſix chief Circles imagined to be in the Firmament; ſo called, either becauſe it is equally diſtant from the Poles, or becauſe when the Sun is in it, the day and night are equal.

*Equeſtrian.* Belonging to a Knight, or Knighthood.

*Equilateral.* Having equal ſides.

*Equinoctial.* An imagined Line, paſſing juſt in the midſt between the two Poles of Heaven, to which Line the Sun coming twice a year (namely, about the eleventh of *March*, and the eleventh of *September*) maketh the Days and Nights of equal length in all the World, for which cauſe it is called *Equinoctial.* The

Sig-

Signs *Aries* and *Libra* do both begin at this Line.

*Equipage.* Furniture, or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumph, or tournaments.

*Equivalence*, or *Equivalency.* The equal value of one thing with another.

*Equivalent.* Of equal value to another thing.

*Equivocal.* When one word signifieth two things.

*Equivocate.* To speak or answer with a secret meaning reserved in ones own mind, which peradventure the hearers do not understand.

*Equivocation.* A speech or answer made, with a secret meaning reserved in ones mind. A double or diverse sense in one word.

*Eradicate.* To pluck, or pull up by the roots.

*Erased.* A term in Heraldry, when any member of a Beast seemeth torn from the body.

*Erebus.* Hell, or a River in Hell.

*Erect.* To lift or set up.

*Erection.* A lifting up.

*Eremite.* See *Hermite.*

*Ereption.* A taking away.

*Ermines.* A little Beast less then a Squirrel, the Furr whereof is very costly, worn onely by Princes, or great Potentates. It hath a tail of a thumb length, and is brown. *Ermine* in Heraldry sometime signifieth white powdered with black, and *Ermines* black powdered with white.

*Errant.* Wandering, having no certain abode.

*Errhin.* A Medicine to snuff up into the nose to cause sneezing, and purge the head.

*Erroneous.* Full of errour, deceived, false.

*Eructation.* A belching.

*Erudition.* Learning, instruction.

*Eruption.* A violent breaking out.

*Escheat.* To be forfeited to the King, or chief Lord.

*Escheater.* An Officer that observeth, and certifieth into the *Exchequer*, such things as do *escheat* unto the King.

*Escotcheon.* A Shield, or Buckler; but commonly taken for a Coat of Arms.

*Escuage.* A Tenure of Lands, whereby the Tenant is bound at his own charge to follow his Lord into the Wars, either in *Scotland* or *Wales:* sometime in this Tenure the Tenant payeth onely a yearly Rent.

*Esculent.* Eatable, fit to be eaten.

*Escurial.* A stately Building in *Spain* built by King *Philip* the Second.

*Essays.* Trials.

*Essedary.* Belonging to a Chariot, or Waggon.

*Essence.* The being, or natural substance of any thing.

*Essenes.* Certain Religious men among the *Jews*, which lived a very strict life, abstaining from Wine, Flesh, and Women.

*Essential.* That which belongeth to the essence of a thing.

*Essoin.*

*Essoin.* A term in the Common Law, when a man cannot well appear at a day appointed in Court, and is therefore allowed by the Court to be absent without penalty.

*Estimate.* To prize or value a thing; or (Substantively) the price or value thereof.

*Estovers.* Plots of wood, growing in Heaths, Commons, and other places, where it is lawfull for Tenants to take Fuel, and Timber to repair their Tenements.

*Estreat.* A copy which is taken of any writing.

*Et cætera.* And the rest, and so forth: it is commonly written, *&c.*

*Eternal.* Which hath no beginning nor end.

*Eternity.* Everlastingness.

*Eternize.* To make eternal.

*Ethereal.* Heavenly, or belonging to the Celestial Spheres.

*Ethicks.* Books of Moral Philosophy, treating of civil Behaviour and Manners.

*Ethnick.* A Gentile, an Heathen, one that is no Christian.

*Etymology.* The true exposition, or reason given of any word. Adject. *Etymological.*

*Evacuate.* To empty.

*Evacuation.* An emptying.

*Evade.* To escape, to get away.

*Evagination.* An unsheathing, a drawing out of the sheath.

*Evangelical.* Of, or belonging to the Gospel, commanded in the Gospel.

*Evangelist.* A bringer of good tidings: wherefore Saint *Matthew*, Saint *Mark*, Saint *Luke*, and Saint *John*, are called *Evangelists*, because they first in writing published the joyful History of our Redemption by the Son of God.

*Evaporate.* To consume away in vapour.

*Evaporation.* A vapour or smoke passing from any thing.

*Evasion.* An escape, A starting-hole to get out, a shift or trick to put off ones adversary.

*Eucharist.* It properly signifieth a giving of thanks; In Ecclesiastical Writings it is often taken for the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Bloud of Christ.

*Eucrasie.* An even mixture, a wholesom temperature of the body.

*Eveck.* A kind of wild Beast like a Goat.

*Event.* The end or success of a matter.

*Evert.* To overthrow.

*Eversion.* An overthrowing.

*Eviction.* An overthrow in Law; an undeniable manifestation or proof of any thing.

*Eviscerate.* To bowel, or draw out the bowels or guts of.

*Evitable.* Which may be avoided.

*Eulogy.* A speaking well of, a praising or giving thanks

*Eunuch,*

*Eunuch.* A gelded man.

*Evocation.* A calling forth.

*Euphony.* A ſounding well, handſomly, and gracefully.

*Euphorbium.* A Gum or Tear of a ſtrange Plant, growing on the Mount *Atlas* in *Libya*. It is yellowiſh, clear, and brittle: it may be uſed in Ointments againſt Palſies, Cramps, and ſhrinking of the Sinews; but to be taken inwardly is very dangerous, unleſs the malice thereof be well corrected: for it ſcaldeth, and is exceeding hot near the fourth Degree.

*Europe.* One of the three parts of the World lying toward the Weſt. In it are contained *England*, *Spain*, *France*, *Germany*, *Italy*, all *Greece*, *Crete*, or *Candy*, beſide many other Kingdoms, great Countreys and Iſlands. Some affirm it to be called *Europe*, of *Europa* King *Agenor's* Daughter, whom *Jupiter* (as Poets feign) in likeneſs of a Bull, carried over Sea, into the Iſland *Crete*.

*Euxaxy.* A placing, or diſpoſing in good order.

*Euterpe.* The name of one of the nine Muſes.

*Exact.* To demand with great earneſtneſs or with conſtraint: alſo it ſignifieth perfect, and accompliſhed.

*Exaction* A pilling, or taking up of money by conſtraint.

*Exaggerate.* To encreaſe, or amplifie a matter; properly, with words to make a thing more then it is.

*Exaggeration.* An encreaſing, or amplifying by words.

*Exanimate.* To amaze.

*Exanimation.* An amazement.

*Exarch.* An Officer of higheſt Dignity and Authority under the Emperour; his chief Seat was *Ravenna* in *Italy* at that time when *Conſtantinople* was the chieſeſt Seat of the *Roman* Empire.

*Exaſperate.* To anger, or provoke one greatly to anger.

To *Exauctorate.* To deprive of, or put from Authority.

*Excandeſcency.* A raging with the heat of wrath and anger.

*Excelſity.* Height, an exalted ſtate, or condition.

*Excentric.* See *Eccentric.*

*Excerption.* A chooſing, picking, or culling out.

*Exceſs.* Which exceedeth, or is too much. Adject. *Exceſsive.*

*Exchequer.* That Court wherein all Cauſes touching the Revenues of the Crown are handled: alſo the Kings Treaſury.

*Exciſe.* A certain cuſtom or Impoſt upon Commodities, whereby to raiſe and advance moneys for the Service of the Commonwealth.

*Excite.* To ſtir up. Subſtant. *Excitation*, or *Excitement.*

*Exclamation.* A crying out.

*Exclude.* To ſhut out.

*Excluſion*, A ſhutting out.

*Excogi*

*Excogitate.* To deviſe, invent.

*Excommunicate.* To caſt out of the communion of the Church.

*Excoriate.* To pull off the Skin, or Hide, to flea.

*Excreable.* Which may be ſpit out.

*Excrement.* Any thing, which, naturally growing, or being in the body, may be taken away without harm to the body.

*Excreſcence.* A ſuperfluous or unnatural growing out of a thing, as of a Wart, Wen, Bunch, *&c.*

*Excruciate.* To torment.

*Excurſion.* A running out, a light skirmiſh.

*Execrable.* Wicked, worthy to be deteſted.

*Execration.* A curſing.

*Execution.* The performance or exerciſe of any office, or employment; the ſlaughter done upon a flying enemy purſued; the ſucceſs of a ſhot diſcharged at the enemy.

*Executor.* He that is appointed by any man in his laſt Will and Teſtament to have the diſpoſing of all his Goods, according to the contents of the ſaid Will.

*Exemplary.* Of, or belonging to an example.

*Exemplifie.* To declare a matter at large, to alledge examples. Subſt. *Exemplification.*

*Exempt.* Free, or priviledged from any payment or ſervice.

*Exemption.* A freedom, or a priviledge from any buſineſs.

*Exequies.* Funeral Solemnities in honour of the dead.

*Exercitation.* Uſe, exerciſe, cuſtom, practice.

*Exhalation.* A Fumy ſmoke, hot and dry, drawn out of the Earth by the heat of the Sun, which, being inflamed, is the material cauſe of divers fiery impreſſions in the Air.

*Exhale.* To caſt or ſend forth a breath, or fume.

*Exhauſt.* To draw out, conſume, ſpend, or waſte.

*Exhibit.* To preſent, offer, or give. Subſt. *Exhibition.*

*Exhilarate.* To make merry, to comfort.

*Exhortatory.* Which exhorteth, or perſwadeth to do a thing.

*Exigent.* A ſtrait, a hard pinch.

*Exiguity.* Smallneſs, ſlenderneſs.

*Exile.* Baniſhment.

*Exinanite.* To make empty, to ſpoil, weaken, or make of no force. Subſt. *Exinanition.*

*Exiſt.* To be, to appear, or to be ſeen.

*Exiſtence.* A being, or entity.

*Exit* is commonly uſed Subſtantively for the going off from the Stage of any perſon in a Play.

*Exodus.* A going forth. The ſecond Book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it teacheth of the manner how the Children of *Iſrael* went out of *Egypt.*

*Exolete,*

*Exolete.* Paſt growing, out of uſe, ſtale.

*Exonerate.* To unburden, to acquit, or diſcharge.

*Exorable.* Which may be entreated.

*Exorbitant.* That which goeth out of due proportion, or the right way. Subſt. *Exorbitancy.*

*Exorciſm.* An adjuring, or binding by oath: conjuration.

*Exorcize.* To adjure, to bind by oath, to charge one upon conſcience, or grievous penalty, to ſpeak truly, or do any thing required.

*Exordium.* The firſt entrance of a Sermon, Oration, or ſuch like Speech.

*Exoſſeus.* Having no bones.

*Exotick.* Foreign, or ſtrange.

*Expanſion.* An unfolding, ſpreading, or diſplaying.

*Expatiate.* To wander, to walk, run, or ſpread abroad.

*Expectation.* A looking for, a longing.

*Expedient.* Fit, neceſſary, convenient: alſo, Subſtantively, an help, fit means, device to compaſs any matter.

*Expeditate.* To cut off the balls, or (as ſome ſay) certain claws of great Dogs feet, which are kept near a Foreſt, that they may not harm the Kings Deer. The Dogs ſo cut are ſaid to be *expeditated.*

*Expedite.* Quick, ready: alſo to diſpatch quickly, rid out of the way.

*Expedition.* Quick diſpatch, ſpeed; ſometime a going forth unto war, a voyage.

*Expell* To thruſt out, to drive away.

*Experiment.* An experience, proof, or trial.

*Expert.* Cunning, skilfull.

*Expiable.* Which may be purged, or ſatisfied for.

*Expiate.* To pacifie, to appeaſe, to recompenſe.

*Expiation.* Pacifying, appeaſing by ſacrifice, or prayer.

*Expiration.* A dying, a breathing out, an end.

*Expire.* To die, end, periſh, or decay.

*Explanation.* A making plain, a declaring.

*Explicate.* To unfold, open, or declare at large.

*Explication.* An unfolding, or opening.

*Explicite.* Unfolded, declared: alſo ended, or finiſhed.

*Explode.* To drive out with clapping the hands; or generally, to reject, diſapprove, or condemn, with ſome outward expreſſion of diſlike, as by clapping of hands, hiſſing, or ſtamping.

*Exploit.* A notable Fact, whether good, or bad.

*Exploration.* Search, or trial by ſearch.

*Exploſion.* A driving away.

*Expolition.* A poliſhing, making ſmooth, plain, handſom.

*Exportation.* A bearing, carrying

carrying or conveying out.

*Expose.* To set forth, to set to view, to put abroad in hazard.

*Exposition.* An interpretation, or expounding.

*Expositor.* An expounder, or Interpreter.

*Expostulate.* To reason angerly with one, to chide or complain, as finding himself grieved.

*Expostulation.* An angry reasoning, or complaint

*Exprobrate.* To upbraid, to cast in ones teeth.

*Exprobration.* An upbraiding.

*Expugn.* To conquer, to win by assault.

*Expugnation.* A Conquest, a winning by fight.

*Expulsion.* A thrusting out, a driving away.

*Expunge.* To put, strike, blot, or cross out, to put away, or remove.

*Exquisite.* Excellent, curious

*Exsiccate.* To make dry, to dry up.

*Extant.* That which standeth abroad, or in sight, which may be found.

*Extasie*, or rather *Ecstasie.* A swooning, trance, astonishment, amazement, a ravishment, or transportation of the spirits by passion.

*Extempore.* Out of hand, presently, without study.

*Extend.* To stretch forth, to shew at length.

*Extension.* A stretching out.

*Extent.* Compass, space or A stretching out.

*Extenuate.* To diminish, to make by words a thing seem less then it is.

*Extenuation.* A diminishing.

*Exterior.* Outward.

*Exterminate.* To banish, to drive away, to cast forth.

*External.* Outward, strange.

*Extimulation.* A stirring up, provoking, or pricking forward.

*Extinct.* Quenched, dead, put out.

*Extinguish.* To quench, to put out.

*Extirpate.* To root up, to destroy.

*Extirpation.* A rooting up.

*Extort.* To wrest away, to take by force.

*Extortion.* Wrong done by any Officer, in taking greater Fees or rewards for executing his Office, then the Laws will allow him.

*Extract.* To draw forth.

*Extraction.* A drawing out: also, an original descent.

*Extrajudicial.* Done out of Court.

*Extraneous.* Outlandish, belonging to a strange or Foreign Countrey.

*Extravagant.* Wandering, disordered, when there are many needless matters or words brought in beside the purpose. Subst. *Extravagancy.*

*Extravasate.* Not contained within any peculiar vessel: a term in Anatomy; as bloud *extravasated*, that is, unvessel'd, without the inclosure of Vein or Artery.

*Extricate.* To deliver, or rid ones self of a thing.

*Extrin-*

*Extrinſecal.* Outward, or on the outſide.

*Extruſion.* A thruſting out.

*Extuberant.* Swelling.

*Exuberancy.* Affluence, abundance.

*Exuberant.* Abounding, plenteous.

*Exulcerate.* To raiſe bliſters, or ſores.

*Exulceration.* A riſing of bliſters or ſores in the body.

*Exult.* To rejoyce greatly, to triumph over one.

*Exultation.* A great rejoycing.

*Exuperable.* Eaſie to be exceeded, ſurpaſſed, or overcome.

F

*Fabricate.* To frame, to build.

*Fabrick.* A frame, a building.

*Fabulous.* Falſe as a Fable, feigned.

*Facade.* The frontiſpiece or fore-part of an houſe.

*Facetious.* Witty, pleaſant, merrily-conceited.

*Facile.* Eaſie.

*Facility.* Eaſineſs.

*Facinorous.* Wicked, ungracious, very naught.

*Faction.* A Sect, or Diviſion into ſundry Opinions.

*Factious.* Contentious, troubleſom, unquiet.

*Factor.* He that buyeth and ſelleth for a Merchant, or that looketh to his buſineſs.

*Faculty.* Power, ability, a Trade, or courſe of life; a priviledge or power granted, that a man may do ſomething, which without ſuch priviledge he could not do.

*Facundity.* Eloquence.

*Falciferous.* Bearing a Sithe, an Epithet commonly attributed to Time.

*Falding.* A kind of courſe Cloth.

*Fallacy.* Deceit in words.

*Fallacious.* Full of deceit, fraudulent, apt to deceive.

*Fallible.* Deceitfull, apt to be deceived.

*Falongn.* A kind of Barge, or Pleaſure-Boat.

*Falſification.* A counterfeiting, or making falſe.

*Falſity.* Falſhood, deceit.

*Fanatical*, or *Fanatick.* Diſtracted, mad, frantick, out of his wits.

*Fantaſtical*, or *Fantaſtick.* Self-conceited, whimſicall, vain, and odd conceited.

*Fareed.* Stuffed full.

*Farcines.* A diſeaſe in Beaſts; it is a creeping Ulcer growing in knots, and following along ſome vein; commonly called the *Farcy*, or *Faſhions.*

*Farreation.* See *Diffarreation.*

*Faſcicular.* Belonging to a *Faſcicle* or bundle.

*Faſcinate.* To bewitch by the eye, with ſtedfaſt looking upon. Subſt. *Faſcination.*

*Faſtidious.* Diſdainfull, loathing, proud.

*Fatal.* That which happeneth or cometh to paſs by Fate.

*Fate.* Deſtiny, that which

must of neceſſity come to paſs by Gods ſecret appointment.

*Fatigation.* A making weary.

*Fauns.* Poetical gods of the woods.

*Fealty.* A ceremony done by ſome Tenants to the Lord of whom they hold Lands; which is in laying their right hand upon a Book, and promiſing fidelity to him by oath.

*Febricitation.* A being ſick of a Feaver.

*Februation.* A making atonement by prayer, or ſacrifice.

*Fecial.* Belonging to an Herald.

*Feculent.* Full of *fæces*, that is, dregs, or lees.

*Fecundity.* Fruitfulneſs.

*Fee.* Lands and Tenements holden by perpetual right, and with acknowledgement of ſuperiority to an higher Lord.

*Felicity.* Happineſs.

*Felony.* A general term comprehending divers hainous offences, for which the authors ought to ſuffer death, and loſe their Lands.

*Feminine.* Of, or belonging to the female.

*Fence-moneth.* A Moneth ſo called, becauſe then it is not lawfull to hunt in any Foreſt, for that the Does then do fawn. This Moneth beginneth about the ninth of *June*, and continueth till the ninth of *July*.

*Feneration.* A taking uſe, uſury.

*Fenigreek.* A Plant, or Herb, the ſeed whereof is much uſed in Phyſick. It is yellow, being hot in the ſecond Degree, and dry in the firſt, and hath power to mollifie, and diſſolve.

*Feodal*, or *Feudal.* Pertaining to a Fee.

*Feodary.* An Officer, who is to be preſent with the Eſcheator at the finding of any Office, and to ſurvey Wards Lands, and to rate them.

*Feoffment.* A Deed witneſſing the Sale or Gift of Lands in Fee-ſimple, with Livery of Seiſin, and Poſſeſſion thereof. He that maketh the *Feoffment* is called the *Feoffer*, and the party to whom it is made the *Feoffee*.

*Fere.* See *Pheer.*

*Feriation.* A keeping Holiday.

*Fermentation.* A leavening of Bread, or a mixing with, as Leaven with Dough: alſo a working, as of Ale and Beer: alſo an infuſion, a ſetting, or letting ſtand divers Simples together in the Sun, over a Furnace, or in Horſe-dung, until they be fully incorporated, or their ſubſtances throughly mingled.

*Ferocity.* Cruelty, fierceneſs.

*Ferrugineous.* Ruſty, of an Iron colour.

*Fers.* The Queen in Chefs-play.

*Fertile.* Fruitfull, yielding much.

*Fertility.* Fruitfulneſs.

*Fervency.* Heat: alſo earneſt-

earneſtneſs and eagerneſs of the mind, or deſire.

*Fervent.* Hot.

*Fervor.* Heat.

*Ferula.* A Rod, Stick, or thin Palmer, wherewith Children are corrected in Schools upon the hand.

*Feſs-point.* The middle part of a Scutcheon, whoſe breadth is divided into three even parts.

*Feſtination.* Speed, haſte.

*Feſtival.* Merry, joyfull, belonging to a Feaſt.

*Feſtivity.* Mirth, rejoycing, pleaſantneſs, merrineſs.

*Feud.* Hatred, enmity, ſtrife.

*Feudal.* See *Feodal*,

*Feudiſt.* A Student or profeſſour of the feudal laws and cuſtoms, ſuch as thoſe of us in *England* called *Fenuces*.

*Fewmets*, or *Fewmiſhing.* The dung of a Deer.

*Fiants.* The dung of a Fox, or Badger.

*Fibers.* The ſmall ſtrings, or hair like threeds of roots: alſo the threeds or ſtrings of muſcles and veins

*Fibrous.* Full of hair-like threeds or ſtrings.

*Fictile.* Made of clay, or potters earth.

*Fiction.* A feigned device, a lye.

*Fictitious.* Feigned or deviſed.

*Fidelity.* Faithfulneſs.

*Figment* A vain device, a lye, a counterfeit tale.

*Figurative.* That which figureth or ſerveth but as a repreſentation of another thing.

*Filament.* The ſmall threed or ſtring of any rag or jagged thing.

*File of Soul'diers.* The Rank-downward from the head of the company to the rear, whereas the Rank is the order, or row that goeth croſs. Sometime it ſignifies a continued tenour of diſcourſe, drawn along as it were in one even line or threed.

*Filial.* Of or belonging to a ſon.

*Filiation.* Son-ſhip.

*Film.* A fine thin skin within the body, dividing the fleſh or any near member one from another.

*Filtration.* The climbing upwards of any liquour threed by threed, along a piece of cloth.

*Fine.* An end; ſometime money paid when one firſt taketh land for years.

*Final.* Of or belonging to an end, the laſt.

*Financer.* An Officer of the *Finances*, or Exchequer.

*Finite.* Which hath an end.

*Fire-drake.* A fire ſometime ſeen, flying in the night, like a Dragon. Common people think it a ſpirit, that keepeth ſome treaſure hid; but Philoſophers affirm it to be a great unequal exhalation, inflamed between two Clouds, the one hot, the other cold, (which is the reaſon that it alſo ſmoaketh,) the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hot Cloud, being greater then the reſt, maketh it ſeem like a belly, and

and both ends like unto an head and tail.

*Firmament.* Aſtronomers underſtand by this word the eighth ſphere, next above the ſpheres of the ſeven Planets, in which all the fixed Stars are placed.

*Firmity.* Strength, ſtedfaſtneſs.

*Fiſcal.* Belonging or coming to the publick purſe or treaſure.

*Fiſſure.* A cleft, a parting in two, a chink.

*Fiſtick nuts.* Outlandiſh nuts, brought out of *Syria* and other hot Countreys, not much unlike a ſmall Haſel nut. They are very good againſt the ſtoppings of the liver, being ſteeped all night in ſome ſweet wine, and ſo eaten in the morning. They are good alſo to unſtop the lungs, and for ſuch as are troubled with ſhortneſs of breath, and are comfortable for the ſtomach; yet they nouriſh but little, being taken as meat.

*Fiſtula,* A dangerous ulcer or ſore ſtill running. It goeth up into the body with a long narrow hole, like a pipe, and is commonly hard in the outſide.

*Fiſtulate.* To turn or grow to a Fiſtula.

*Fitch.* The furr of the Polecat.

*Flagitation.* An earneſt asking or intreating.

*Flagitious.* Wicked, very lewd.

*Flagrant.* Burning; flaming hot.

*Flamine,* A great Prieſt among the Gentiles. There were three ſuch at *Rome.* One called *Flamen Dialis,* the Prieſt of *Jupiter,* who ware rich veſtments, and had a chair of Eſtate. The other two *Flamins* were the *Flamine* of *Mars,* and the *Flamine* of *Romulus,* called *Quirinus.*

*Flammivomous.* Vomiting or belching flames of fire.

*Flankards.* Hunters call ſo the knots or nuts in the flank of a Deer.

*Flask.* An inſtrument or little veſſel which troopers uſe to carry Gun-powder in at their girdles; alſo a term in blaſonry, the Archline in an Eſcutcheon.

*Flatulent.* Windy.

*Fleat.* A channel by which any water ebbs and flows.

*Flebotomy.* See *Phlebotomy.*

*Flegmatick.* Full of flegm, or inclining to flegm.

*Flexibility.* Aptneſs to bend.

*Flexible.* Pliant, eaſie to bend.

* *Flo.* An arrow.

*Florein.* A coin, whereof there be two ſorts; one about the value of three ſhillings four pence; the other about two ſhillings ten pence farthing.

*Florid.* Flouriſhing, gay, beſet with flowers.

*Floſſon.* Shipwrackt goods that lie floating upon the ſea.

*Fluctuation.* A floating, ſwimming; a doubting, wavering, inconſtancy.

*Fluent.* Which floweth or aboundeth. Hence the Subſtantive, *Fluency.*

*Fluid,*

*Fluid.* Flowing, running, wathy, Flathy, moist, waterish, thin, feeble.

*Flux.* A flowing or issue of bloud.

*Fluxibility.* Aptness to flow or spread abroad.

*Fluxible.* Which is apt to flow or run abroad.

*Foiling.* The print of a Deers foot in grass when it cannot well be seen.

*Foins.* A kind of furr brought for the most part out of *France*; the top of this furr is black, and the ground whitish; the beast that beareth it is about the bigness of a Cat.

*Foison.* Great Plenty, store.

*Foiterers.* Vagabonds.

*Foliage.* A kind of work in Architecture and painting resembling leaves or branches.

*Folio.* A sheet or large leaf of paper.

*Foment.* To cherish, comfort, refresh, ease. Whence the Substantive, *Fomentation.*

*Fomentation.* In Physick it properly signifieth powders to dry things in bags, or any liquour in a sponge or bladder, applied warm to the body, to mitigate pain, or for some other purpose.

*Footstall.* The lower part of a pillar, whereon it standeth.

*Foppery.* Foolishness, a vain matter.

*Forancous.* Belonging to a *Forum*, that is, a Court of Judicature or Market

*Foreloyn.* A term in hunting, when a hound meeteth a chace, and goeth away with it before the rest.

*Forgery.* A counterfeiting.

*Forlorn.* Utterly undone, in a desperate estate.

*Formality.* An observing of good form and order; also, excess in outward carriage, and punctilioes; affected gentleness in behaviour.

*Formidable.* Dreadfull, terrible, to be feared.

*Formosity.* Beauty, fairness.

*Forestall.* To buy victual or other merchandise by the way, before it come to the fair, or market, to sell it again at a dearer price.

*Formulary.* A book of Forms or Presidents.

*Fornication.* Whoredom committed between single persons; whereas if either or both parties so offending be married, it is called Adultery, and punishable with death by the Common-law.

*Forrage.* To prey, to ransack, to go a boot-haleing.

*Fortification.* A making strong: also an hold, or any place made strong.

*Fortitude.* Courage, strength, valour.

*Forewelked.* Dryed up.

*Fortuitous.* Happening by chance.

*Fossile.* That may be digged or delved out of the earth.

*Fother.* A Wain-load of 2000 weight. As also, feeding for horses and other cattel; otherwise written *Foder.*

*Fracture.* A breaking.

*Frable,*

*Fragile*, Brittle, weak, frail.

*Fragility*. Weakneſs, brittleneſs.

*Fragment*. A broken piece, a cantle.

*Fragrant*. Sweet ſmelling. Whence the Subſtantive, *Fragrancy*.

*Franchiſe*. A liberty, or freedom; with us at this day, it is taken for a priviledge or exemption chiefly from ordinary Juriſdiction.

* *Frape* A company, a rabble.

*Fraternal*. Brotherly.

*Fraternity*. A brotherhood.

*Fratricide*. The murdering (alſo the murderer) of his brother.

*Fraudulent* Deceitfull.

*Fray*. Harts or Stags are ſaid to fray their heads, when they rub them, to make the pills of their new horns come off.

* *Fremd*. Strange.

*Frequent*. Often, common; alſo to haunt or reſort much to a place.

*Frequentation*. A haunting or reſorting to a place.

*Freſcades*. A *French* word ſignifying all kind of cool refreſhments in the Summer time.

*Fricaſſe*. A *French* word ſignifying all kind of fryed meats.

*Frication*. A rubbing.

*Friction*. A rubbing.

*Frigidity*. Coldneſs: alſo dulneſs and inability.

*Frippery*. A Brokers ſhop.

*Froiſe*. A pancake, a tanſie.

*Front*. A forehead, the firſt part of a battel, an entrance or beginning.

*Frontier*. The bounds, or limits of a Countrey.

*Frontignac*. A kind of ſweet rich wine of *France*.

*Frontiſpiece*. The forefront (chiefly of an houſe or any building)

*Frontlet*. Any thing worn on the forehead.

* *Frownce*. A wrinkle.

*Fructifie*. To bear fruit. Whence the Subſtantive, *Fructification*.

*Frugal*. Thrifty, ſparing.

*Frugality*. Thriftineſs, good husbandry.

*Fruition*. Enjoying; uſe or poſſeſſion of a thing.

*Frumenty*. Broth made of wheat boyled wheat.

*Frumps*. Jeers, taunts, abuſes, flouts, mocks.

*Fruſtrate*. To make void, to deceive, to diſappoint. Whence the Subſtantive, *Fruſtration*.

*Frutage*. A kind of work in Painting and Sculpture repreſenting cluſters of fruit.

*Fugitive*. One likely to run away, a vagrant perſon, a run-away.

*Fulgent*. Gliſtering, ſhining bright as lightning.

*Fumigation*. A perfume, any thing which being caſt on hot coals, maketh a ſweet ſmell.

*Fulguration*. Lightning appearing in the skies.

*Fuliginous*. Sooty, black, ſmoaky.

*Fulmination*. Lightning followed with thunder.

*Function*. The exerciſe of any office; a charge

which one hath, a courſe of life.

*Fundamental.* Of, or belonging to the foundation, or to the main, chief, and principal point.

*Funeral.* A ſolemn burial of ſome great perſon.

*Fungoſity.* A being hollow like a muſhrome or ſponge.

*Furbiſh.* To ſcour, burniſh, or poliſh.

*Furies.* Three imaginary hags or ſpirits in hell, having ſnakes growing on them in ſtead of hairs. Poets feigned them to be daughters of *Acheron* (a river in hell) and of the night, and to have the office of tormenting the ſouls of wicked men. Their names were *Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tiſiphone*.

*Fuſible.* That may be molten, or poured.

*Fuſil.* A ſpindle: alſo in Heraldry the repreſentation of a ſpindle in a coat of arms.

*Futility.* Lightneſs, unprofitableneſs, vanity, fooliſhneſs.

*Future.* That which ſhall be hereafter.

## G

*Gabions.* Baskets of earth to keep off great ſhot.

*Gable.* The fore-front or end of an houſe coming down-right.

*Gage.* In Common-Law, a pledge, pawn or ſecurity; alſo *Gaging* is a certain way of meaſuring a Cask, or veſſel.

*Galangale.* An Herb ſo called, the root whereof is hot and dry in the third degree, and much uſed in Phyſick.

*Galaxy.* The milky way in the Firmament.

*Galbanum.* A gum or liquor drawn forth of a plant in *Syria*, called *Metopion*; or, as ſome, out of *Sagapene*, or *Fennel giant*, called *Ferula*. It is of a ſtrange ſavor, and very pure, cloſe and firm, neither too moiſt, nor too dry. It is good againſt an old cough, and for ſuch as cannot eaſily fetch breath; and the perfume thereof driveth Serpents from the place where it is burned.

*Gale.* A cool and gentle air; a pleaſing blaſt of wind.

* *Gallard.* Luſty, frolick.

*Gallamafrie.* A confuſed mixture of ſeveral things: a mingle-mangle, hotch-potch, miſhmaſh. Alſo any diſh of meat that is made up of ſeveral ſorts jumbled together.

*Galleniſt.* A Phyſician that in his way of practice followeth *Galens* method.

* *Galoch.* A kind of ſhoe.

*Gambado.* A thing made of Leather to ſet the foot in, hanging in the place of a ſtirrop in riding.

*Gamut.* The loweſt note in the Scale of Muſick, as *Ela* the higheſt.

*Gang-week.* Rogation week, ſo called from the proceſſion or perambulation then uſed.

*Gan-*

*Gangrene.* A dangerous diſeaſe, when any fleſhy part of the body, after ſome great inflammation or other grief, loſing the natural colour, beginneth to grow inſenſible, and by degrees to wax dead, rot, and putrifie.

*Ganimede.* Vide *Catamite.*

*Gantlet*, or *Gauntlet.* A piece of armour for the left hand, like a glove.

*Gantlope.* A puniſhment among Souldiers, wherein the offender runs with his back naked for every one to have a ſlaſh at him.

*Garb.* A term in Heraldry. It ſignifieth a ſheaf of wheat, or any other grain; alſo, comelineſs, handſomeneſs, gracefulneſs, good faſhion.

*Garbel.* To purifie or cleanſe ſpice, or other things, from the droſs or duſt which is mingled with it.

*Gardmanger.* A place to keep meat in.

*Gargariſm.* A liquor to waſh the mouth.

*Gargarize.* To waſh or ſcowre the mouth and throat with any Phyſical liquor.

*Garniſh.* A fee given by priſoners at their firſt entrance to make their fellow-priſoners drink: alſo a Verb, ſignifying to furniſh or adorn.

*Garriſon.* A place of ſuccour and ſtrength, being fortified with men, arms, and ammunition.

*Garrulity.* Pratling, vain babling, chatting.

*Garter.* It ſometime ſignifieth the chief of the three Kings at arms, the other two being *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, which three Kings of arms are the Chief of our Engliſh Heralds.

*Gaſtrimyth.* One given wholly to his belly.

*Gatherbag.* The bag or skin incloſing a young red Deer in the Hindes belly.

*Gavelkind.* Cuſtoms annexed unto certain lands in *Kent*, called *Gavelkind*-lands: whereof one is, that if the Father be hanged for Felony, the Son ſhall enjoy all his Lands and Tenements holden in *Gavelkind.* Other cuſtoms there are of *Gavelkind*, too long to be rehearſed in this place.

*Gawgeour.* An Officer having authority to give a mark of allowance to all Tuns, Hogſheads, Pipes, Barrels, *&c.* of Wine, Oyl, Honey, and Butter, before they ought to be ſold.

*Gazul.* A certain *Egyptian* weed, of which being burnt to aſhes *Venice* glaſſes are made.

*Gehenna.* It properly ſignifieth a place in a valley, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, where the *Iſraelites* erected abominable altars, there ſacrificing their children in the fire to the idol *Moloch*; notwithſtanding it is uſually taken for Hell.

*Gelid.* Frozen, cold like ice.

*Gemination.* A doubling, a making double.

*Gemini.* One of the twelve ſigns ſo called.

*Gemm*, A jewel,

*Genealogy.* A pedegree; a declaration of ones linage, ſtock, or race. Whence the Adjective, *Genealogical.*

*Generable.* Which may be begotten.

*Generate.* To beget.

*Generative.* Of an ingendring faculty.

*Generoſity.* Nobleneſs of mind, Gentleman-like courage.

*Generous.* Noble, valiant, vertuous; of a brave ſpirit.

*Geneſis.* A generation. The firſt Book of *Moſes* is ſo called in Greek and Latine, becauſe it declareth the creation and generation of all things.

*Genet.* A goodly horſe of Spain: alſo a beaſt almoſt of the bigneſs of a Cat breeding in *Spain.* There are two colours of them, black and gray; the furr of the black is moſt eſteemed.

*Genethliacal.* Belonging to Nativities.

*Genitals*, or *Genitories.* The privy members.

*Genitive.* The ſame with *Generative*

*Genius.* The ſpirit or ſoul: A good Angel, or a familiar evil ſpirit; alſo ones natural inclination or propenſity to any thing.

*Gentile.* Among the Jews, all were Gentiles, that were not of one of the twelve Tribes: now we commonly call them Gentiles that profeſs not the faith of *Chriſt.*

*Gentiliſm.* The opinion or belief of the Gentiles.

*Genuine.* Proper, peculiar, natural.

*Geography.* A deſcription of the earth, as we ſee in Maps.

*Geomancy.* A kind of Divination practiſed by making lines and circles on the earth.

*Geometry.* An art of due proportion conſiſting in lineaments, forms, diſtances, and greatneſs. There are four principles hereof; to wit, Firſt, A prick or point. Secondly, A line. Thirdly, A ſuperficies or outſide. Fourthly, A body. This Art was of great eſtimation among the ancient *Grecians.*

*Geometrical.* Of, or belonging to Geometry

*Geoponick.* Belonging to tillage or husbandry.

*Georgians.* A ſort of Hereticks ſprung from one *David George* of *Delf* in *Holland*; alſo certain *Chriſtians* inhabitin, the Countrey of *Georgia.*

*Georgicks.* Books treating of husbandry and tillage of land.

*Germinate.* To bud out.

*Gerunds.* Certain parts of a verb having under one voice both active and paſſive ſignification.

* *Gefferan.* A breaſt-plate.

*Geſticulation.* A moving of the fingers, hands, or other parts; either in idle wantonneſs, or to expreſs ſome matter by ſigns, in dancing, ſinging, or other ſuch like exerciſe.

*Geſts.* Deeds, noble acts.

*Geules.* A term among Heralds;

Heralds: It signifieth a vermilion colour.

*Gibbosity.* Bunching out, crackback'dness.

*Gigantine.* Giant like.

*Gigot.* A kind of Hache or Minced meat.

* *Gild.* A Fraternity or Brotherhood.

* *Gippon.* A doublet, a light coat.

*Girle.* A Roe Buck of two years.

* *Gisarm.* A certain weapon.

*Gist.* A note containing the names of the places where the King intends to lie each night in his progress.

*Give.* A fetter, or chain.

*Glaive.* A weapon like an Halberd

*Glandulous.* Full of kernels.

*Glebe-land* Land belonging to a Parsonage or Vicarage.

*Glede.* Fire, embers, flame, ashes: sometime a bird called a Puttock.

* *Glee.* Mirth or joyfulness.

*Glister.* A liquour made sometime with sodden flesh, sometime with decoction of herbs or other things, which by a pipe is conveyed into the lower parts of the body. It is written, that the use hereof was first learned from a Bird in *Egypt*, called *Ibis*, much like unto a Stork, which Bird doth often with her bill open her hinder parts, when Nature of her self doth not expell what is needfull.

*Globe.* A great round Bowl; or a description of the world made in such a form.

*Glomeration.* A winding, or roulling into a round heap.

*Gloomy.* Dusky, dark.

*Glossary.* A Dictionary, shewing the signification of words in diverse tongues: of such words especially, that are become old, and out of use.

*Glutinous.* Clammy, of a gluing quality.

*Gnathonical.* Flattering, deceitfull in words; soothing ones humour to get by him.

*Gnomon.* The rod or pin of a Dial; that which casts a shadow to direct us, that we may know what a clock it is.

*Gobonated.* In Heraldry, divided as it were into small gobbets, by the interchanging of two colours.

*Goldfoil.* A thin leaf of gold.

*Golden number.* A number which changeth every year, by adding one to the *Golden number* of the year going before, until it grow as high as nineteen, and then the *Golden number* returneth to one again. For example, this year 1616. the *Golden number* is two; the next year therefore it will be three, *&c.* This *Golden number* was devised to find out the feast of *Easter*.

*Golgotha.* A *Syrian* word, signifying a place of dead mens skulls. It was a place at *Jerusalem* on the North-side of mount *Zion*, so called

led becauſe there lay the ſkulls of offenders put to death.

*Gomer.* The name of an Hebrew meaſure, containing more then a Gallon. The *Iſraelites*, when they were fed from Heaven with Manna in the deſert, received every one this meaſure full for a days allowance.

* *Ginſennon* A little flag.

*Gonorrhea.* A diſeaſe ſo called; or the running of the reins.

*Gordian-knot.* A knot which cannot be looſed.

*Gorgon.* A terrible fighting Woman. Poets feign, there were four ſuch, Daughters to King *Phorcys*: their names were *Scylla*, *Meduſa*, *Stenio*, and *Euryale*.

*Gormandize.* To eat immeaſurably; to ſtop into the gut greedily. To play the glutton, or to eat very much.

*Goſſomer.* Things that fly like Cobwebs in the air.

*Graces.* A Poetical fiction of three Siſters, ſuppoſed the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*. They were called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphroſyne*.

*Gracil.* Tender, ſmall, thin, ſlender.

*Gradation.* A going by ſteps, or a ſpeaking by certain degrees.

*Graduate.* He that hath taken a degree of Learning in a publick Univerſity.

*Grains of Paradiſe.* A little ſeed, brought out of *Armenia*, of a ſtrong ſweet ſmell, and ſomewhat ſharp in taſte. It is hot and dry, of a ſubtil ſubſtance, and often uſed in Phyſick. For it warmeth the inward parts, and is good againſt the Falling-ſickneſs, the *Sciatica*, the *Strangury*, bitings of venomous beaſts, and divers other Diſeaſes.

*Grammatical.* Of, or belonging to Grammar.

*Granadillia.* A fruit like a Pomegranate growing in *India*.

*Granado.* An Inſtrument of Iron, round, and hollow, filled with wild-fire, whereof there is a double ſort, one ſmaller, called a hand-*Granado*, becauſe flung with the hand; the other greater, and ſhot off out of a Mortar-piece; both ſo dreadfully miſchievous in the execution, that taking fire, they fly or burſt aſunder with that violence, that they blow up, rend, tear, and utterly ſpoil all that ever is near the place they light upon.

*Granary.* The ſame that *Garner*, a place of ſtowage for Corn and Grain.

*Grand.* Great.

*Grandævity.* Great age.

*Grandee.* One of prime note, a leading man in a buſineſs.

*Grandiloquy.* High, lofty, big-ſpeaking.

*Grandeur.* Greatneſs.

*Granule.* A little Grain.

*Graphical.* Capable to be written, ſet down, or deſcribed.

*Gratification.* A doing a good turn, or making requital for one done.

*Grain,*

*Gratis.* Freely, without coſt, for nothing.

*Gratitude.* Thankfulneſs.

*Gratuity.* A benefit or gift, given onely for good-will; ſometime thankfulneſs, or a reward.

*Gratulate.* To ſignifie that we rejoyce at the proſperity of another.

*Gratulation.* A rejoycing for anothers good. A thanksgiving.

*Gravidity.* A being with child or great with young.

*Gravity.* Heavineſs; alſo, ſageneſs, great diſcretion.

*Grand Sergeanty.* An old tenure in the Common-Law, when a man holds Lands or Tenements of the King, to go with him into the wars, or to bear his Banner, lead his Hoſt, or do ſome ſuch like ſervice.

*Graunge.* A Village, or lone houſe in the Countrey, furniſhed with all accommodations neceſſary to a Farm-houſe, as Granaries for Corn, Stables for Horſes, Stalls for Oxen, Sties for Hogs, and the like.

* *Gree.* Good part.

*Greciſm.* A Phraſe or manner of Speech peculiar onely to the Greek tongue: a proper idiom of that language; called alſo *Helleniſm.*

*Griffin.* A ſtrange Bird in *India*, with four feet armed with cruel claws, being from the breaſt upward faſhioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fiery eyes, and whitiſh wings, and in the hinder part black, made much like a Lion.

*Grilliade.* A *French* word ſignifying any kind of broyled meat.

*Griſly.* Abominably, gaſtly, fearfully.

*Groteſque.* In painting or Sculpture, a Draught of imperfect or half Shapes. the rude or rough Draught of any thing.

*Grotte.* A cave, den, hole under the ground.

*Grovelling.* As if one ſhould ſay Ground lying; a lying on the ground.

*Guacatane.* An herb growing in the Weſt-*Indies*, of great vertue againſt the Piles, or griefs proceeding from Cold or Windineſs.

*Guaiacum.* A wood called by ſome *Lignum vitæ.* It is much uſed in Phyſick againſt the French Diſeaſe.

*Guaiavas.* A fruit growing in *India* much like unto Apples.

*Guerdon.* A reward.

*Guidon.* The Banner, Enſign, or Standard of a Troop of Horſe.

*Guiſe.* The faſhion, manner, or habit.

*Gugaws.* Trifles, toys for children to play withall.

*Gule.* See *Yule* of *Auguſt.*

*Gum Arabick.* A kind of Gum-growing on a Thorn-tree, called *Acacia*, in *Egypt.*

*Guſt.* A taſte; alſo, a puff of wind.

*Guzes.* The ball of the eye. A term in Heraldry.

*Gymnaſtick.* Belonging to wreſtling, or any bodily exerciſe.

*Gymnoſophiſts.* Certain Philoſophers in *India*, that went always naked, and lived ſolitary in woods; the firſt beginner of which ſect, was (as S. *Jer.* writeth *cont. Jovinian*) named *Buddas*.

*Gyration.* A whirling about in a Circle.

*Gyron.* In Heraldry a half ſquare, a quarter in an Eſcutcheon.

H

*Haberdepoiſe.* A pound weight, which containeth ſixteen ounces: rightly written and pronounced *Avoir de poi.*

*Habillement.* Apparel, cloathing, aray, attire, a ſuit of apparel, a garment; alſo armour or harneſs.

*Habit.* The outward attire of the body, whereby one perſon may be diſtinguiſhed from another. Sometime it ſignifieth a quality in the body or mind, not natural, but gotten by long cuſtom, or infuſed by God.

*Habitable.* Which may be dwelled in.

*Habitacle*, or *Habitation.* A dwelling place.

*Habitual.* Grown to a habit by long cuſtom

*Heſitation.* Sticking, ſtaggering, doubting.

*Haggard.* Wayward, wild, untamed.

* *Haketon.* A ſleeveleſs jacket.

*Halcyonian.* Quiet, ſtill, calm, from the Bird called *Halcyon*, or the Kings-Fiſher, which maketh her neſt upon the water of the Sea, and then it is a token of fair weather.

*Halieutick.* Belonging to Fiſhers or fiſhing.

*Haliuous.* Vaporous, thin, moiſt, which may be voided out by the pores.

*Hallucination.* Blindneſs of mind, or errour in opinion.

*Halo.* A Circle of light vapours about the Moon, or any Star.

* *Hameled.* Cut off, abated. Whence hameling of dogs, ſo called from gaſhing, or laming them in the hams.

*Hamlet.* A Village in the Countrey. It ſeemeth to be a diminutive of *Ham*, which with the *Saxons* ſignified an habitation, or (as we now expreſs it) a home.

*Hanſe.* A ſociety of certain Cities in *Germany*, ſituate by the Sea.

*Haque.* A hand-gun of about three quarters of a yard long.

*Harangue.* A French word ſignifying an Oration, or Speech ſpoken in publick.

*Harbinger.* One that taketh up lodging for others.

*Harant.* A term in Heraldry when a Fiſh is painted ſtanding upright.

*Hariolation.* Divination or Sooth-ſaying.

*Harmony.* Delightfull Muſick of many notes; alſo, conſent, or agreement.

*Harmonious.* Sweet, pleaſant, delightfull to the ear.

*Harpies.* A Poetical word. It ſignifieth certain monſtrous

ſtrous Birds, with maiden faces, and crooked ſharp talons; ſo called, becauſe of their rapine which they uſed. They lived in *Stymphalis*, a Lake of *Arcadia*, and were ſent by the gods (if we beleeve Poets) to ſnatch away and defile the meat of *Phineus*, King of that Countrey, becauſe he, at the perſwaſion of his ſecond wife, had deſtroyed the children which he had by his firſt; they were at laſt driven away by *Zetus* and *Calais*, the ſons of *Boreas*. Theſe *Harpies* were named, *Aello*, *Ocypete*, *Celeno*, and *Thyella*.

*Harquebuze*. A hand Gun.

*Hanbergion*. A coat of male.

* *Hauſelins*. Breeches.

*Hawberk*. A Gorget.

*Hawkers*. Certain wandring perſons that go up and down buying and ſelling of wares, which ought to be vended publickly in the Market.

*Headborough*. A Conſtable.

*Hebraiſm* The Speech, Faſhion, or Diſpoſition of the *Hebrews*.

*Hecatomb*. A great ſacrifice wherein were offered a hundred beaſts.

*Hectick*. A Feaver inflaming the heart, and ſoundeſt parts of the body.

*Hegira*. A computation of time uſed among the Turks.

*Heliacal* riſing, is, when any Star at firſt not appearing, as being too near the Sun, becomes afterwards viſible, when removed farther off.

*Heliotrope*. An herb commonly called Turn-ſole, as turning about to follow the courſe of the Sun; alſo, a precious Stone.

*Helleniſm*. The ſame as *Greciſm*.

*Helleniſts*. *Jews* born out of *Judea*, that uſed the tranſlation of the Sep uagint in their Synagogues, having many of them little or no knowledge of the pure *Hebrew*.

*Hellespont*. The Narrow-Sea, parting *Europe* from *Aſia*.

*Helm*. The top of the Stern or Rudder of a Ship.

*Hemiſphere*. Half the compaſs of the heavens; that part of the heavens which is ſtill viſible to us.

*Hemiſtich*. Half a verſe.

*Hemorrhoids*. A ſwelling of veins in the fundament like warts: whereof ſome do uſe to bleed often, and ſome bleed not at all. They are cauſed by ſuperfluity of groſs melancholy bloud, ſent to theſe parts from the Liver, being many times healthfull to the patient, by preventing other diſeaſes.

*Henchman*. A Page of honour, near attendant to a Prince, or other great perſonage.

*Hepatical*. Of, or belonging to the Liver.

*Heptagon*. In Geometry a Figure conſiſting of ſeven angles or corners.

*Heptarchy*. A ſeven fold government, ſuch as that ſometimes of the *Saxons* here in *England*, which they divi-

ded into seven kingdoms.

*Herbalist.* One that is skilled in the nature and temper of herbs and in the several sorts of them.

*Hereditary.* Coming to one by inheritance.

*Heresie.* A differing in chief points of religion from the common received opinion.

*Heretick.* He that maketh his own choice, what points of religion he will believe, and what he will not believe.

*Hericane.* A violent kind of tempest, or whirlwind, happening oft-times among the Indians.

*Heriot.* The best living beast which a Tenant hath at his death, which in some Mannors is due to the Lord of whom the land is holden.

*Hermaphrodite.* Of both natures; which is both man and woman.

*Hermetical.* Belonging to *Hermes* the *Greek* name of *Mercury.*

*Hermit*, or *Eremite.* One that lives a retired and solitary life; that seldom or never comes in company. Such people are also called *Anchorets.*

*Hermitage.* A lone house where an Hermit dwelleth.

*Hermodactiles.* Little roots white, and round, sold by Apothecaries.

*Heroes.* Great noble men. Gallant and magnanimous spirits.

*Heroical.* Noble, honorable, couragious.

*Hesitation.* A sticking, doubting, a staggering in opinion.

*Hests.* Commandments or decrees.

*Heteroclites.* In Grammar, Nouns differing in their manner of declining from the common sort.

*Heterodox.* Contrary to Orthodox.

*Heterogeneous.* Of another kind.

*Heteroscians.* Any people dwelling under a temperate Zone: so called, because their shadows at noon bend still but one way.

*Hexagonal.* Consisting of six angles, or corners.

*Hexameter.* A verse used in Heroic and Epic Poems, measured by six feet.

*Heyward.* A Bailiff, or Officer having charge to look to the fields.

*Hibernal.* Winter-like, of or belonging to Winter.

*Hiacinth.* See *Hyacinth.*

*Hide of land.* Some affirm it to be an hundred Acres.

*Hidage* A tax or payment, of every Hide of land.

*Hidebound.* A disease in cattel when the skin cleaveth to their sides.

*Hiena.* See *Hyena.*

*Hiera picra.* A bitter confection made of *Aloe succotrina*, and other simples, often used in Physick to purge Choler out of the Stomach.

*Hierarchy.* A sacred principality, or holy government, as that of the Church, *&c.* The holy order of Angels, which containing nine degrees, (as some affirm) is a mystical resemblance of the

the bleſſed Trinity, there being in nine thrice three, and in every three thrice one. So that there are three ſuperior, three inferior, and three middle degrees. The ſuperior are Seraphims, Cherubims, and Thrones; the middle, Dominations, Principalities, Powers: inferior, Vertues, Arch-angels, and Angels. Adj. *Hierarchical.*

*Hieroglyphicks.* A dark myſtical kind of writing, uſed chiefly in times paſt among the Pagan Prieſts and learned men of *Egypt* to hide their knowledge from the vulgar ſort. This writing was by making the forms of beaſts and divers other figures; and could hardly be underſtood without expoſition, or great knowledge in the nature of things. For example; Eternity or everlaſtingneſs, they expreſſed by a round Circle, which hath no end: A King by a Sceptre, with an eye in the top thereof.

*Hilarity.* Mirth, chearfulneſs.

*Hillock.* A little hill.

*Hin.* An Hebrew meaſure of moiſt things, containing (by *Agricola's* account) four pottles and a quart of ours. *Santes Paginus* affirmeth it to contain threeſcore and twelve eggs.

*Hipocrite.* See *Hypocrite.*

*Hipparch.* A Maſter of Horſe.

*Hippocentaurs.* See *Centaurs.*

*Hippodrome.* A place for the performance of any exerciſe of Horſemanſhip.

*Hiſtorical.* Of, or belonging to an Hiſtory.

*Hiſtoriographer.* A writer of Hiſtories.

*Hiſtoriology.* The knowledge and telling of old Hiſtories.

*Hiſtrionical.* Belonging to Stage-players.

*Hocktide.* A certain time of the year, when people take a liberty, in a ſporting way, to get the maſtery one of another, the men the women, and the women the men: a cuſtom variouſly obſerved, both for the day of the week, and ſeaſon of the year; likely to have come up in memory, either of the general ſlaughter of the *Danes* here in *England* in King *Etheldreds* days, all of a day, as ſome have thought, or of the Engliſh mens riddance from the Daniſh thraldom not long after, by the death of King *Hardicanute*, the laſt of the Daniſh royal line here, as others imagine.

*Hogſteer.* A wild Boar of three years old.

*Holy Thurſday.* The *Thurſday* next before *Eaſter.* See *Maundy Thurſday.*

*Holocauſt.* A ſacrifice wherein the whole beaſt is offered, and no part reſerved.

*Holt.* A grove.

*Homage.* In Court Barons the jury that are ſworn to enquire of matters, are ſo called. It ſignifieth alſo

ſo a ſervile ceremony of duty by ſome Tenants to their Lords, after this manner: The Tenant that holdeth Lands by homage, kneeling on both knees before the Lord, (who ſitteth and holdeth the Tenants hands between his) ſaith as followeth:

*I become your man, from this day forward, of life and member, and of earthly honor, and to you ſhall be faithfull and true, and ſhall bear to you faith for the Lands I claim to hold of you, ſaving the faith that I owe to our Lord the King.* And then the Lord ſitting muſt kiſs the Tenant.

*Homicide.* A man-ſlayer: ſometime man-ſlaughter.

*Homily.* A talking together: a ſpeech, or a Sermon.

*Homogeneous.* Of one kind.

*Homonymy.* A term in Logick, when one word ſignifieth divers things: as Hart, ſignifieth a beaſt, and a principal member of the body.

*Honor.* A ſeigniory of the more noble ſort, whereof other inferiour Lordſhips or Manors do depend.

*Honorary.* Conſiſting of honor, done upon the account of honor.

*Honor point.* In Heraldry the upper part of a Scutcheon is ſo called, when the breadth thereof is divided into three even parts.

*Hoſteſtores.* Pilots to guide a ſhip.

*Horizon.* An imaginary line compaſſing the loweſt part of the heavens that we can ſee, ſo called becauſe it limiteth our ſight, dividing the heavens underneath us, from that which is above: The Sun riſing and going down is ever in this line. Adj. *Horizontal.*

*Horologe.* A Clock, or Dyal

*Horoſcope.* The aſcendant of ones Nativity, to wit, that part of the firmament which aſcendeth from the Eaſt when a child is born. Aſtrologers call it, the firſt houſe.

*Horrid.* Terrible, fearfull to look on.

*Horror.* Great fear, or trembling.

*Hortative*, and *Hortatory.* Belonging to exhortation, or perſwaſion.

*Hoſanna.* An Hebrew word, which ſignifieth, *Save, I beſeech thee.*

*Hoſpitable.* Given to hoſpitality, uſing hoſpitality, or good houſe-keeping.

*Hoſpitality.* Entertainment of ſtrangers, good houſe-keeping.

*Hoſtage.* A pledge left in wars for performance of covenants.

*Hoſtile.* Of, or belonging to an enemy, malicious, harmfull.

*Hoſtility.* Enmity, hatred, open war.

*Hotchpot.* A term in our Common Law, when a Daughter, which hath had given unto her any Lands in Frank-marriage, claiming

ing to be Coheir after her Fathers death to other Lands with ſome Siſters, is conſtrained to ſuffer that part of Land given her before her Fathers death to be put in *Hotchpot*, that is, to be mingled together with the Lands whereof her Father died ſeiſed, ſo that an equal Diviſion may be made of the whole.

*Howſel.* To miniſter Sacraments to a ſick man in danger of death.

*Hugonots. Calviniſts*, Thoſe of the Reformed Religion in *France*.

*Hake.* A *Dutch* Attire covering the head, face, and all the body.

*Hulk.* To open an Hare, or Coney, to take out the garbage.

*Humane.* That which belongeth or may happen to man.

*Humanity.* Gentleneſs, courteſie, civil behaviour: alſo manhood, or the nature of mankind.

*Humectation.* Moiſtening.

*Humid.* Moiſt.

*Humidity.* Moiſture.

*Humiliate.* To make humble.

*Humiliation.* A making low, or humble.

*Humoriſt.* One wedded or addicted to his own humours or conceit.

*Humorous.* Full of humours.

*Huſtings*, in Statute-Law the ſupreme Court of Judicature in *London*, or any principal City.

*Hyacinth.* The red, blue, or yellow Lilly: alſo a purple flower called Crow-toes.

*Hydra.* A monſtrous Serpent in the Lake *Lerna*, which having one head cut off, had forthwith two other heads growing up in the place. *HERCULES* fought with this Serpent, and ſlew him.

*Hydrargyrous.* Belonging to Quickſilver.

*Hyd aulicks.* Muſick like an Organ made by Waterworks.

*Hydrography.* A Deſcription of Water: that part of *Geography* which treateth of Rivers, and the Sea.

*Hydromancy.* A kind of Divination by Water.

*Hydromel.* A Phyſical ſweet Drink, made of Water and Honey

*Hydrophoby.* A diſeaſe when the Patient feareth Water exceedingly, which happeneth to them that are bitten with a mad Dog.

*Hydropical.* Of, or belonging to the Dropſie.

*Hyemal.* Belonging to Winter, Winterly.

*Hyena.* A Beaſt like a Wolf, having a Mane, and long hairs over all the body. It is the ſubtileſt (as ſome ſay) of all Beaſts, and will counterfeit the voice of a man, to draw Shepherds out of their houſes in the night, to the end he may kill them. It is written, that he changeth ſex often, being ſometime male, and ſometime female.

*Hymen*

*Hymen.* A Poetical word, it is taken for the God of Marriage, ſon unto *Bacchus* and *Venus*; and ſometime for a Song at a Marriage-feaſt.

*Hymn.* A Song made to the Praiſe and Honour of God.

*Hyperbole.* A Figure, when one ſpeaketh a great deal more then is preciſely true.

*Hyperbolical.* Any thing ſpoken above all belief; as in ſaying, *Higher then Heaven, ſwifter then Lightening*, &c. This is called an *hyperbolical* ſpeech.

*Hyperphyſical.* Supernatural, being above Nature.

*Hypochondriacal.* Of, or belonging to the flanks, or ſoft parts under the ſhort Ribs: alſo Melancholical, ſubject to phrenſie.

*Hypocrite.* It properly ſignifieth one that doth counterfeit the geſture of another man: but it is commonly taken for a Diſſembler, that with feigned holineſs would ſeem better then he is indeed. Adject. *Hypocritical.*

*Hypogaſtrick.* Belonging to the lower part of the belly.

*Hypoſtatical.* Belonging to ſubſtance, or that which conſiſteth in the ſubſtance of a thing.

*Hypotenuſal Line* in the Doctrine of Triangles is that Line which ſubtends, or is oppoſite to the right Angle in a Rect-angle Triangle.



*Hypothetical.* Conditional. In Logick thoſe Propoſitions which have a Conjunction in them, and ſo conſiſt of two parts, are called *Hypothetical* Propoſitions; as in ſaying, *If the Sun be in our Hemiſphere, it is day.*

*Hyſterical paſſion.* A diſeaſe in women called the Mother.

*Hyſterology.* A ſpeaking or doing things prepoſterous, or that firſt which ſhould be laſt, commonly termed The Cart before the Horſe.

*Hyſteron proteron.* The ſame.

## I

*Jacobites.* A ſort of Hereticks ſprung from *Jacobus Syrus* in the year 530.

*Jacobs ſtaff.* An Inſtrument in Geometry.

*Jaculatory.* That which is ſuddenly caſt from one like a Dart.

*Jacynth.* A precious Stone found in *Ethiopia*, whereof there are two kinds, the one of a pale yellow colour, and the other of a clear bright yellow, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and provoketh ſleep.

*Jambes.* Poſts ſuſtaining both ſides of the door.

*Jambeux.* Armour for the legs.

*Iambick.* A foot in Verſe conſiſting of two ſyllables, the firſt ſhort, the ſecond long; and the Verſe conſiſting of ſuch feet is called an *Iambick* Verſe.

*Janizaries.* The *Turks* Principal Footmen, and of his Guard.

*Jaſmine.* A limber weak Plant, full of joynts, or knots, which groweth in manner of an Hedge, or Quick-ſet, and muſt be ſtayed up, as Roſes and Vines are.

*Jaſper.* A precious Stone of divers colours; but the beſt is green, tranſparent with red veins, and ſheweth faireſt being ſet in ſilver: it is good to ſtop any iſſue of bloud.

*Jaſponix.* A precious Stone, white of colour, and having red ſtrakes.

*Jazal.* A precious Stone of a blue azure colour.

*Ibis.* A tall ſtrong Bird in *Egypt*, with a long bill, which doth much good there in deſtroying Serpents.

*Ichnography.* The deſcription of the ground-plot of an houſe, or any other building.

*Ichthyomancy.* See *Divination.*

*Icleeped.* Named, called.

*Iconoclaſtes.* A breaker of *Icons*, or Images; a ſurname given to ſeveral *Greek* Emperours, who were zealous againſt the worſhipping of Images.

*Idea.* The form or figure of any thing conceived in the mind.

*Identity.* The ſelf-ſame thing. Adject. *Identical.*

*Ides.* Eight days in every Moneth; ſo called, becauſe they divide the Moneth almoſt in the middle. In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, theſe eight days begin at the eighth day of the Moneth, and continue to the fifteenth: in other Moneths they begin at the ſixth day, and continue to the thirteenth. Where note, that the laſt day onely is called *Ides*, and the firſt of theſe days the eighth *Ides*, the ſecond the ſeventh *Ides*; that is, the eighth or ſeventh day before the *Ides*; and ſo of the reſt.

*Idiome.* The form of ſpeech, or property of any language.

*Idioſyncraſie.* The proper natural temperament of any thing.

*Idiot.* It is commonly taken for a Fool natural; notwithſtanding it ſometime ſignifieth a man unlearned.

*Idolatry* The worſhipping or adoring of Idols, or falſe gods.

*Jehovah.* The ineffable Name of God, ſignifying his Divine Eſſence. The *Hebrews* did not uſe to read this word when they came to it in any writing, ſo much reverence did they bear unto it; but in ſtead thereof they pronounced *Adonai*; which ſignifieth *Lord.*

*Jejune.* Hungry, empty, weak, frothy, &c. As when we ſay of an Oration, Sermon, or any Diſcourſe, that it is *Jejune*, we mean, Sory, paltry, and very dangerous ſtuff.

*Jeopardy.* Hazard, danger.

*Jeſuites.* A Religious Order of men, now of great fame, founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Biſcainer*, in the year 1492.

* *Jewiſe.* Reward by revenge; alſo a Gibbet. So *Chaucer*'s Expoſitour. But I rather take it to be the ſame that often occurrs in *Britton* by the name of *Juiſe*, where it ſignifies Judgement, Examination, or Trial by or before one having Juriſdiction; and to be corrupted of the Latine *Judicium.*

*Ignis fatuus.* A certain Meteor or exhalation ſet on fire, which cauſeth people to ſtray and wander out of their way. It is vulgarly called *Will with a wiſp*

*Ignoble.* Baſe, that is not noble.

*Ignominy.* Shame, reproach, infamy.

*Ignominious.* Shamefull, vile, reproachfull.

*Iliads.* A Book written in Greek by *Homer*, of the Deſtruction of *Troy.*

*Iliack.* Of, or belonging to the flanks, or the ſides of the lower part of the belly; whence *Iliack* paſſion, for a painfull wringing in the upper ſmall guts obſtructed, or full of wind, or troubled with ſharp humours.

*Illaqueation.* An inſnaring.

*Illation.* A bringing in of a matter. Adject. *Illative.*

*Illaudible.* Not worthy of praiſe.

*Illegal.* Unlawfull, or contrary to Law. Subſt. *Illegality.*

*Illegitimate.* Unlawful, not lawfully begotten.

*Illiberal.* Not liberal, miſerable, baſe.

*Illiterate.* Unlearned, one that is unacquainted with Letters.

*Illude.* To mock, to deceive.

*Illuſion.* A mockery, a cunning ſleight to deceive one.

*Illuminate.* To enlighten.

*Illumination.* A ſhining, or giving of light.

*Illuſtrate.* To make famous, or noble; to unfold, or explain.

*Illuſtrious.* Famous, noble, very honourable.

*Imagery.* Painted, or carved works of Images.

*Imaginary.* That which is conceited in the mind.

*Imbecillity.* Weakneſs.

*Imbeſil.* To purloin, convey, or make away.

To *Imbibe.* To drink, or take in moiſture very greedily, as thoſe things that are of a very dry nature, yet porous.

*Imitatour.* A follower of another.

*Immaculate.* Undefiled, pure, unſpotted.

*Immanity.* Cruelty, outragious fierceneſs.

*Immarceſſible.* Uncorruptible.

*Immaterial.* Without matter, ſtuff, or ſubſtance.

*Immature.* Unripe.

*Immaturity.* Unripeneſs.

*Immedi-*

*Immediate.* That which cometh directly from one thing to another without any thing between.

*Immedicable.* Which cannot be healed.

*Immemorable.* Not worthy to be remembred.

*Immenſe.* Unmeaſurable, which cannot be meaſured.

*Immenſity.* Exceeding greatneſs, unmeaſurableneſs.

*Immerſion.* A drowning, or plunging into water.

*Imminency.* Nearneſs of a thing in expectation, or feared.

*Imminent.* At hand, approaching, ready to come upon us, hanging over our head.

*Immiſſion.* A ſending into.

*Immoderate.* Unreaſonable, contrary to modeſty.

*Immolate.* To offer in ſacrifice.

*Immolation.* An offering of ſacrifice.

*Immortal* Not ſubject to death, everlaſting.

*Immunity.* Freedom, or diſcharge from any publick buſineſs.

*Immure.* To ſhut up, or incloſe in a wall.

*Immutable.* Unchangeable. Subſtant. *Immutability.*

*Immutation.* A change.

*Impacked.* Thruſt hard together, couched into.

To *Impale.* To ſpit upon a Stake ſharpened at the end: alſo, in Heraldry, to divide a coat of Arms into two parts by a perpendicular Line paſſing from the top to the bottom.

*Imparity.* Unequalneſs, unlikelineſs.

*Imparlance.* When a man ſued in the Common Law for Debt, Treſpaſs, or ſuch like, craveth and obtaineth of the Court ſome reſpite of time before he make his Anſwer; this ſtay of making his Anſwer is called an *Imparlance.*

*Impaſſibility.* A Freedom from any ability of feeling pain.

*Impaſſible.* Which cannot feel any pain, or paſſion.

To *Impe.* Among Faulconers to graff a feather in a Hawks wing into the ſtump of one that had been broken before.

*Impeach.* To harm, or, hinder.

*Impeachment.* An hinderance.

*Impeachment of waſte.* A reſtraint from making waſte in Lands, or Tenements.

*Impede.* To hinder.

*Impediment.* An hinderance.

*Impell.* To thruſt on, to conſtrain.

*Impendency.* See *Imminency.*

*Impendent.* Hanging over, near approaching, hard by.

*Impenetrable.* So hard, that it cannot be pierced.

*Imperceptible.* Not to be perceived.

*Imperial.* Royal, or chief, Emperour-like.

*Imperious.*

*Imperious.* That commandeth with authority, Lordlike; ſtately.

*Perſonal.* Not diſtinguiſhed into Perſons: it is ſpoken chiefly of a Verb in Grammar.

*Impertinent.* Not belonging to the matter.

*Impervious.* Not to be paſſed or gone through.

*Impetrate.* To obtain.

*Impetuous.* Violent, or haſty

*Impiety.* Wickedneſs.

*Impinge.* To trip, to ſtumble: alſo to accuſe, to charge.

*Impinguate.* To make fat.

*Implacable.* Hard to be pacified, or that cannot be appeaſed. Subſt. *Implacability.*

*Implead.* To ſue, or commence a ſuit.

*Implements.* Houſhold-ſtuff, or moveables within an houſe; principally ſuch things as are neceſſary to houſe-keeping.

*Implicit.* Wrapped up, hidden.

*Implore.* To beſeech, to intreat with tears.

*Important.* Of great weight and value.

*Importation.* A bearing, carrying, or conveying in.

*Importunate.* Very earneſt, which will not be anſwered.

*Importune.* To urge earneſtly.

*Importunity.* Unreaſonableneſs, too much earneſtneſs in asking.

*Impoſe.* To lay on.

*Impoſition.* A laying on.

*Impoſt.* Cuſtom, or Tallage, paid at Haven-towns, or elſewhere.

*Impoſtour.* A deceiver, reſerver, cheater.

*Impoſtume.* A quantity of evil humours gathered into one part of the body. There are two kinds hereof. One, when inflamed bloud, being turned to corrupted matter, filleth ſome places; the other, when, without any inflammation, Nature thruſteth thoſe humours into ſome part apt to receive them.

*Impoſture.* Deceit, cozenage, properly in ſelling counterfeit wares for currant, or in crafty illuſions done by Sorcerers, *Egyptians*, and Juglers. The party ſo deceiving is called an *Impoſtour.*

*Impotency.* Weakneſs.

*Impotent.* Weak, feeble.

*Imprecate.* To curſe, and wiſh evil.

*Imprecation.* A curſing, a wiſhing evil.

*Impregnable.* That which cannot be taken, or overcome.

*Impreſa.* A device painted upon a Shield.

*Impreſſion.* A printing, or ſtamping the mark or form of any thing.

*Imprimis.* Firſt of all.

*Improbability.* Unlikelihood.

*Improbable.* Unlikely to be true, that which cannot be proved true.

*Improbity.* Naughtineſs, lewdneſs, diſhoneſty.

*Impropriation.* A Parſonage, or Eccleſiaſtical Living, coming to one by inheritance

*Improvident.* Which foreca∫teth not, or taketh no care what ſhall come after.

*Imprudence.* Fooliſhneſs, want of wit.

*Impudent.* Shameleſs; paſt ſhame.

*Impugn.* To aſſault or fight againſt.

*Impulſe*, or *Impulſion.* A violent carrying on, urgeing, or ſtirring up to any thing.

*Impunity.* Lack of puniſhment.

*Impurity.* Uncleanneſs.

*Imputative.* Which is imputed to one.

*Impute.* To lay to ones charge, to aſcribe.

*Inacceſſible.* Which cannot be come unto, unapproachable.

*Inadvertency.* Careleſneſs, heedleſsneſs, inconſiderateneſs.

*Inanimate.* Without ſoul, void of life.

*Inanity.* Emptineſs.

*Inarticulate.* See *Articulate.*

*Inaugurate.* To dedicate, or conſecrate, to inſtal, or inthronize.

*Inauſpicious.* Unlucky, unfortunate.

*Incaleſcence.* A waxing warm, a becoming hot.

*Incantation.* A Charm.

*Incapable.* Which cannot conceive, or contain. Subſtant. *Incapacity*, and *Incapability.*

*Incarnadine.* Of a deep Carnation hue, or colour.

*Incarnate.* Made fleſh, or endued with fleſh.

*Incarnation.* Uſed commonly of the great Myſtery of the Son of God his aſſuming of our fleſh, or humane nature, by the miraculous operation of the Holy Ghoſt, of the ſubſtance of the Virgin *Mary*, for the Redemption of the World.

*Incendiary.* He that burneth, or ſetteth any thing on fire.

*Incentive.* That which moveth, ſtirreth, or provoketh to.

*Incentor.* In Muſick he that ſingeth the Deſcant.

*Inception* A beginning.

*Incenſe.* To inflame, to ſtir up to anger: being a Noun, it ſignifieth the beſt Frankincenſe.

*Inceſſantly.* Continually, without ceaſing, or giving over.

*Inceſt.* Carnal knowledge between near kindred.

*Inchipin.* The lower gut of a Deer.

*Inchoation.* A beginning.

*Incident.* Which happeneth, or belongeth to a thing.

*Incineration.* A reducing into aſhes.

*Inciſion.* A cutting: a term uſed in Chirurgery, when they lanch a wound, the better to come to the bottom; or any impoſtume, or ſuch like, to let out evil humours.

*Incitation.* A ſtirring up.

*Inclemency.* Ungentleneſs, cruelty.

*Inclination.* A proneneſs, a bending, or bowing.

*Include*

*Include.* To contain, to ſhut in.

*Incluſive.* Which containeth, or is contained.

*Incoact.* Unconſtrained.

*Incogitancy.* Unadviſedneſs, raſhneſs, inconſiderateneſs.

*Incommenſurable.* Unproportionable, or not to be meaſured with another thing.

*Incommodate.* To cauſe a dammage, hurt, diſpleaſure, or diſcommodity. Hence the Subſtantive, *Incommodation.*

*Incommunicable.* Not to be communicated or imparted to another.

*Incommutable.* Unchangeable, not ſubject to change.

*Incomparable.* That hath not his like.

*Incompatible.* Diſagreeing, unreconcileable: alſo miſchievous, not ſufferable.

*Incompatibility.* Diſagreement, inconſiſtency.

*Incompetent.* Unfit, unſufficient. Hence the Subſtantive, *Incompetency.*

*Incomprehenſible.* Which cannot be comprehended, or contained.

*Inconcinnity.* Unaptneſs, ill-agreeing, diſproportion.

*Incongruity.* Diſagreement, falſe ſpeaking, diſproportion.

*Incongruous.* Diſagreeable, abſurd, againſt rule of Grammar.

*Inconſiderate.* Fooliſh, indiſcreet.

*Inconſiſtent.* That cannot conſiſt, or ſtand with. Hence the Subſtantive, *Inconſiſtency.*

*Inconſolable.* Comfortleſs.

*Incontinent.* Unchaſte: alſo forthwith, by and by.

*Incorporate.* To mix two or more ſubſtances together.

*Incorporeal.* Without a body.

*Incorrigible.* That which cannot be corrected, or amended.

*Incorruptible.* Not ſubject to corruption.

*Incraſſate.* To thicken, to make thick.

*Increate.* Which is not created, or made.

*Incredible.* Which cannot be beleeved.

*Incredulity.* Want of belief.

*Incredulous.* One that will not beleeve.

*Increment.* An increaſe.

*Increpation.* A chiding.

*Increſcent.* A term of Heraldry, ſignifying the Moon paſt the prime, and not yet come to the full.

*Incroach.* See *Encroachment.*

*Incubation.* A ſitting upon, an hatching.

*Incubus.* The night-mare, when a man in his ſleep ſuppoſeth he hath a great weight lying on him, and feeleth himſelf almoſt ſtrangled; in ſuch ſort that he cannot turn himſelf, nor ſit up, nor call for help. The vulgar think it ſome ſpirit, but the Phyſicians affirm it to be a natural diſeaſe, cauſed by ſome humours

mours undigeſted in the ſtomach, which fuming up to the brain, do there trouble the animal ſpirits, ſtopping their paſſage into the ſinews, ſo that the body cannot move.

*Inculcate.* To repeat a thing often thereby to make one remember it.

*Inculcation.* An often repeating, a beating into the brains.

*Inculpable.* Blameleſs, without a fault.

*Incumbent* He that is in poſſeſſion of a Benefice, or ſpiritual living Whence the Subſtantive, *Incumbency.*

*Incumorance.* Trouble, moleſtation

*Incurſion* A running in.

*Indecorum* Uncomely.

*Indefatigable.* Unwearied, or that cannot be wearied.

*Indefinite.* Not preciſely expreſt; undefined.

*Indelible.* That cannot be blotted out.

*Indemnifie.* To diſcharge, or ſave harmleſs.

*Indemnity.* Eſcaping without damage or hurt.

*Indenize.* To make one that is a ſtranger born, free, and capable of the ſame priviledges with him that is an *Engliſh-man* born. See *Denizen.*

*Indenization.* The Act, or Patent by which one is made free.

*Independency.* A free eſtate and condition, (like to that of an abſolute Monarch) without ſubjection to, or dependance on any other; but taken up of late amongſt us, to ſignifie that Church-way, which ſtands in competition with Presbytery, whileſt each contend which ſhall ſucceed Epiſcopacy.

*Indepreeable.* Not to be intreated.

*Index.* A Table in a book.

*Indicate.* To diſcloſe, manifeſt, or make known. Whence the Subſtantive *Indication*, which more eſpecially ſignifies the mark, whereby a Chirurgion is directed unto the remedy that will beſt fit his patient.

*Indico.* A ſtone brought out of *Turky*, wherewith Dyers uſe to dy blue.

*Indiction.* The ſpace of fifteen years, by which account Charters and publick writings are dated at *Rome*: every year ſtill increaſing one, till it come to fifteen, and then returning to one again.

*Indigence.* Want, poverty. Whence the Adjective, *Indigent.*

*Indigeſtion.* Want of digeſtion, or evil digeſtion.

*Indigitation.* A ſhewing or pointing out with the finger.

*Indignation.* A being in wrath, or angry with.

*Indignity.* Diſgrace, diſhonour.

*Indiſſoluble.* That cannot be looſed or undone.

*Indiſtinct.* Confuſed.

*Indite.* To attach, or accuſe

*Individuum.* That which cannot be divided; a term in Logick; when we directly

reſly expreſs, and ſeem to point to that thing which we ſpeak of; as in ſaying, This horſe, that man: For although the words, Horſe, or Man, may be applyed to any horſe or man, yet being ſo expreſly poin ed at, they cannot then be drawn to ſignifie other then thoſe two.

*Indocible.* Which cannot be taught, hard to learn.

*Indolency.* A being free from pain.

To *Indorſe.* To write as it were *in dorſo*, that is, on the back-ſide of any thing.

*Induce.* To bring in.

*Inducement.* That which bringeth or draweth one in.

*Induction.* A drawing in; or a form of argument proceeding from particulars to univerſals.

*Indulgence.* Gentleneſs, too much cockering. Whence the Adjective, *Indulgent.*

*Indulgence.* Pardons.

*Induration.* A hardening.

*Inebriate.* To make drunk.

*Inebriation.* The act of making drunk.

*Ineffable.* That which cannot be ſpoken, unutterable.

*Ineſtimable.* That cannot be valued.

*Inevitable.* Which cannot be avoided.

*Inexorable.* Which cannot be intreated.

*Inexpedient.* Inconvenient, unfit.

*Inexperience.* Want of experience.

*Inexpiable.* So grievous that one cannot make ſatisfaction for it: unmerciful, deadly.

*Inexplicable.* Which cannot be unfolded, opened, or declared.

*Inexpugnable.* That which cannot be won, or overcome, invincible.

*Inextricable.* So confuſed or difficult, that a man cannot winde himſelf out of it.

*Inexuperable.* Not to be overcome.

*Infallible.* Certain, ſure, wherein one cannot be deceived.

*Infamous.* Lewd, ill-ſpoken of, baſe, vile.

*Infante.* any of the ſons of the King of *Spain* except the eldeſt, who is called *Principe*; and ſo likewiſe *Infanta*, any of the younger daughters.

*Infantry.* The footmen in an army.

*Infatigable.* Unwearied.

*Infatuate.* To make fooliſh. Whence the Subſtantive, *Infatuation.*

*Infecundity.* Unfruitfulneſs

*Infelicity.* Unhappineſs.

*Infeodation.* An infeoffing, or granting in fee.

*Inferiour.* Lower, more baſe.

*Infernal.* Helliſh, or belonging to hell.

*Inference.* A bringing in, or concluding upon ſomewhat going before.

*Infeſtation.* A troubling, a moleſting.

*Infidelity.* Untruth, unfaithfulneſs, diſloyalty.

*Infinity.* Endleſneſs, unmeaſurableneſs.

*Infirm,*

*Infirm.* Weak, feeble.

*Infix.* To faſten, or ſtick in.

*Inflammation.* An inflaming, a hot angry ſwelling.

*Inflation.* A puffing up, a ſwelling.

*Inflexible.* Very hard, which will not bend.

*Inflict.* To lay puniſhment, or ſome penalty upon one.

*Influence.* A flowing in; moſt commonly it is taken for the power which Planets and Stars have in moving of inferiour things.

*Information.* An inſtruction, or giving one to underſtand.

*Infringe.* To break, or tranſgreſs.

*Infuſe.* To put in: alſo a ſteeping of any medicinable thing in ſome kind of liquor, that the vertue thereof may paſs into it: Phyſicians uſe theſe infuſions often, when they have to deal with delicate perſons, that will not endure ſtrong medicines.

*Ingage.* To lay to pawn, or to pledge; as alſo to adventure upon, or expoſe to. Hence the Subſtantive, *Ingagement.*

*Ingeminate.* To double, redouble, or repeat often. Hence the Subſtantive, *Ingemination.*

*Ingenerable.* Which cannot be bred or begotten.

*Ingennous.* Witty: alſo liberal, or free-born. Hence the Subſtantive, *Ingenuity.*

*Ingle.* A boy uſed for Sodomy, or maſculine Venery.

*Inglorious.* Of no renown, fame, or reputation; baſe.

*Ingot.* A ſmall maſs or little wedge of fined gold.

*Ingratiate.* To work or winde ones ſelf into the grace or favour of another.

*Ingratitude.* Unthankfulneſs.

*Ingredience.* A going in; or that which goeth into the making of a thing.

*Ingreſs.* A going in.

*Ingroſs.* To buy up all for himſelf; ſometime to write a thing fair in a book.

*Ingroſſer.* One that buyeth corn growing, or dead victual, to ſell again: except it be by retail, as Victuallers uſe, or buying Barley for Malt, Oats for Oat-meal, Oyls or Spices.

*Ingulph.* To drown, to ſwallow up.

*Ingurgitation.* A ſwilling or ſwallowing in.

*Inhabitable.* Which cannot be dwelled in.

*Inherent.* Cleaving to, or abiding in a thing.

*Inhibit.* To forbid.

*Inhibition.* A forbidding.

*Inhoſpitable.* Harbourleſs; not fit to entertain one.

*Inhume.* To bury.

*Inhumanity.* Cruelty, unmanlike behaviour.

*Injection.* A liquor which Chirurgions do ſquirt into a deep wound.

*Inimitable.* Which cannot be followed.

*Initiate.* To begin or enter a novice into any Art or faculty

*Injunction.* An injoyning or commanding one to do a thing.

*Inmate.* One that cohabiteth in the same house with another.

*Innate.* Natural.

*Innavigable.* That which cannot be sailed upon.

*Innocuous.* Hurtless, to be safely done without harm or prejudice.

*Innovate.* To make new.

*Innovation.* A making new, an alteration.

*Innoxious.* The same as *Innocuous.*

*Inobservable.* Which cannot be observed or marked.

*Inoculate.* To graff a bud, by cutting a round hole in the bark of another tree, and setting it on with clay.

*Inoffensive.* That offendeth not, or giveth no offence.

*Inofficious.* As that Will is called by Civilians, wherein they are omitted, or but slightly provided for, that chiefly ought to be considered.

*Inordinate.* Disordered.

*Inorganical.* Wanting Organs or Instruments to act by.

*Inquest.* Search, inquiry, examination; sometime taken personally for the Jury.

*Inquisition.* A searching.

Spanish *Inquisition.* A grand Council erected in *Spain* in the year 1492. for the trial of Ecclesiastical matters.

*Inquisitive.* Very desirous to know, searching or enquiring after a matter.

*Inrol.* To register, muster, enter, or put names into a Book or Bill.

*Insanity* Madness, disease of mind.

*Insatiable* Which cannot be satisfied, or filled.

*Inscription.* A title or note written upon any thing.

*Inscrutable.* Unsearchable, which cannot be perfectly found out.

*Insculp.* To cut or carve in.

*Insect.* Any such kind of Animal, as a Fly, Ant, or small Worm.

*Insensible* Which cannot be perceived, or one so foolish that he perceiveth nothing.

*Inseparable.* Undividable, that cannot be separated, or divided.

*Insert.* To put in, to add.

*Insertion.* A putting in.

*Insinuate.* To put any thing into ones mind cunningly and closely: also by little and little to creep into ones favour.

*Insipid.* Without taste or relish, tedious, impertinent.

*Insition.* Graffing.

*Insist.* To continue, or abide.

*Insociable.* Not apt to keep company.

*Insolent* Proud, presumptuous: also strange and unwonted.

*Insoluble.* That which cannot be loosed, unanswerable.

*Inspection.* A looking in.

*Insperſion.* A sprinkling.

*Inspira-*

*Inſpiration.* An inward inſtruction or motion coming from God.

*Inſpire.* To breathe into, to put into ones mind.

To *Inſpiſſate.* To thicken.

*Inſtall.* To place or ſettle in a throne, or ſeat of Dignity or Honour. Subſt. *Inſtallation.*

*Inſtance.* An example or ſimilitude brought of a thing.

*Inſtant.* Very earneſt: alſo quickneſs, ſpeedineſs, preſent time.

*Inſtaur.* To repair, or build anew. Subſt. *Inſtauration.*

*Inſtigate.* To ſtir up, to provoke.

*Inſtigation.* A ſtirring up, a provoking.

*Inſtinct.* A ſtrong inclination, impulſe, or ſecret prompting. *Divine Inſtinct,* which comes from God, ſupernatural. *Natural Inſtinct,* which comes by Nature.

*Inſtitute.* To ordain, to appoint; ſometime to teach and inſtruct.

*Inſtitution.* An Appointment, an Ordinance; ſometime a teaching or inſtruction.

*Inſtrumental.* Serving as means, ſerviceable.

*Inſular.* Of, or belonging to an Iſland, Iſland-like.

*Inſulſity.* Unſavourineſs: alſo fooliſhneſs, vanity.

*Inſult.* To vaunt proudly over one.

*Inſultation.* A proud crowing over one.

*Inſuperable.* Which cannot be overcome.

*Inſurrection.* A riſing of many together in arms, or diſturbance of the peace.

*Integrity.* Soundneſs, upright dealing, honeſty.

*Intellectual.* Of or belonging to the intellect, or underſtanding.

*Intelligence.* Knowledge, underſtanding; ſometime an Angel or heavenly ſpirit.

*Intelligible.* Which may be underſtood.

*Intemperate.* Without meaſure or moderation; voluptuous.

*Inteneration.* A making ſoft or tender.

*Intenſe.* Stretched far out, exceeding in a high degree, as *intenſe* Cold, heat, *&c.*

*Intentive* Which liſteneth well, and is earneſtly bent to a thing.

*Intercalary.* Inſerted, or put between, as *dies Intercalaris,* a day inſerted into the moneth of *February* in leap-year.

*Intercede* To ſtep between, to intreat for one.

*Intercept.* To take by the way before it come to him to whom it was ſent.

*Interception.* A taking of a thing by the way, to the let or hindrance thereof.

*Interceſſion.* An intreating in ones behalf.

*Interceſſour.* He that intreateth for another.

*Interchangeably* By turn, by courſe, now one, now another; in a changeable way.

*Intercoſtal.* As the intercoſtal veins, thoſe that paſs along between each rib.

*Intercourſe.* Paſſing or ſending one to another.

*Interdict.* To forbid; to bar or keep away.

*Interdiction.* A forbidding.

*Intereſt.* Right, or title; ſometime profit made by uſury.

*Interfere.* To knock the legs together in going.

*Interjection.* A caſting between: in Grammar it is one of the eight parts of Speech, and ſignifieth a ſhort expreſſion of any paſſion of the mind caſt in, in any diſcourſe.

*Interim.* In the mean while.

*Interiour.* Inward.

*Interlocution.* A ſpeaking between.

*Interlocutory.* As that ſentence, or decree is called, which (regularly) is not definitive, as fully ending the cauſe, but determinative onely of ſome circumſtance, or emergent thereof.

*Interlopers.* Thoſe that uſurp the trade of any free Company.

*Interlude.* A Play, a Comedy.

*Interminate.* To threaten fore, to charge ſtreightly, or upon a pain. Hence the Subſtantive, *Intermination.*

*Intermiſſion.* A leaving off for a time.

*Intermit.* To leave off for a time, to diſcontinue.

*Intermix.* To mingle with other things.

*Internal.* Inward; very dearly eſteemed, or familiar with one.

*Interpellation.* An interrupting or troubling one while he ſpeaketh; alſo a ſummons, requeſt, or ſuit.

*Interpoſe.* To put between, to ſtep in between two; to buſie himſelf where he needeth not.

*Inter.* To bury.

*Inter-reign.* The ſpace of time between the old King and the new.

*Interrogation.* An asking a queſtion.

*Interrogative.* Asking of a queſtion; a demand.

*Interrupt.* To break between, to trouble one as he is ſpeaking.

*Interruption.* A breaking off, a troubling.

*Interſection.* A cutting between, or in the middle.

*Interſperſion.* A ſcattering, or ſprinkling between.

*Interval.* A diſtance of time or place; a reſpite, pawſe, or ſpace between.

*Interview.* A meeting of Princes, and ſuch like great Perſonages at a time and place mutually agreed on, in the way of a Viſit, or for mutual conference.

*Intervene.* To happen, or come between, or in the mean while; alſo to mediate.

*Inteſtate.* That dieth without making any Teſtament or Will.

*Inteſtine.* Bred in the bowels; Inteſtine war, Civil war.

*Inthrone*, or *Inthronize.* To place in a Royal Throne. Hence the Subſtantive, *Inthronization.*

*Intimate,*

*Intimate.* To signifie, or touch a matter closely.

*Intire.* Whole, sound, perfect.

*Intolerable.* Which cannot be endured.

*Intoxicate.* To bewitch, to amaze, or extremely dull ones spirit.

*Intractable.* Stubborn, which cannot be ordered or handled.

*Intricate.* Wrapped, entangled, hard to be understood.

*Intrinsecal.* Inward.

To *Introduce.* To usher, conduct, or lead in.

*Introduction.* A conducting or leading in, a thing spoken by way of Preface to any ensuing Discourse.

*Intrude.* To thrust boldly in.

*Intrusion.* A thrusting in, properly into a void Tenement, whereto one hath no right.

*Intuitive.* Which is or may be seen into.

*Invade.* To set upon, to assault.

*Invalidity.* Weakness, want of strength.

*Invasion.* A setting upon, an assault.

*Invective.* A short speech made in ones disgrace.

*Inveigh.* To speak bitterly against one.

*Inveigle.* To allure, to entice; to draw in.

*Inveloped.* Wrapped, covered.

*Inventory.* A writing of the quality and value of a mans goods.

*Inversion.* A turning in, or a turning upside-down.

*Invert.* To turn contrary to right form.

*Investigate.* To enquire and make diligent search for, to trace out a matter.

*Invest.* To clothe, to put in possession.

*Inveterate.* Old, ancient.

*Invigilation.* A watching diligently over any thing.

*Invincible.* Which cannot be conquered.

*Inviolate.* Safe, whole, not wronged or broken.

*Invisible.* Which cannot be seen.

*Inundation.* An overflowing of water.

*Invocate.* To call upon.

*Invocation.* A calling upon.

*Involve.* To roul up in a thing, to cover.

*Involuntary.* Against the will of.

*Invulnerable.* Which cannot be wounded.

*Inutility.* Unprofitableness.

*Joculatory.* Sportive, full of jests.

*Jocund.* Merry, pleasant. Hence the Substantive, *Jocundity.*

*Jonquade.* A *French* word signifying a kind of spoonmeat made of cream.

*Journal.* A day-book, or book wherein daily actions or occurrences are recorded, or noted down.

*Joyntwe.* Lands or Tenements which a man assureth

sureth unto his Wife, for term of her life, or otherwise, in respect of his marrying her.

*Jovial.* Noble, excellent: also lively, pleasant, and merry.

*Joyeux.* Joyfull.

*Irascible.* Which hath power to be angry.

*Ire.* Anger, wrath.

*Iris.* The Rainbow.

*Irony.* A speaking by contraries; as in calling black white.

*Ironical.* That which is spoken in jest or mockingly, contrary to his meaning that speaketh it.

*Irradiation.* A shining upon.

*Irrational.* Unreasonable.

*Irrecuparable.* Which cannot be regained: Irrecoverable.

*Irrefragable.* Undeniable.

*Irregular.* Contrary to rule; sometime it signifieth one not capable of holy Orders.

*Irregularity.* A going out of right rule. In the old Canon-Law it is taken for any impediment, which hindreth a man from taking holy Orders. As if he be base born, or notoriously defamed of any notable crime, or be maimed, or much deformed, or have consented to procure anothers death, with divers other impediments too long to be rehearsed in this place.

*Irremediable.* Which cannot be remedied.

*Irreparable.* Which cannot be repaired.

*Irreprehensible.* Which cannot be reproved.

*Irresolute.* Not fully resolved, uncertain.

*Irreverent.* Without reverence, rude.

*Irrevocable.* Which cannot be called back.

*Irrigation.* A watering, moistning, sprinkling with water.

*Irrision.* A mocking.

*Irritate.* To provoke, to move to anger.

*Irritation.* A provoking.

*Irruption.* A breaking into.

*Isthmos.* A narrow part of a Country between two Seas.

*Iterate.* To repeat, or do again.

*Iteration.* A doing again, a doing twice.

*Itinerary.* A Commentary concerning occurrences in a journey; also the Calendar of miles, with the distances of places, and the time of abode in every place.

*Jubilation.* A great shout for joy, a great rejoycing.

*Jubilee:* A publick rejoycing, or a great shout for joy. Among the *Hebrews* every fiftieth year was called the year of Jubilee; for then were bondmen of their own Country made free, possessions returned again to the first owners, neither was it lawful to plant or sowe any thing that year. Among *Christians* this solemnity of keeping

keeping a year of Jubilee was first instituted by *Bonifacius* the Eighth, in the year of our Lord 1300, who ordained, that it should be observed every hundredth year. After this *Clement* the Sixth, instituted it to be kept every fiftieth year. And lastly, *Sixtus* the Fourth brought it to be celebrated every five and twentieth year, beginning it first in the year of our Lord God 1475.

*Jucundity.* Pleasantness, mirth.

*Judaism* The Religion or belief of the Jews.

*Judicature.* Judgement, execution of Justice. Whence a Judges office, and his Court, both called a place of *Judicature.*

*Judicial.* Belonging to judgement; also wise, grave, of great judgement.

*Judicious.* See *Judicial.*

*Jujubees.* Certain plums of *Italy*, sold here by Apothecaries. This fruit is in colour white or red, in fashion round, or like an olive, in taste sweet, having an hard long stone, but much less.

*Julian Accompt.* The reforming of the Calendar, and rectifying the account of time, whereby the year was reduced into 365 days and six hours, which odd hours amount every fourth year, being *Bissextile* or Leap year, unto a perfect day, which being inserted at the end of *February* was called *dies Intercalaris*; this accompt is so called from *Julius Cæsar*, who was the Authour of this Reformation of the Calendar.

*Julio.* An *Italian* Coin valuing about six pence; first currant in the time of Pope *Julius.*

*Julip* A Physical clear drink made of distilled waters, and sugar, used to cool the body, or quench thirst in hot diseases; sometimes the *Julips* have Syrups or other mixtures put to them.

*Junkture* A joynt, a joyning together.

*Juniority* Youngership.

*Ivory.* The Elephants tooth; it is of a binding nature, and the scraping thereof is good against sores growing under the roots of the nails

*Juridical.* [illegible], or appertaining to judgement.

*Jurisdiction.* Lawfull authority in any place.

*Justification.* A justifying, or making just.

*Justing.* Running at Tilt, or Turnament.

## K

*Kalends.* See *Calends.*

*Karena.* A Chymical word, signifying the twentieth part of a drop.

*Keel.* The bottom of a ship.

*Kell.* The caul about the paunch of an Hart or Stag.

* *Kepe.* It is sometimes taken for care or regard: as also a Castle, or Fort,

especially that part thereof, wherein the besieged make their last efforts (of defence) when the rest is forced.

*Kilderkin.* A certain measure containing thirteen gallons and an half, or the eighth part of an Hogshead.

*Kirchel.* A kind of cake.

*Kintal.* A certain weight of about an hundred.

*Kirat.* An *Arabian* word signifying the weight of three grains.

*Kitkaies.* The fruit of the Ashen-tree; they are little narrow husks hanging together in clusters, wherein is contained the seed of the Ash, which is bitter. This provoketh urine, and is sought by some for other purpose.

*Knights service.* An ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a man was bound to bear arms in war for the defence of the Realm.

*Knipperdollings.* A sort of Hereticks sprung up in *Germany* in the year one thousand five hundred thirty five.

## L

*Laas.* A net or gin.

*Labarum.* A kind of rich Flagg, Banner or Streamer, used anciently by the Christian Emperours.

*Labyrinth.* An intricate building, or place, made with so many turnings and windings, that whosoever went into it could never get out without a perfect guide, or a threed to direct him, the end of which threed must be tyed at the door where he entreth. Some Heathen Princes bestowed infinite charge to build such devices in a stately form. There were four principal Labyrinths in the world. The first in *Egypt*, made for a Sepulchre of one of their Kings, or (as some write) in honour of the Sun. The second in the Island of *Candy*, built at the commandment of King *Minos*, by the ingenious workman *Dædalus*, who took his pattern from that which he had seen in *Egypt*. The third in the Isle *Lemnos*. The fourth in *Italy*, built by King *Porsenna*, of great square stones, for his own Sepulchre.

*Lacca* A kind of red gum, brought out of *Arabia*, and sold here by Apothecaries, good against diseases of the breast, and comfortable to the Liver.

*Lacerate.* To rend, tear, mangle.

*Lachesis.* The name of one of the Destinies, or three fatal sisters, the other two being called *Clotho* and *Atropos*.

*Lachrymatory.* A place to weep or shed tears in: also a bottle of tears, such as have been found buried among ancient urns.

*Ladanum.* A yellowish gum, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew

dew which falleth upon a certain herb in *Greece*. *Avicen* ſaith, it is taken hanging on the hair of Goats beards, that have fed upon that plant. It is often uſed in Pomanders, and being anointed upon the head with oyl of myrtles, it doth ſtrengthen the skin, and keepeth hair from falling off.

*Laity*. The eſtate or degree of a Lay-man, Laymen.

*Lake*. A fair red colour uſed by Painters.

*Laire*. The place where any Deer harboureth by day.

*Lammas-day*, otherwiſe called the *Rule* of *Auguſt*, in Latin *Feſtum Sancti Petri ad vincula*. The firſt of *Auguſt*, kept as a feaſt of thankſgiving for the fruits of the earth.

*Lancepreſado*. The loweſt Officer among foot Souldiers, commanding over ten.

*Land-grave*. A *Dutch* Title, ſignifying the Earl of a Province.

*Landskip*. The deſcription of Lands, Cities, Woods, Hills, *&c.* in Picture.

*Languid*. Weak, faint, feeble.

*Languiſhment*. A feebleneſs, a fainting.

*Languor*. Feebleneſs, ſickneſs, infirmity.

*Lapidary*. One that ſelleth or poliſheth precious ſtones; a Jeweller.

*Lappiſe*. A term uſed among hunters, when hounds open their mouthes in the ſtring, a grey hound in his courſe.

*Lapſe*. A ſlip: but commonly underſtood of a Patrons omitting to preſent to a Church of his Patronage within ſix moneths after it is become void.

*Larch Turpentine*. A kind of Turpentine or Roſin growing upon the *Larch*-tree in *Italy*, uſed often in oyntments and emplaiſters to cleanſe or heal wounds. It may be taken alſo inwardly with honey, and then it cleanſeth the breaſt, looſeth the belly, and expelleth the ſtone and gravel.

*Larceny*. Theft, robbery; and it is two-fold, *viz. grand*, and *petit*, that is great and ſmall; that, when what is ſtollen exceeds; this, when it exceeds not twelve pence in value

*Largeſs*. Liberality.

*Laſcivious*. Wanton, diſhoneſt.

*Laſſitude*. Wearineſs.

*Laſtage*. Any heavy weight, or ballaſs, laid in the bottom of ſhips to make them go upright. It is alſo a term in the Common-Law, which ſignifieth to be quit of a certain payment in Fairs, and Markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

*Lath*. A portion of a County, containing many Hundreds, as in *Kent* there are at this day five Laths.

*Latitude*. The breadth of any thing; in Aſtronomy it ſignifieth the diſtance,

North, or Southward from the Equinoctial line, or the distance of the Pole from the Horizon.

*Latria.* Divine honour.

*Lavatory* or *Laver.* A place or veſſel to waſh in.

*Laud* Praiſe.

*Laudable.* Worthy of praiſe.

*Launcelot.* A Chirurgions Inſtrument to let blood withal; called alſo a Flem: alſo a proper name of a man.

*Laureat.* Crowned with Laurel.

* *Lawn.* A plain untilled ground

*Laxative.* Looſening.

* *Lay.* A Song.

*Lazer.* A Leper, a poor man full of ſores and ſcabs.

*Lazule ſtone.* A blewiſh green ſtone of the kind of marble, uſed ſometime in Phyſick. It is in operation hot and dry, and being rightly prepared (according to an Art known to Apothecaries) is good againſt melancholy diſeaſes, and by cleanſing the blood to preſerve one from the Leproſie.

*League* Truce, friendſhip, peace; ſometimes it ſignifieth a ſpace of three mile or thereabout.

*Leaſing* Lying.

*Lectiſtern.* A certain Ceremony among the ancient *Romans*, in trimming or ſetting forth of a bed with the Images of their gods.

* *Lectorn.* A Deſk.

*Lecture.* A reading a leſſon.

* *Leed.* An old name of the moneth of *March.*

*Leet.* A Court or Law-day holden commonly every half-year.

*Legacy.* Any thing given by ones Will or Teſtament.

*Legal.* Of, or belonging to the Law.

*Legatary*, One to whom a Legacy is bequeathed in a Will.

*Legate.* An Embaſſadour.

*Legend.* A ſtory of old matters.

*Legerdemain.* Couſenage, ſlight of hand.

*Legible.* Which may be read.

*Legion.* An army of men. The *Roman Legion* conſiſted of ten bands, whereof the firſt band contained 1105 footmen, and 123 horſemen; in which band the Standard was always carried; the other nine bands had every one 555 footmen, and 66 horſemen; ſo that a *Legion* made up the number of 6100 footmen, and 726 horſemen. Hence the Adject. *Legionary.*

*Legiſlative.* Belonging to making or giving of Laws.

* *Legiſters.* Lawyers.

*Legitimate.* Lawfull, lawfully begotten.

*Legitimation.* A making of one Legitimate.

*Lenitive.* An aſſwaging plaiſter, or medicine.

*Lenity.* Gentleneſs, mildneſs, mercy.

*Lent.* The fourty days Fast before *Easter*; so called *quasi* Lenct-monat, the name of the moneth of *March* among the *Saxons*, because then the days began to lengthen.

*Lentiles.* A kind of small pulse growing in hot Countries, round and flat, of colour sometimes black, sometimes white, and sometimes brown. Being boyled but once, they loose the belly, but at the second boyling in another water, they are of a binding nature, then good to stop the bloody flux, or any looseness of the body.

*Lentisk.* A tree growing in divers hot Countries, which beareth the notable Gum called Mastick; the leaves and bark of this tree stop all loosnes, and issues of bloud whatsoever.

*Lepid.* Pleasant, elegant, gracefull, witty.

*Lessee.* He that taketh a Lease.

*Lesses.* Dung of a ravenous beast; as of a Bear, Boar, *&c.*

*Lessour.* He that letteth Lands or Tenements to another.

*Lestage.* The same as *Lastage.*

*Lethargy.* A disease contrary to phrensie: for as phrensie is caused by hot humours inflaming the brain; so is a Lethargy by cold flegmatick humours oppressing the brain in such sort, that the Patient can do nothing but sleep, whereby he becometh forgetful, with loss (in manner) of reason, and all the senses of his body.

*Lethe.* A Poetical word, signifying a feigned River in Hell, the water whereof being drunken, causeth forgetfulness of all that is past.

*Leucoma.* A fruit in *India* so called, much like unto a Chestnut.

*Levant.* The East; the East-wind or Countrey.

*Leveret.* A young Hare.

* *Levesel.* A bush.

*Levigation.* A making smooth or level

*Levity.* Lightness.

*Lexicon.* A Greek Dictionary of words.

*Libard.* A spotted wild beast, the male of a *Panther.* See *Panther.*

*Libation,* among the ancient *Ethnicks,* was the pouring out of the first taste of any liquor, as a sacrifice to some of their gods.

*Libel.* A little Book: sometime a defamatory scroll, or slanderous writing or invective written against one, without any known name of the Authour.

*Libertine.* One of loose life, or careless of Religion.

*Libidinous.* Lustfull, leacherous.

*Library.* A Study or Shop full of Books.

*Licenciate.* One that hath studied the Civil Law five years.

*Licentious.* Loose, wanton;

*Liegancy*, Loyalty,

*Liege*. Loyal.

*Lieue*. A *French* League, consisting of some three *English* miles. *In lieu*. In stead or place of another thing.

*Ligament*, A band or string, wherewith the joints of bones and gristles are compact and bound together.

*Ligature*. A ribbon, string, fillet, or any other thing which we use to bind up a wound, sore, or the like.

*Lignum Aloes*. See *Aloes*,

*Lignum vitæ*. See *Guaiacum*.

*Limbeck*. A stillatory, or vessel by which waters are distilled.

*Limit*. A bound or end: also to set bounds.

*Limitation*. An appointing of bounds.

*Limpid*. Clear, pure, transparent.

*Linage*. Kindred, stock, of the same line.

*Lineal*. Like a line, made of lines.

*Lineament*. The form, draught, or proportion of any figure in lines.

*Linguist*. One skilfull in languages.

*Lyp thymie*. A fainting or swooning, when the vital spirits being suddenly oppresst, a man sinketh down as if he were dead.

*Lippitude*. Blear eyedness.

*Liquid*. Thin and moist.

*Liquefaction*. A melting.

*Liquefie*. To melt.

*Liquid Amber*. A sweet Rosin brought from the *West-Indies*, comfortable to the Brain, or any grief proceeding from old causes.

*Litanies*. Prayers, or Supplications; so called of the *Greek* Verb *Litaneuo*, which signifieth to beseech or intreat.

*Lithargy*. The foam that riseth from Lead or Silver when it is tried: white Lead. It is cold of operation, and often used by Chirurgions in Ointments and Plaisters, being of a gentle drying, cleansing, and binding nature. See *Lethargy*,

*Literal*. As in literal sense, and construction; that is after or according to the Letter, or as the words betoken.

*Literature*. Learning, knowledge in books.

*Litherly*, Slothfull.

*Lithontriptic*. Having the vertue and power to break and wear away the Stone.

*Litigious*. Contentious, full of strife.

*Liturgy*. Publick service of the Church Adject. *Liturgical*.

*Livid* Of a dark murrey colour, like the colour of bruised bloud after beating.

*Lizard*. A little Beast much like our Eves, but without poison, breeding in *Italy*, and other hot Countreys. The dung of this Beast is good to take away spots in the eye, and cleareth the sight. And the head thereof being bruised, and laid to, draweth out thorns, or any thing sticking within the flesh.

*Lobby.* A gallery, Solar, or walking-place: also, a Parlor, or other place, where a bed standeth.

*Local.* Of, or belonging to a place.

*Locust* A great Fly or Grashopper with long legs, breeding in *India*, and other hot Countreys. There are two kinds of them: One with wings, not good to be eaten; and the other without wings, which the Inhabitants use for food.

* *Lode-manage.* Skill of Navigation.

*Lode-star.* A Star that guideth one.

*Lode-stone.* A Stone of the colour of rusty Iron, which hath an admirable vertue, not onely to draw Iron to it self, but also to make any Iron, upon which it is rubbed, to draw Iron also. It is written notwithstanding that being rubbed with the juyce of Garlick, it cannot then draw Iron; as likewise if a Diamond be laid close unto it. This Stone is found in the *Indian* Sea, and also in the Countrey of *Trachonitis*: It is of greatest use in Navigation, for by it Sailers find out the certain course of their Voyage; the Needle (in their Compass) tempered herewith, still standeth directly toward the North and South.

*Logarithms.* Numbers, which being fitted to proportionable numbers, retain always equal differences.

*Logician.* One skilful in *Logick*.

*Logick.* The Art of reason.

*Loboc.* A Physical word: it is a thick Syrup, or other soft substance, which must not be swallowed but suffered to melt of it self in the mouth, that so it may gently slide down, and thereby have the more vertue against diseases of the Breast, Lungs, and Throat.

*Lollard.* A name springing from one *Gualter Lollard*, a *German*, who lived about the year 1315. but at first imposed here in *England* upon the Followers of *Wickliffs* Doctrine and Tenets.

*Lombard.* A place for lending of Money upon Pawns. Whence *Lombarder*, an Usurer.

*Longævity.* Long life, or old age.

*Longanimity.* Long sufferance, or forbearance.

*Longinquity.* Farness off.

*Longitude.* The length of any thing. In Astronomy it signifieth the distance of any Star or Planet from the first Degree of the Sign *Aries*.

*Loover.* A Tunnel or open place at the top of an house to let out smoak.

*Loquacity.* Much talk, or babling.

* *Lore.* Learning, knowledge.

*Lorimer.* One that maketh Bits for Bridles, and such like Instruments.

* *Lorrel.* A devourer.

*Lose*

*Loſel.* A Lout, ſometime a craſty fellow.

*Loſenger.* A flatterer, a lyar.

*Lotion.* A waſhing.

*Lou-den.* Not coming (as ſome conceive) from *Lour-Dane*, in reference to the *Danes*, lording it over the *Engliſh*; but from the *French Lourdain*, ſignifying ſottiſh, blockiſh, dull, clowniſh, and therefore applied to a fellow of ſuch a temper.

* *Louting.* Bowing, bending, crouching, ducking.

*Louvre.* The chief Seat or Palace Royal of the *French* king at *Paris*, begun by *Francis* the firſt, finiſhed and beautified by ſeveral ſucceeding Kings.

*Lozenge.* A little ſquare Cake of preſerved Herbs with Sugar, *&c.* in form like a quarant of Glaſs.

*Lubricity.* Slipperineſs.

*Lucerns.* A Beaſt almoſt as big as a Wolf breeding in *Muſcovia* and *Ruſſia*, of colour between red and brown mingled with black ſpots.

*Lucid.* Bright or ſhining.

*Lucifer.* The Morning-Star.

*Lucre.* Gain, profit.

*Lucubration.* Study by candle, night-ſtudy.

*Luculent* Bright, clear, fair, beautifull, famous.

*Lunacy.* A diſeaſe wherein one is diſtracted in his wits at certain times of the Moon.

*Lunatick.* Sick of a Lunacy.

*Lupines.* A little flat Pulſe almoſt like a ſmall Bean, but much leſs, and bitter in taſte. They be not very good meat, but are ſometimes uſed in Phyſick againſt Worms in Children; and the decoction of them taketh away ſpots and freckles in the face.

*Lu id.* Dark, dusky, pale, ſallow.

* *Luſhborough.* A baſe Coin in the time of King *Edward* the Third.

*Luſtre.* A ſhining, or great brightneſs.

*Luſtration.* Purging by ſacrifice.

*Lutheran.* One that follows *Luther's* Doctrine, the Doctrine it ſelf being termed *Lutheraniſm.*

*Lutulent.* Muddy, miry, dirty.

*Luxuriant.* Growing rank.

*Luxury.* Riotouſneſs, leachery.

*Lycanthropy.* A certain kind of Melancholy, or Madneſs, in which the perſon affected conceits himſelf a Wolf.

*Lymphatick.* Furious, diſtracted.

*Lyncuris* A bright ſhining Stone, and ſometimes of a dark yellow colour like Saffron. This Stone groweth of the Urine of the Beaſt *Lynx*, being congealed; which Urine the *Lynx* hideth (as *Pliny* writeth) becauſe men ſhould not find it. Some ſay, it is good againſt the pain of the Stomach, Yellow-Jaundiſe, and looſeneſs of the belly.

*Lynx.*

*Lynx.* A Spotted-Beaſt like unto a Wolf, and having a very perfect ſight. This Beaſt breedeth chiefly in the Countreys of the Eaſt, and is often found in the Woods of *Almain* and *Sclavonia.*

*Lyrick.* A Poet which maketh Verſes to be ſung unto the Harp. The beſt of theſe Poets among the Grecians was *Pindarus*, and among the Latines *Horace.*

M

*Macaronique.* Huddled, confuſed, conſiſting of divers things.

*Macerate.* To ſteep or ſoak in water; ſometime to afflict, or vex; to make lean.

*Machiavillian.* A politick States-man, a cunning Politician, ſuch as *Machiavil* was.

*Machil*, or rather *Meghil.* An Hebrew word; it ſignifieth the rich Robe of the Ephod, worn by the High-Prieſt of the old Law, having about the skirts thereof ſeventy two Pomegranates of blue ſilk, purple and ſcarlet, and as many bells of gold between them round about, *Exod.* 28.30, *&c.*

*Machination.* A deviſing or ſubtle contriving of a matter.

*Machine.* An Engine, a ſtrange piece of work, or device.

*Macrology.* Long and tedious talk without matter.

*Maculate.* To blemiſh, or blot.

*Madefie.* To wet, or moiſten.

*Madrigals.* A kind of Sonnets.

*Magazin.* A publick Store houſe, or Ware-houſe.

*Magician.* A cunning man, a Sorcerer, a great learned Clerk, a Conjurer.

*Magick.* At firſt this word ſignified great learning, or knowledge in the nature of things; now it is moſt commonly taken for Inchantment and Sorcery.

*Magiſterial.* Maſter-like, of, or belonging to one in authority.

*Magiſtracy.* The bearing of Office, Authority, Rule, Government.

*Magnaulmity.* Great courage.

*Magnanimous.* Noble-minded, of great courage.

*Magnificence.* Sumptuouſneſs, great port and ſtatelineſs

*Magnifico.* An honourable Perſonage.

*Magnifie.* To exalt, or extol.

*Magnitude.* Greatneſs.

*Magonel.* A word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying to caſt ſtones with.

*Mahumetan.* One of *Mahomet's* Religion and Profeſſion.

*Mahumetiſm*, or *Mahumetry.* The Religion and Profeſſion of *Mahomet.*

*Majeſtical.* Kingly, Princely, full of Majeſty.

*Main-*

*Mainpernors.* Those that are Sureties for a man, and undertake that he shall appear at a certain day before Judges in a Court.

*Mainprise.* The bailing of a man out of prison, upon security given, that he shall be forth-coming.

*Major.* The greater, or more ancient.

*Maisondieu.* Gods House in proper signification, but vulgarly an Hospital.

*Malady.* A disease.

*Male-content.* Not content, ill-pleased.

*Malediction.* A cursing.

*Malefactor.* An evil doer.

*Malapert.* Sawcy, uncivil, immodest, presumptuous.

*Malevolent.* Ill minded, spitefull, envious.

*Malign.* Spitefull, or to spite and hate.

*Malignant.* Envious, spitefull, mischievous, a nickname, in these days cast upon such as have taken part with the King in his late Contestation with the Parliament.

*Malignity.* Spitefulness, envy, malice.

*Malleable.* Abiding the Hammer or Mallet, or which may be wrought or beaten therewith.

*Mamalukes.* A certain Order of Knights or Horse-men in *Egypt*.

*Mammon.* An Assyrian word of the singular number, and masculine gender, as Saint *Hierome* affirmeth: it is interpreted riches.

*Manage.* To rule, order, or handle a thing well.

*Manciple.* The Caterer of a Colledge or Hospital.

*Mancuse.* A certain ancient piece of Coin of about the value of our Mark.

*Mandate.* A commandment.

*Mandatory.* One to whom a commandment or charge is given, as to an Apparitor, or other messenger, to execute a Citation or Summons.

*Mandilian.* A sort of Cassock, or Loose coat.

*Mandragoras.* See *Mandrake* following.

*Mandrake.* A strange Herb, bearing yellow round Apples. The root of this Herb is great and white like a Raddish root, and is divided into two or more parts, growing often almost like to the legs of a man. This root, especially the bark thereof, is extreamly cold and dry, even to the fourth Degree: it is therefore dangerous to receive inwardly; for that the least quantity too much will quickly kill one.

*Mangle.* To tear or cut in pieces, to butcher.

*Maniple.* An handfull, or such a bundle as can be griped with the hand.

*Manna.* In holy Scripture it signifieth a delicate food, which God sent from Heaven to the *Israelites* in manner of a dew, white, and somewhat like Coriander-seed; with which the *Israelites* lived fourty years in

in the Wilderneſs, till they came to the borders of the land of *Canaan*. At the firſt ſending hereof the people were in ſuch admiration, that they ſaid to each other, *Manhu? viz.* What is this? which ſeemeth to be the cauſe why it was after called *Manna*. In Phyſick it is taken for a kind of dew, which falling in hot Countreys upon trees, doth there congeal, almoſt like to crumbs of white-bread, and is gathered, and choicely kept, as a gentle purger of choler.

*Manſion*. A tarrying, or abiding: alſo a dwelling-houſe.

*Man-ſlaughter*. The killing of a man in a ſudden quarrel, without premeditated malice; whereas *Chaunce-medley* is the killing a man caſually, or by accident.

*Manſuetude*. Gentleneſs, mildneſs.

*Manual*. Handy, or that which may be carried in the hand.

*Manufacture*. Handy-work.

*Manumiſsion*. A making one free from bondage.

*Manumit*. To make a ſlave or bond-man free: which was in old time thus; The Lord of the Slave, holding him by the head, arm, or other part, ſaid before witneſs, *I will that this man go free*: and in ſo ſaying ſhoved him forward out of his hand.

*Manure*. To till, to dreſs land.

*Manuſtript*. An hand-writing, a written book.

*Maranatha*. A *Syriac* word, ſignifying *The Lord cometh*: whence *Anathema Maranatha* is taken for the utmoſt degree of Excommunication.

*Maravedis*. A ſort of *Spaniſh* Coin of ſmalleſt value.

*Maregrave*. A Count or Lord of the Marches or Borders of any Countrey: it is a *Dutch* title.

*Marchaſite*. A Stone participating with the nature of ſome metal, yet in ſo ſmall quantity, that the metal cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in ſmoak, the ſtone turning to aſhes. Theſe *Marchaſites* are commonly in colour like to metal mixed with them, whether it be Gold, Silver, Braſs, or any other. Some affirm a *Marchaſite* to be a Stone out of which fire may be ſtricken.

*Marches*. The bounds or limits lying between two Countreys, commonly between *Wales* and *England*, or between *England* and *Scotland*.

*Marchioneſs*. A great Lady, a Wife to a Marqueſs.

*Marcioniſts*. Old condemned Hereticks, ſo called of their firſt Maſter *Marcion*, a Stoick Philoſopher, who held a deteſtable Opinion, That Chriſt was not the Son of God.

*Margarites*. Little Pearls found in the Shell-fiſh, eſpecially in Oiſters, where-

of

of ſome have holes in them, and ſome have none The beſt are brought out of *India*, yet they are alſo found in our *Engliſh* Seas, as alſo in the *Flemiſh* and *Almain*; and the faireſt *Margarites* grow in young Shells. Some write, that in thunder the Oiſters do caſt them up, as it were in a way of abortion, which is the cauſe that they are often found in the ſands. They are ſometimes uſed by Phyſicians in cordial Confections; for they comfort the ſpirits, and are therefore good againſt ſwoonings, having vertue alſo in them to ſtop iſſues of blood or any looſeneſs of the body.

*Margin.* A brim, or border.

*Marginal.* Written in the Margin.

*Marine.* Belonging to the Sea.

*Marital.* Husband-like.

*Maritime.* Bordering near the Sea.

*Maronites.* Certain Chriſtians anciently inhabiting about Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*; ſo called from one *Maron*.

*Marquetry.* A curious ſort of In-laying with ſeveral pieces of Wood of divers colours.

*Marquiſate.* A Marqueſſhip, or Marqueſdom.

*Mart.* A great Fair, or Market.

*Martial.* Warlike.

*Martial-Law.* Abſolute power exerciſed by the Prince in time of War; who, by reaſon of great dangers riſing on ſmall occaſions, is not then tied to ſtrict Rules of the Law, in ſo much as his word alone goeth for Law.

*Martichore.* A certain *Indian* Beaſt, having the face of a Man, and the body of a Lion.

*Martingale.* A thong of Leather uſed for the reigning in of horſes.

*Martyr.* A witneſs, one that dieth for the teſtimony of a good conſcience.

*Martyrdom.* A ſuffering of death, or grievous torment, for conſtant perſeverance in true Religion.

*Martyrology.* An hiſtory of the death of Martyrs, a book of the memory of Martyrs.

*Maſcle.* The figure of a Lozenge with an hole in the midſt of it: a term uſed in Heraldry.

*Maſculine.* Of the male kind.

*Maſſacre.* A great ſlaughter or murder of many people together.

*Maſticot.* A kind of Oaker made of White Lead.

*Maſſoreths.* Certain ingenious *Jews*, who long ſince invented that Critical piece of Learning concerning the *Hebrew* Text of the holy Scripture, whereby the Verſes, Words, and Letters thereof are numbred, their variety noted, and in their proper places (together with a recital of every Verſe) demonſtrated whereby the conſtant and genuine

reading thereof might be conserved, and for ever preserved and strongly defended from all change and corruption.

*Mastick.* A white and clear Gum, of a sweet savour. This Gum groweth on the Lentisk tree, especially in the Island of *Chios*. It is temperate in heat and of a dry binding nature; wherefore it strengthneth the Stomach, stayeth vomiting, and stoppeth any issue of bloud. Some do use to rub their teeth herewith, as well to whiten them, as to fasten such as be loose.

*Mastruce.* A certain kind of robe made of beasts skins.

*Masturco.* An herb in *India*, of great vertue to heal wounds.

*Material.* Which hath matter or substance in it.

*Maternal.* Motherly.

*Mathematician.* One skilful in the Mathematicks.

*Mathematicks.* A term applied to such Arts as treat onely of quantities imaginarily abstracted from bodies. The arts commonly so called are Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy, Cosmography, and Astrology.

*Matins.* Morning prayer.

*Matricide.* Mother killing; also one that killeth his own Mother.

*Matriculate.* To enter ones name in a List, Roll, Catalogue, or Register, as they that are allowed, or admitted into the University. Hence the Substantive *Matriculation.*

*Matrimonial.* Belonging to Matrimony, or Wedlock.

*Matrix.* The womb, or place of conception.

*Matron.* A grave motherly woman.

*Mature* Ripe.

*Maturity.* Ripeness.

*Matutine.* Of, or belonging to the Morning.

*Maugre.* In despite of ones heart, whether one will or no.

*Maund.* A Flasket, or Pannier.

*Maundy Thursday.* The Thursday next before *Easter*; so called (contrary to the conjecture of some) because of those words of our Saviour to his Disciples, *Joh.* 10. *Mandatum novum do vobis*, &c that is, *A new Commandment give I unto you, That ye love one another*: which is the proper Lesson for that day. It is otherwise called *Holy Thursday*, from being by the Church set apart for prayer.

*Mausolæum.* A sumptuous and great Sepulchre. It was the tomb of one *Mausolus* King of *Caria*, which his Wife *Artimisia* made; of such excellent workmanship, beauty, and costliness, that it went for one of the marvels of the world: and for the notable fame thereof, all stately and magnificent Sepulchres were after called *Mausolæa.*

*Maxime.* A principal matter, a main point, a general rule.

*Maze.*

*Maze.* An astonishment; sometime a device like a labyrinth made in some gardens in manner of a knot out of which a man cannot get easily, if he once enter in.

*Mazar.* A broad flat standing cup to drink in: There is also a kind of small Cherries so called.

*Meander.* An intricate turning or winding, like to a labyrinth, out of which one cannot easily find the way.

*Mecœnas.* It was the proper name of a noble *Roman*, who being in great favour with *Augustus* the Emperour, was a special friend to the Poets *Virgil* and *Horace*, and generally a supporter of all learned men: wherefore sometime a great friend or patron is called a *Mecœnas*.

*Mechanical.* Of, or belonging to handicrafts.

*Mechanick.* An handy-crafts-man, a trades-man; also one of mean or base calling and profession.

*Mechoacan.* A whitish root brought out of *India*, called by some, *Indian* or white Rubarb. It is hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, and purgeth all humours of what kind soever with much ease. It cleanseth and comforteth the liver and all the inward parts.

*Medal.* A small round piece of plate, or ancient Coin, whereon the Figure of some eminent person, or notable device is graven or stamped.

*Mede*, vulgarly pronounced *Meed*. Reward, recompence; also a kind of sweet drink, made of honey and water sodden together, sometimes of wine and honey, called in *Wales Metheglin*.

*Mediastine.* The skinny substance which parteth the breast long-ways into two hollow bosoms.

*Mediate.* To deal between two, to make means of agreement, as an indifferent party to both.

*Mediation.* A means of agreement by a friend to both parties.

*Mediatour.* He that maketh means, or speaketh for another.

*Medicable.* Which may be healed.

*Medicament.* A medicine.

*Medicinable.* That hath the vertue of healing; also healable, curable.

*Medicinal.* Physical, serving for a medicine, curing, healing.

*Mediocrity.* A mean, a measure.

*Mediterranean Sea.* A sea which divideth *Europe* from *Africa*.

*Meeter.* Verses running in rhyme, and made by measure.

*Megrim.* See *Migram.*

*Melancholy.* One of the four humours of the body the grossest of all other, which if it abound too much, causeth heavines and sadnes of mind.

*Meliority.* A bettering.

*Mellifluous.* Sweet, flowing with honey.

*Melpo-*

*Melpomene.* The name of one of the nine Muſes, the Patroneſs of Tragedies.

*Membrane.* The upmoſt thin skin in any part of the body.

*Memorable.* That which is worthy of remembrance.

*Memorandum.* A term often uſed, when we write of a thing which we would remember.

*Memorial.* That which putteth one in remembrance.

*Mendicity.* Beggery.

*Mendicants.* Begging Friers, whereof there be four ſorts. Franciſcan, or gray F F otherwiſe termed Cordeliers. Minors and Obſervants; Dominican, or black F F, otherwiſe called preaching Friers; Carmelites, or white F F. and Auguſtine F F.

*Meninges.* Thin skins in which the brain is contained. There are two ſuch skins: one called by Phyſicians, *Dura mater*, which is the ſtronger of the two, and next unto the ſcull. The other named *Pia mater*, is within the firſt, being more tender and fine, and cloſe wrapping the brain it ſelf. If any of theſe skins be wounded, it cauſeth ſpeedy death.

*Menſtruous.* Abounding with the monethly courſes, or which belongeth to them.

*Menſuration.* A meaſuring.

*Mental.* That which is onely thought in the mind.

*Mercenary.* An hireling; one that worketh for hire.

*Mercurian.* Eloquent as *Mercury* was.

*Mercury.* The God of Eloquence and handicrafts; among the ancient Ethnicks, one of the ſeven Planets and among Chymiſts the ſame with quickſilver.

*Meretricious.* Pertaining to whoredom.

*Meridian.* Of, or belonging to noon-day, or the South part of the world; alſo one of the greater Circles, paſſing through the Poles of the world, and dividing the Sphere into two equal parts.

*Merit.* Deſert, or to deſerve.

*Meritorious.* Which doth much deſerve.

*Merſion.* A plunging into water, an overwhelming.

*Meſentery.* The double or thick skin which faſtens the bowels to the back, and encloſing a number of veins which from thence are called the *Meſenteric*, or *Meſaraic* veins.

*Meſſias.* The ſame in Hebrew that *Chriſt* is in Greek; to wit, Anointed. Our Lord and Saviour is often ſo called.

*Metamorphoſe.* To change the outward ſhape.

*Metamorphoſis.* A change from one ſhape to another.

*Metaphor.* The changing of a word from the natural ſenſe into another ſenſe like to it; as in ſaying, *Covetouſneſs is the root of all evils* Where the word *Root*, is called a *Metaphor*, becauſe it ſignifieth the cauſe and beginning of all evil, even as a

root

root is the cause from whence a Plant springeth.

*Metaphorical.* Spoken by a *Metaphor.*

*Metaphysicks* Arts, which lifting themselves above the changeable nature of things, do consider of such as do subsist in their own essence, not subject to any alteration; so that the *Metaphysicks* deal onely with incorporeal, and everlasting things; and in this sense School Divinity is the higheſt part of the *Metaphysicks*, being chiefly occupied in contemplatory knowledge of God, angels, and souls of men. Adject. *Metaphysical.*

*Metaplasm.* In Rhetorick the altering of a word, by adding, taking away, or changing any syllable.

*Metathesis* The transposition or placing of one letter for another.

*Metempsychosis.* The souls passing from one body to another, according to the opinion of *Pythagoras.*

*Meteor.* Any imperfect mixt substance ingendred in the air; as rain, snow, hail, thunder, lightning, blazing-stars, clouds, and wind: all which are made of vapours, or exhalations, drawn up from the Earth and Sea, by the attractive vertue of the Sun.

*Meter.* See *Meeter.*

*Methoglin.* See *Mede.*

*Method.* A direct way to teach or do any thing. Adj. *Methodical.*

*Metonymy.* A figure in speaking, when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily.

*Metops* In Architecture, the space between the denticle and furrows of a Pillar.

*Metoposcopy.* The reading of mens natures or destinies, by looking on their faces.

*Metropolis.* The chief, head, or mother City, Adj. *Metropolitical.*

*Metropolitan.* Of the chief or mother City: An Archbishop.

*Microcosmus.* It properly signifieth a little world. This term is sometime applied to man, who is therefore called *Microcosmus*, or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soul to the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doth resemble a great man.

*Midriff.* A sinewy skin passing overthwart in mans body, which divideth the heart and lungs from the stomach, guts, and liver, lest the vital parts should be offended with any ill vapour coming from them.

*Migram.* A disease coming by fits, either in the right or left side of the head; caused by distemperate humours or vapours, brought thither from the veins or arteries at certain times.

*Migration.* A removing or passing from one place to another.

*Militant.* Warring, or which is in warfare.

*Military.*

*Military.* Warlike, or belonging to war.

*Militia* Warfare, or Souldiery.

*Millenarian.* One of their Sect and profession, who hold and teach that our Saviour at or about the worlds end shall come again, and together with the saints, enjoy a temporal glorious Kingdom here upon earth for a thousand years space.

*Mimical.* That which belongeth to scoffing behaviour, or wanton gesture.

*Mimick.* A wanton jester, a witty imitatour of any thing.

*Minatory.* Threatning.

*Mineral.* Metal or any thing digged out of the earth.

*Miniature.* A small proportion, a little figure.

*Minime.* A certain measure in Musick, whereof two go to one beat of time.

*Miniver.* A fine white Furr made of the bellies of Squirrils; some say it is the skin of a little white Vermine breeding in *Muscovia*.

*Minor.* The lesser, the younger.

*Minority.* A mans time before he be of full age in the law to dispose of his goods and lands.

*Minotaur.* A Poetical Monster, half like a man, half like a Bull. This Monster was kept in the Labyrinth of *Candy*, and fed with mans flesh, where at last he was slain by *Theseus*, as Poets report.

*Minute.* Very small or little.

*Miscellany.* A mixture of things without any order; a gallimafry, or hotchpotch of divers things mingled together.

*Miscreant.* An infidel, a false believer.

*Misdemeanour.* Ill behaviour.

*Misogamy.* A hatred of marriage.

*Misprision.* An offence inclinable to felony or treason; but not so capital, as felony or treason is; in which the offender shall be punished by fine, loss of goods, forfeit of lands, during his life, or perpetual imprisonment, according to the quality of his offence.

*Missil*, or *Mestil.* A term in Heraldry signifying a mixture of several colours.

*Mission.* A sending.

*Missive.* That which witnesseth ones being sent.

*Mistleto.* A plant which hath slender branches, and green thick leaves, growing never upon the ground, but upon other trees. The best is that which groweth upon an oak, and the leaves and fruit thereof are good to soften and ripen any cold hard swellings.

*Misy.* A kind of yellow Copperas, shining like gold, brought out of *Egypt* and the Isle of *Cyprus*: It is of a fretting burning nature, as the common Copperas is.

*Miter.* An ornament of rich stuff, wherewith Bishops heads have been used to

to be covered at their consecration.

*Mithridate.* A great confection like Treacle, invented by King *Mithridates*, from whom it taketh the name. It is of singular vertue against poyson, and hath so many and strong simples in it, that it ought not to be taken inwardly before it be above six moneths old.

*Mitigate.* To asswage or pacifie.

*Mitigation.* A pacifying, an asswaging.

*Mittimus.* A Warrant made to convey an offender to prison.

*Mixture.* A mingling.

*Mobility.* Aptness to move.

*Mode.* Fashion, garb, manner.

*Model.* The platform, or form of any thing.

*Moderate.* Measurable, temperate: also to govern or temper with discretion.

*Moderation.* A due proportion, temperance, good discretion.

*Moderator.* A discreet governour, he that keepeth both parties from being too extream.

*Modern.* Living now in our age.

*Modicum.* A little, a poor pittance.

*Modifie.* To qualifie, moderate, limit.

*Modulation.* A pleasant tuning, or sweet singing.

*Modwal.* A bird which destroyeth bees.

*Moiety.* Half.

*Moleboute.* A great fish which maketh a grunting noise when he is taken.

*Molestation.* A troubling.

*Molinists.* The followers of *Molina* a certain Spanish Jesuite, between whom, and the *Jansenists*, there is maintained a great controversie.

*Mollifie.* To make soft.

*Mollification.* A making soft.

*Moloch.* The name of an Idol, in the valley of *Hinnom*, in the tribe of *Benjamin*, to whom the Israelites did abominably offer their children in sacrifice of fire. This Idol was made in the likeness of a Calf.

*Moly.* An herb mentioned by *Homer* to have been in much esteem among the gods, and whose root it was not safe for mortals to dig up.

*Moment.* A minute, or very little time, sometime the value or weight of a thing.

*Momentany.* Of short continuance, which lasteth a very little while.

*Momus.* The ancient heathen god, which was said to be the god of carping and reprehension whence it is commonly taken for any carper, or fault finder.

*Monarch.* A King, or Prince that ruleth alone without any equal.

*Monarchy.* The rule of one Prince alone, or a countrey so governed.

*Monarchical.* Belonging to a Monarch.

*Mona-*

*Monaſtery.* A religious houſe of Monks.

*Monaſtical.* Solitary, belonging to a Monaſtery.

*Mond.* A ball of Gold, which is one of the Enſigns of Imperial Majeſty.

*Monition.* A warning.

*Minority.* That warneth.

*Monogamy.* The marrying or having one wife, and no more.

*Monology.* A ſpeaking ſtill of one thing, a long tale of one matter.

*Monomachy.* A ſingle fight between two, hand to hand.

*Monopoly.* When a man doth ingroſs or get commodities into his hands, in ſuch faſhion that none can ſell them, or gain by them, but himſelf.

*Monoſyllable.* A word conſiſting of one ſyllable onely.

*Montaniſts.* A ſort of Hereticks inſtituted by one *Montanus.*

*Monteſiaſca,* A ſort of Wine ſo called from *Monteſiaſcone,* a City in *Italy.*

*Moot.* To argue or reaſon a caſe in law.

*Monument.* A ſepulchre, tomb, record, memorial, remembrance of.

*Moral.* Of, or belonging to good manners; ſometime one of good behaviour, ſometimes the meaning of a fable.

*Morality.* Goodneſs of manners, civility.

*Mordacity.* Biting, ſharpneſs of words.

To *More a Ship.* To lay out her Anchor.

*Moreſque work.* An antick way of painting or carving, wherein ſeveral things are mingled together.

*Morgage.* To lay houſe or land to pawn, in ſuch ſort that they are forfeit, if the money be not repayed at a certain time.

*Morigerous.* Obedient, dutifull.

*Moriſco.* A certain dance uſed among the *Moores*; whence our Morris-dance.

*Morkin.* A Deer that dies by ſome miſchance, a term among hunt-men.

*Morling.* The wooll taken from the skin of a dead ſheep,

*Morion.* A cap or head-piece of Steel.

*Moroſity.* Frowardneſs, waywardneſs.

*Morpheus.* Sleep, or the god of ſleep.

*Mortar-piece.* An engine or inſtrument, wherewith to ſhoot off great Granadoes.

*Mortality.* Frailty, ſubjection unto death; alſo a plague, murrein, rot.

*Mortifie.* To kill, ſometime to tame, to break the courage, or take away ones delight.

*Mortification.* A killing, a pulling away of ones pleaſure.

*Mortmain.* A term in the Law, when Lands were given to an houſe of Religion, or to a Company corporate by the Kings grant; for then ſuch land is ſaid to come into *Mortmain,* that is, a dead hand, and by a Statute

Statute, the King or Lord, of whom it is holden, may enter into it if it be done without their licence and consent.

*Mortresse.* A kind of white meat or compounded dish.

*Mortuary.* A payment due in some places for the burial of the dead: which is four shillings and four pence, where the goods of the deceased party are above the value of twenty nobles, and under thirty pounds: six shillings and eight pence, where the goods exceed thirty pounds; and ten shillings where the goods amount above the value of threescore pounds.

*Mosaique-work.* A rare work wrought with Stones, or Metals of divers colours, into the form of flowers, knots, or other kind of devices.

*Mosque.* A kind of Church or Temple among the Turks.

*Motet.* A Verse in Musick, a short stanza of a Song.

*Mother* A disease in women, when the womb riseth with pain upward. In this disease the smelling to all sweet savours is harmful, as contrarily the smelling to all strong loathsome savours profitable.

*Motion.* A moving from place to place, or the moving of a matter to have it considered of.

*Motive* A cause moving one to any thing.

*Motto.* A word, or short sentence, applied to any device or impress.

*Mountebank.* A base deceitfull Merchant (especially of Apothecaries drugs) that with impudent lying doth for the most part sell counterfeit stuff to the common people.

*Mucid.* Mouldy.

*Mue.* A kind of cage where Hawks are kept.

*Mufti.* A chief Prophet or high Priest among the Turks.

*Mulct.* A fine or penalty laid on one.

*Mullet.* A kind of dainty fish: it is also a term in Heraldry, which signifieth a spot descending from high, and divided into five corners or ends out of one drop.

*Multifarious.* Of divers manners and conditions; many ways divided.

*Multiplication.* An augmenting or increasing.

*Mum.* A note of silence.

*Mumm'a.* A thing like pitch, sold by the Apothecaries. Some affirm it is taken out of old Tombs, being a corrupted humor that droppeth there from embalmed bodies: others say it is made of mans flesh boiled in pitch. It is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruisings, spitting of blood, and divers other diseases.

*Mummery.* The putting on of antick habits in a Mask.

*Mundane.* Worldly.

*Mundifie.* To make clean.

*Mundification.* A making clean.

*Munici-*

*Municipal.* Of, or belonging to the ſtate of a Freeman, or Burgeſs of a City.

*Munificence.* Liberality.

*Munificent.* Liberal, bountifull.

*Muniment.* A fortreſs or place of defence.

*Munition.* Great Ordnance for the war, great ſhot.

*Murage.* A tax or tribute for building or repairing City-walls, and the like.

*Mural.* Pertaining to a wall.

*Murnival.* A concourſe of four Cards, all of the ſame figure, or number of ſpots.

*Muſcle.* In Phyſick it ſignifieth a knitting together of fleſh with veins, arteries, and ſinews, ſerving ſpecially for the motion of ſome part of the body, by reaſon of ſinews in it.

*Muſculous.* Brawny, fleſhy, full of Muſcles.

*Muſes.* The feigned goddeſſes of Poetry, and Muſick, which were nine in number, and daughters unto *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*: Their names were *Clio*, *Melpomene*, *Thalia*, *Euterpe*, *Terpſichore*, *Erato*, *Calliope*, *Urania*, and *Polymnia*.

*Muſical.* Melodious, Harmonious.

*Muſician.* A profeſſour of Muſick.

*Muſk.* It is brought out of *India* and other hot Countries, taken there from a beaſt like a Roe, ſaving that it hath two crooked teeth bending inward like two horns; within which beaſt the Muſk groweth, contained in a little bag or bladder. It is comfortable to the heart and brain, by reaſon of the ſweet ſmell thereof; being hot and dry in operation: and it conveyeth the vertues of divers medicines to thoſe the two principal parts.

*Muſsitation.* A mumbling, muttering, or ſpeaking between the teeth.

*Muſt.* New wine.

*Mutable.* Changeable.

*Mutation.* A change.

*Mutability.* Changeableneſs.

*Mutilation.* Maiming.

*Mutiny.* An uproar: a troubleſome aſſembly of people together.

*Mutual.* That which paſſeth one from another.

*Muzrole.* A ring or band of iron to come over a horſes noſe.

*Myriad.* Ten thouſand.

*Myrmidons.* The Souldiers of *Achilles*, that ſerved him in the *Trojan* wars.

*Myrobalanes.* A fruit growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*, like *Plums* or *Damiſons*. There are five kinds hereof, diſtinguiſhed by theſe names, *Citrinæ*, *Indæ*, *Cepulæ*, *Emblicæ*, and *Belleric æ*. They are cold in operation, and comfortable to nature; The firſt of theſe purgeth Choler, the ſecond Melancholy, and the three laſt Flegm.

*Myrrh.* A Gum brought out of *Arabia*, and *Aſſyria*, of colour between white and red; It is hot and dry in the

ſecond degree, or as ſome write in the third, and is often uſed in Phyſick, being of an opening, cleanſing, and diſſolving nature. Poets feign, that Myrrh firſt came by reaſon of a kings daughter, named *Myrrha*, who for a grievous crime committed, was by the gods turned into a little Tree, out of the branches whereof this Gum ſtill droppeth in manner of tears, as a token of her repentant ſorrow.

*Myrtle.* A little low Tree growing in ſome hot Countreys, having ſmall dark leaves, and bearing berries, which are of a binding nature, good to ſtop any iſſue of blood. This Myrtle is a tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to be worn of the *Roman* Captains garland-wiſe in triumph, when they had obtained any victory without ſlaughter of men: Poets conſecrated this Tree to *Venus*.

*Myſtery.* A dark or hidden matter.

*Myſtical.* Dark, which hath a myſtery in it.

*Myſterious.* Dark, ſpoken in myſtery, hard to underſtand.

*Mythology.* A diſcourſe or expoſition of fables.

## N

*Nadir.* That point in the heavens which is direct under our feet.

*Naiades.* The water-Nymphs.

*Naif.* Lively, quick, ſprightly: it is moſt properly uſed in reference to the luſtre of precious ſtones, being a term among jewellers.

*Naperie.* Linen for the Table.

*Naphthe.* A kind of Marl or ſulphurous clay.

*Narcotical.* That which hath power to provoke ſleep, or to make the body inſenſible.

*Narration.* A declaration of the matter whereof one purpoſeth to ſpeak: Likewiſe a report, a diſcourſe.

*Native.* Natural.

*Natural.* An Idiot.

*Naturaliſt.* A natural Philoſopher; as alſo one meerly in the ſtate of nature, and unregenerate.

*Naturalize.* To make a ſtranger free-born of *England* by Parliament; whereby he becometh an abſolute *Engliſh* man, capable of all priviledges, that an *Engliſh* man born is.

*Naval.* Of, or belonging to ſhips.

*Nave.* The middle part of a wheel; alſo the body of a Church.

*Navigable.* Any water where ſhips may ſail.

*Navigation.* A ſailing by Sea.

*Navigator.* A Sayler, a Mariner.

To *Nauſeate.* To have a very bad or no appetite, to loath.

*Nazal.* That part of an helmet that covereth the noſe.

*Nazarite.*

*Nazarite.* In Hebrew it signifieth a man separated or divided. The Jews so called those that had vowed themselves for some time to God: and the *Nazarites*, while their vow lasted, were to abstain from wine and Grapes either green or dry, and generally from all whatsoever came from the vine-tree, or might make a man drunk. They also cut not their hair, but suffered it still to grow, and observed divers other Ceremonies. The date of their vow being expired, they presented themselves to the Priest, who offered a sacrifice for them; and then was the *Nazarites* hair cut, and burnt with the sacrifice. After which time it was lawful for the *Nazarites* to drink wine as before.

*Neaptides.* The ebbing, falling, or decreasing tides; the great and full tides being called Spring-tides.

*Nebule.* Resembling the Clouds; a term in Heraldry.

*Necromancy.* Divination by commerce with evil spirits, the Art of Conjuring, commonly called the black Art.

*Necessitate.* To urge, press, or constrain.

*Nectar.* Poets feign it to be a delicate pleasant liquor, which the gods used to drink.

*Nefarious.* Very wicked.

*Negation.* A denying.

*Negative.* A denial, or that which denieth.

*Negotiate.* To traffick in merchandise, to follow much business.

*Negotiation.* A buying and selling; a traffick of merchandise.

*Nemesis.* The goddess of punishment and revenge among the ancient Heathens.

*Neophyte.* A thing lately planted or set: wherefore it is often taken for one who is newly converted to the faith; a novice, or young learner.

*Neoterick.* New.

*Nepenthe.* A certain herb much famed among the Ancients for the repelling of melancholy and sadness.

*Nephritic.* Having the reins of the back distempered.

*Neptune.* The God of the sea among the ancient Heathens.

*Nerve.* A sinew.

*Nervosity.* Strength, fulness of sinews.

*Nestor.* A man famous among the old *Greeks* for his prudence and long life.

*Neuter* Neither on the one side, nor the other: An indifferent party; otherwise called a *Neutralist*.

*Niches.* In Architecture, certain hollow places made in a wall for the setting of Images or Statues in.

*Nicotiane.* The herb Tobacco, so called of a *French*mans name, who first brought the knowledge of this herb into *France*.

*Nief.* In our common Law it signifieth a bond-woman.

*Night-mare.* A kind of diſeaſe, with which whoſoever is afflicted, he ſuppoſeth himſelf to be invaded by ſome ſpirit, which leaning hard upon him, ſtoppeth the paſſage of his breath.

* *Nim.* To take or catch.

*Nitre.* A ſubſtance like Salt, but ſometime of a light red colour. It is hot and dry, of a ſtrong fretting nature; ſome take it to be ſalt-peter.

*Nobilitate.* To make Noble.

*Nocent.* Hurtfull.

*Nocturn.* Pſalms and Prayers uſed at certain hours of the night.

*Nocturnal.* Belonging to the night.

*Nolime tangere* A diſeaſe by ſome ſo called. It is a piece of fleſh growing in the noſtril in ſuch ſort, that it often ſtoppeth the wind.

*Nombril.* In Heraldry it ſignifieth the lower part of an eſcutcheon, which is divided by the breadth into three even parts.

*Nomenclator.* He that knoweth (and teacheth others) the names of things, and calleth them thereby.

*Nominate.* To name, to appoint.

*Nomination.* A naming.

*Nonage* A childs age under twenty one years old.

*Nonpareil.* Peerleſs.

*Non reſidency.* Unlawfull abſence from the place of ones charge.

*Nones.* In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, they are the ſix days next following the firſt day: in other moneths, they are the four days next after the firſt; but the laſt of theſe days is properly called *Nones*, and the other reckoned backward according to the number diſtant from the *Nones*; as the third, fourth, or fifth *Nones*. They are called *Nones*, becauſe they are juſt nine days before the *Ides*.

*Nonplus* No more: a term ſometime uſed, when a man can ſpeak no further, or make no anſwer to an objection.

*Non-ſuit.* The letting of a ſuit fall.

*Norroy.* One of the Heralds, having the ſame authority beyond *Trent* Northward, that *Clarencieux* hath from *Trent* Southward.

*Noſtock.* A kind of pollution, or infective influence ſhed from ſome malignant ſtar.

*Notary.* A Clerk or Scribe that writeth inſtruments, a quick and ſhort writer.

*Notice.* Knowledge.

*Notifie.* To make known. Hence the Subſtantive, *Notification.*

*Novelty.* News, a new matter.

*Novel.* New.

*Novels.* Fables or ſhort ſtories: alſo certain Volumes of the Civil Law.

*Novennial.* That laſteth nine years, that is done from nine years to nine years, or every ninth year.

*Novercal.*

*Novercal.* Of, or belonging to a ſtep-mother.

*Novice.* A young learner, one that hath no experience: properly a young Monk or Nun under probation.

*Novity.* Newneſs.

*Nowed.* Tied in a Knot: a term in Heraldry.

*Noxious.* Harmfull, hurtfull.

*Nude.* Bare naked.

*Nugatory.* Trifling.

*Nuiſance.* Hurt, offence, annoyance.

*Nullifie.* To make void, or of no force.

*Nullifidian* Of no honeſty, of no Religion.

*Nullity.* Nothing.

*Numeral.* Belonging to number.

*Numeration.* A numbering.

*Numerous.* In great number.

*Nuncupation.* A naming; alſo dedicating.

*Nuncupatory.* Dedicatory.

*Nuncupative.* By word of mouth; as a Will not written, but declared onely by words.

*Nuptial.* Of, or belonging to marriage.

*Nutriment.* Nouriſhment.

*Nutritive.* Which nouriſheth.

*Nymph.* A virgin, a fair young Maid; alſo a Fairy.

## O

*OBduction.* A covering or hiding by drawing any thing over.

*Obdurate,* To harden: alſo hard, or unrelenting.

*Obduration.* A hardening.

*Obelisk.* A great ſquare ſtone, broad beneath, and riſing of an admirable height, ſmaller and ſmaller toward the top. There were divers of theſe *Obelisks* in *Egypt*, conſecrated in honour of the Sun: whereof four were principally erected by king *Sochis*, of two hundred and fourty yards high: In time of the *Roman* Emperours, many *Obelisks* were likewiſe ſet at *Rome*.

*Obit.* An anniverſary, or yearly ſervice, celebrated for the ſoul of the deceaſed, on the day of his death.

*Object.* That which is placed before ones eyes, or the thing that one laboureth to attain.

*Objection.* A laying to ones charge.

*Objurgate.* To chide, to reprove ſharply.

*Objurgation.* A chiding.

*Oblation.* A ſacrifice, an offering.

*Oblectation.* Delight or pleaſure.

*Obligation.* A binding by any kind of ſtrong tie.

*Oblige.* To bind.

*Oblique.* Crooked, overthwart.

*Obliquity.* Crookedneſs.

*Obliterate.* To blot out.

*Oblivion.* Forgetfulneſs.

*Oblivious.* Forgetful.

*Oblong.* In Geometry is taken for ſuch a quadrangle whoſe length exceeds its breadth.

*bloquy.* Slander, evil report.

*Obnoxious.* Subject to danger.

*Obnubilation.* A darkning, obscuring, or covering with clouds.

*Obscene.* Wanton, dishonest, unchaste.

*Obscenity* Filthy talk.

*Obscure.* Dark.

*Obscurity.* Darkness.

*Obsecrate.* To intreat, to beseech.

*Obsecration.* A beseeching.

*Obsequy.* A Funeral, a solemn burial.

*Obsequious.* Dutiful, diligent, serviceable.

*Observance* Diligent heed, or attendance.

*Observant.* Dutiful, watching, diligent.

*Obsess.* To besiege; or compass about: A man is said to be obsest, when an evil spirit followeth him, troubling him divers times, and seeking opportunity to enter into him. Hence the Substantive, *Obsession.*

*Obsidional.* Belonging to a Seige, whence the *Obsidional crown* was that which was bestowed upon him who relieved a besieged City.

*Obsignation.* A signing.

*Obsolete.* Old, stale, grown out of use.

*Obstacle.* An hindrance, let, or impediment.

*Obstetrication.* A performing the office of a midwife.

*Obstinacy.* Stiffness, stubborness, self-will.

*Obstipation.* A stopping or closing up.

*Obstruction.* A stopping commonly in the body.

*Obtestation.* A beseeching.

*Obtrectation.* A slandering behind ones back.

*Obtrude.* To thrust forth, to cast upon one.

*Obtuse* Dull, blunt.

*Obvention.* Revenue; Rents.

*Obvious.* Meeting in the way; as also easie, as often coming in ones way.

*Occidental.* Of, or belonging to the West.

*Occult.* Hidden.

*Occupation.* A possessing; also any business, trade or faculty.

*Occur.* To come in the way; also to meet with one.

*Occurrent.* That which happeneth or cometh in the way.

*Ocean.* The universal main Sea, compassing the greater part of the earth.

*Octangular.* Consisting of eight Angles or Corners.

*Octave.* A portion in Musick called an eighth.

*Octaves.* Eight days next after some principal Feasts of the year.

*Octennial.* That lasteth eight years, or that is done from eight years to eight years, or every eighth year.

*Octogon.* An Octangular or eight-angled Figure.

*Ocular.* Relating to the eye.

*Oculist.* One skilfull in the nature and diseases of the eyes.

*Ode.* A Song.

*Odious.* Hateful.

*Odium.* Hatred, malice; a bad opinion.

*Odour.* A ſweet ſmell.

*Odoriferous.* Sweet ſmelling.

*Oeconomy* The knowledge of well ordering matters belonging to houſhold.

*Oeconomical.* Of, or belonging to houſhold.

*Oecumenical.* Univerſal, general.

*Oedeme.* A wateriſh ſwelling in the body, without pain, cauſed by ſome flegmatick or vaporous humour, and leaving an hollow dent or pit therein, if one preſs it down with the finger.

*Offenſive.* Which offendeth

*Offertory.* An oblation or offering.

*Officious.* Serviceable; willing to pleaſe.

*Official.* An Officer.

*Officiate.* To undergo, execute, or perform any thing that ought to be done.

*Offuſcation.* A dimming, or making dark.

*Ogive* The wreath or round band of a Pillar: a term in Architecture.

*Olibanum.* The right frankincenſe, which is a Gum growing in *Arabia*; whereof there are two kinds; the female or ſmaller frankincenſe, and the male, the greater, whiter, and ſtronger; of which *Virgil* ſpeaketh, *Eclog.* 8. *Burn Vervein fat, and ſtrong male frankincenſe.* It is hot and dry, good for perfumes to correct infectious air, and to be put in plaiſters for green wounds.

*Oligarchy.* A Commonwealth, where a few principal perſons govern all the reſt. Adject. *Oligarchical.*

*Olla podrida.* A mix'd diſh of meat conſiſting of ſeveral ingredients together.

*Olympick games.* Solemn games of running, riding, wreſtling, and other feats of activity, kept every fifth year on an high hill in *Greece*. called *Olympus*. Hence *Olympiads*, taken for the ſpace of four years compleat, (anſwerable to the *luſtrum* of the *Romans*), which became the moſt ſolemn computation of times in the World. The reward to thoſe that overcame in theſe trials was nothing but a Garland of Olive branches, leſt Covetouſneſs, rather then Vertue, ſhould make men ſtrive for victory.

*Omelet.* A kind of Froize or Pancake.

*Omen.* An hauſening, a foregoing ſign, portending ſome future either evil or good.

*Ominous.* Hauſening, ſignifying ſome good or bad luck to enſue.

*Omiſſion.* A letting ſlip, a leaving undone.

*Omnipotency.* Almightineſs.

*Omnipotent.* Almighty.

*Omniſcient.* All-knowing.

*Onerate.* To burden, or over-charge.

*Onſlaught.* The ſame in *Dutch* with that which we call a Storm in *Engliſh*. See *Storm*.

*Onyx.* A precious Stone found in the Mountains of *Arabia*, of the colour of a mans nail. Some write, that it is congealed of a juyce dropping from a Tree called *Onycha*, which is the cause that it smelleth sweet being cast into the fire; as also that it is often found with divers pictures in it, being easily therein fashioned before the Stone be throughly hardened.

*Opacous.* Dark, and black.

*Opal.* A precious Stone of divers colours, wherein appeareth the fiery shining of the Carbuncle, the purple colour of the Amethyst, and the green shew of the Emerald, very strangely mixed together.

*Opera,* A kind of Stage-Play, acted with Musick and Scenes.

*Operate.* To work.

*Operative* Which worketh, or hath power to work.

*Ophthalmy.* An inflammation of the outer skin of the eye, caused by hot fretting humours flowing thither.

*Opiat* An Electuary to procure sleep.

*Opifice.* Any kind of workmanship.

*Opinionate.* Bent to his own opinion; self-willed.

*Opium* The juyce of black Poppy, so'd dry by Apothecaries. It is sometime used in Physick to make one sleep, or to asswage excessive pain; but then it must be mixed with other things, and given with great discretion; for taken alone, it will cast one into a deadly sleep, being cold and dry in the fourth degree.

*Opobalsamum.* See *Balm.*

*Opopanax.* A sap or liquor flowing in some hot Countries out of a Plant called *Panax.* It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within, if it be not over-stale. It is good against cold shiverings of agues, and to be drunk with meat, of such as are squat, or bruised within.

*Opilation.* A stopping.

*Opponent.* He which opposeth, or asketh questions.

*Opportune.* Fit, seasonable, done in due time.

*Oppose.* To object; to set one thing against another.

*Opposite.* Contrary, or placed over against.

*Opposition.* A putting, setting, or standing against.

*Opprobrious.* Reproachful, naughty, wicked.

*Oppugn.* To resist, to fight against.

*Optick.* Belonging to the sight.

*Option.* A wish.

*Opulency.* Great wealth, riches. Hence the Adjective, *Opulent.*

*Or.* Gold, or golden colour.

*Oracle.* An answer or counsel given by God among the Gentiles: these Oracles were but illusions of the devil, who answered for the most part doubtfully in Idols, to questions or demands

mands made unto him. There were two such principal places of Oracles; One of *Ammon*, or *Jupiter*, in *Lybia*, which was founded upon this occasion; When *Bacchus* after his conquests in *India*, came into the hot burning country of *Lybia*, and wanted there water to relieve his Army, it is said that he prayed to his father *Jupiter* to help him in that distress; whereupon there appeared a Ram unto him, which stamping upon the ground with his foot, caused a fountain forthwith to spring in the place. *Bacchus* obtaining by this means his desire, built a Temple there of exceeding huge greatness, in the middle whereof he erected an Idol to *Jupiter*, in the likeness of a Ram; which Idol afterward gave Oracles, and was called the Oracle of *Ammon*; because it was situated in a dry sandy place; for *Ammos* in Greek signifieth Sand. The other Oracle was at *Delphi*, a City of *Bœotia* in *Greece*, where *Apollo* was said to give answers. Hence the Adject. *Oracular.*

*Oral.* Belonging to the mouth.

*Oratory.* A place to pray in.

*Orateur.* One that pleadeth causes: an eloquent speaker.

*Orbe.* A solid Figure, perfectly round every way.

*Orbicular.* Round like an Orbe.

*Orchal.* A stone like Allum, used sometime by Dyers to raise a red colour.

*Ordeale.* A kind of tryal sometime practised in *England* in causes criminal, and was principally of three sorts, *viz.* by fire, by hot water, and by cold water; whereof, as also of a fourth sort, by duel, see more in *Verstegan*, and others.

*Ordinary.* A Judge that hath Ordinary jurisdiction in Ecclesiastical causes.

*Ordure.* Dung, filth.

*Orfraies.* A certain curled kind of cloth of gold.

*Orgal.* The lees of Wine dried, used by Dyers to make their cloth to drink in the colour throughly.

*Organical.* That which consisteth of divers substantial parts and members.

*Organist.* A player upon Organs.

*Orgies.* Rude Ceremonies instituted by the Poet *Orpheus*, to be kept every third year in the honour of *Bacchus*.

*Orient.* The East.

*Orient Pearls* Glistering Pearls of great price.

*Oriental.* Of, or belonging to the East.

*Orifice.* The mouth of any thing, or the outward hole of a wound.

*Orif-lamb.* See *Aurif-lamb.*

*Original.* The first beginning, the first of any thing.

*Oriol.* A little out-room for some persons to dine in by themselves.

*Orisons.* Prayers.

*Ornament.* A garnishing.

*Ornature.* A garnishing, a setting forth.

*Orpment.* A soft yellow kind of Arsenick, like unto Brimstone: It is commonly taken for Rats-bane.

*Orthodoxal.* That which belongeth to a true and right faith, or religion.

*Orthography,* The art of writing words truly: as *Son of man,* with an *o*: *Sun* that shineth, with the vowel *u*.

*Orthographist.* He that professeth, or is skilful in *Orthography.*

*Oscillation.* A weighing, or swinging up and down.

*Oscitancy.* Negligence, carelesness.

*Osprey.* A kind of ravenous Fowl, which hovereth over pools to catch Fish.

*Ossifrage.* A bone breaker, a kind of Eagle so called.

*Ostentation.* Boasting, vain cracking or vaunting: A proud setting forth to shew.

*Ostiary.* An Officer having authority to keep unworthy persons out of the Church.

*Ostracism.* A banishment among the *Athenians* for ten years; so called, because they used to write the names of the party so condemned in Oistershels. This punishment was chiefly used to abate the over great power of Noble men.

*Oval.* A long round circle made like an egg, such as pictures are sometimes drawn in.

*Ovation.* A smaller kind of Solemnity, less then a Triumph, granted to him who had a victory without doing very much execution.

*Overture.* An opening, entrance, or way made unto; a motion or offer made.

*Ouch.* A broach, boss, or button of gold.

*Oviparous animals.* Those sort of creatures that breed by eggs or spawn.

*Outlary.* The condition of him that is excluded and shut out of the protection of the King, and the aid of the Law; thence called an Outlaw.

*Oxgang.* Thirteen acres of land.

*Oxymel.* A syrup made of Honey, Vinegar, and water, good to cut and cleanse grois flegmatick humors

*Ozena.* A certain loathsome disease in the nose.

## P

*Pacification.* An appeasing or pacifying.

*Pacificatory.* Which appeaseth, or pacifieth.

*Pact.* A Bargain, or Covenant

*Pædagogue.* A School master.

*Paganism.* The belief of the Pagans, or Heathens.

*Paico.* An herb in *India,* good against the grief of the stone in the Kidneys, which cometh of windines or cold causes.

*Paille Maille.* A certain *French* game at ball, used among Princes and Noblemen.

*Painim,*

*Painim.* A Pagan, or Heathen.

*Paiſage.* That part of a picture which is repreſented in Land skip.

*Palate.* The upper hollow part of the mouth, wherein lieth the ſenſe of taſting, as in the tongue.

*Palatine.* A title attributed heretofore to Knights and Noblemen of other countreys: whence *Palatine* at this day is the additional Title of ſeveral Counts and Princes in *Germany*, and that way.

*Paleſtrical.* Of, or belonging to wreſtling. Alſo that which is done decently with comely geſture of the body.

*Palfry.* An horſe; properly an horſe of ſome Princeſs, or great Lady.

*Palindrome.* A kind of verſe or ſentence, which is the ſame being read either backward or forward.

*Palinode.* A recantation or denying of an opinion formerly maintained.

*Pall.* An Archiepiſcopal Veſtment, coming over the ſhoulders, made of a ſheepskin, (in memorial of him that ſought the ſtray ſheep, and having found the ſame, laid it upon his ſhoulders) wrought and embroidered with croſſes, firſt laid upon Saint *Peters* coffin, or ſhrine.

* *Palliard.* A Whoremonger.

* *Palliardiſe.* Whoredom.

*Palliate.* To cloke, to cover.

*Pallid*, Pale and wan.

*Pallizado.* Great poſts ſet up in the entry to a Camp, or before the works of a gariſon, for a defence againſt great ſhot; or rather for a defence againſt thoſe that ſcale the gariſon.

*Palm.* The tree which beareth Dates, growing plentifully in the holy Land. There are of theſe trees found alſo in ſome parts of *Egypt*, but they bear no fruit, or if they bear any, it is unpleaſant. The branches of this tree, were wont to be carried as a token of victory, becauſe they are of that nature, that they will ſtill ſhoot upward, though oppreſſed with never ſo great weight, and the leaves thereof never fall. Of this tree there is male and female; the male beareth onely bloſſoms and no fruit, but the female bears both. In old times, ſome people uſed to write with Paper made of leaves of the Palm-tree.

*Palm.* The meaſure of an hand-breadth: alſo a ſpan.

*Palmer.* A poor Pilgrim, that viſiteth all holy places. The difference between him and a Pilgrim ſome make to be this; The Pilgrim had ſome dwelling place, the Palmer had none: the Pilgrim travelled to ſome certain place, the Palmer to all, and not to any one: the Pilgrim might go at his own charge, the Palmer muſt profeſs wilfull poverty: the Pilgrim might give over his profeſſion, the Palmer muſt be conſtant, until he had obtained

tained the Palm; that is, victory over his ghostly enemies, and life by death.

*Palmistry.* The telling of a mans Fortune by looking in his hand.

*Palpable.* That which may be felt with the fingers, manifest, notorious.

*Palpitation* Panting, or beating of the heart.

*Paludament.* A certain short Military Coat, worn anciently by the *Roman* General: also an Heralds Coat of Arms.

*Pamphlet* A little book.

*Pampination.* A lopping off from Vines the superfluous leaves and branches.

*Panado.* Crumbs of bread and Currans moistned and boiled with water.

*Pancratical.* Skilfull in all kind of Games and Exercises of Activity.

*Pandar* A base fellow, that keepeth or attendeth upon Harlots.

*Pandect.* A Book treating of all matters: also the Volume of the Civil Law, called *Digests*, is so termed.

*Panegyrical.* That which is spoken flatteringly in praise of some great person: also it signifieth stately, honourable, magnificent.

*Panick fear.* A sudden fear, wherewith one is distracted, and put besides his wits, coming without any known cause.

*Panoply.* Whole harness, or compleat armour.

*Panpharmacon,* An universal Medicine for the cure of all diseases.

*Pansophy* Universal wisdom; a general knowledge in all things.

*Pantheon.* An ancient Temple in *Rome*, dedicated heretofore to all the Heathen gods, and since Christianity, to the Virgin *Mary*, and all Saints.

*Panther.* A fierce wild Beast, having a sweet smell, and a fair spotted skin, wherewith she allureth other beasts to look on her, hiding her head, lest it should make them afraid; and by this means getteth her prey more easily. The male of this Beast is the Libard. The *Panthers* (as it is written) have on their shoulder a spot, which groweth and waneth like the Moon.

*Pantomime.* A general Actour, a Player of all parts.

*Papacy.* The Popedom, the Dignity and Jurisdiction of the Pope.

*Papal.* Of, or belonging to the Pope.

*Paphian* Goddess. *Venus*, the Goddess of Love.

*Parable.* A similitude or resemblance made of a thing.

*Paracelsian.* A Physician that followeth the method of *Paracelsus*, and his manner of curing, which was by exceeding strong Oils and Waters extracted out of the nature of things.

*Paraclete.* A Comforter.

*Parade,* A preparation to any

any grand Solemnity or publick Shew; the meeting together of Souldiers to receive Orders.

*Paradiſe.* A Garden, or pleaſant place.

*Paradox.* An Opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed Opinion; as if one affirm, that the Earth doth move round, and the Heavens ſtand ſtill.

*Paradoxical.* Strange, againſt the common Opinion.

*Paragon.* A beautiful piece, a lovely creature.

*Paragraph.* It properly ſignifieth any mark ſet in a margin, to note the different diſcourſes in a Book, or long Chapter; wherefore ſuch diviſions in writing are commonly called *Paragraphs.*

*Paralipomenon.* Omitted, or not ſpoken of. There are two Books in the Old Teſtament ſo called (to wit, the firſt and ſecond of *Chronicles*) becauſe many worthy Hiſtories, omitted in the Books of *Kings*, are there related.

*Parallelogram.* A four-ſquare Figure in Geometry terminated every way with Lines parallel to their Oppoſites.

*Parallels.* Lines running of an equal diſtance from each other, which can never meet, though they be drawn infinitely in length, thus, ——

In Aſtronomy there are five ſuch imagined Lines, running Circle-wiſe about the round Compaſs of the Heavens. The firſt is the Equinoctial Line, juſt in the middle of the World between the two Poles. The ſecond, North-ward from the Equinoctial, is the Tropick of *Cancer*, to which Line the Sun cometh about the twelfth day of *June*. The third (yet more North-ward) is the Northern Circle, within twenty three Degrees, and fifty minutes of the North Pole. The fourth Line is the Tropick of *Capricorn*, declining South-ward from the Equinoctial, as much as the Tropick of *Cancer* doth North-ward; and to this Line the Sun cometh about the twelfth of *December*. The fifth and laſt Line is the Southern Circle, being as near the South-Pole as the Northern Circle (before ſpoken of) is to the North-Pole.

*Paralytick.* Sick of the Palſie.

*Paralogiſm.* A deceitful Syllogiſm, a manner of arguing, which ſeemeth true when it is not; as in ſaying, *He that affirmeth* William *to be a living Creature ſaith true.*

*He that affirmeth* William *to be an Horſe, affirmeth him to be a living Creature.*

*Paraments.* Robes or Veſtments of State.

*Paramount.* The chief Lord of the Feaſt.

*Paramour.* A Sweet-heart, one dearly beloved.

*Paranymph.* He or ſhe that is joyned with the Bride or Bridegroom, to ſee that all things might be well ordered

ordered at the keeping of a Wedding.

*Parapet.* A Wall, or the battlements of a wall, breaſt-high, to defend from the enemies ſhot.

*Paraphraſe.* A free manner of tranſlation, or interpretation, wherein a man doth not tie himſelf to expreſs every word as it lieth in the copy, but to explicate and adorn the matter more at large, and to abridge ſome things, yet ſtill keeping the ſenſe of the Authour: any ſuch tranſlation is called a *Paraphraſtical* tranſlation; the Author of it called a *Paraphraſt.*

*Paraſite.* A flatterer, a Trencher friend, one that is ſtill hanging on ſome rich man, and flatteringly feedeth his humour, becauſe he would be partaker of his good cheer.

*Parcity.* Sparingneſs, niggardlineſs.

*Parenetick.* Containing Precepts of Exhortation or Admonition.

*Parenthesis.* Any word or ſentence thruſt into another ſentence in ſuch ſort, that it may be left out in ſpeaking, and yet the ſenſe of the matter ſtill remain whole. Such word or ſentence is commonly marked with two half circles (thus.)

*Parget.* To plaiſter.

*Paricide.* One that hath killed his own Father. Among the ancient *Romans* if any committed ſo horrible a crime, he was ſewed alive in a Leather Bag, with a Cock, an Ape, and an Adder put to him (and as ſome write, a Dog) and ſo thrown into the River *Tiber.* It is alſo generally taken for the Committer of any horrid Murder; as likewiſe for the Murder itſelf, if derived from *Paricidium.*

*Paraſyllabical.* Conſiſting always of a like number of ſyllables; as, in Grammar, that Noun which increaſeth not after the firſt Caſe.

*Parity.* Equality, likeneſs.

*Parley.* A talking together.

*Parmaſan.* The Cheeſe ſo called, becauſe made at *Parma.*

*Parole.* Promiſe; as when a Priſoner does engage his word to return again at ſuch a time, while he is ſaid to be upon his *Parole.*

*Paroxyſm.* The ſharp aſſault or fit of an Ague.

*Parſimony.* Thriftineſs, good husbandry.

*Parſimonious.* Thrifty, ſparing.

*Partiality.* Leaning more to one part then to the other; unindifferency.

*Partible.* That which may be parted.

*Participate.* To ſhare, or communicate with; to partake, or take part with.

*Particle.* A ſmall part or portion of any thing.

*Participle.* One of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar; ſo called, as partaking both of the Verb in its derivation, and of the Noun

Noun in its declenſion.

*Particularize.* To draw, or divide things in ſpeaking into certain particulars, or ſmall parcels.

*Partiſan.* A weapon like an Halberd, a Leading-ſtaff.

*Partition* Diviſion.

*Paſch.* The Feaſt of *Eaſter.*

*Paſchal.* Of, or belonging to the Feaſt of *Eaſter.*

*Paſquil.* A libellous Pamphlet; from a Statue at *Rome* ſo called, whereon Libels and Satyrs uſe to be poſted.

*Paſſant.* Walking, paſſing along.

*Paſſible.* Which may ſuffer, or feel pain.

*Paſſion.* A ſuffering.

*Paſſive.* Suffering.

*Paſs-port.* A ſafe conduct to paſs: alſo in law it is uſed for a Licenſe, from any one that hath authority, for the ſafe paſſage of any man from one place to another.

*Paſtern.* The huckle or ankle-bone of any beaſt.

*Paſtour.* A Shepherd.

*Paſtoral.* Of, or belonging to a Shepherd, or Eccleſiaſtical Paſtour.

*Patart.* A kind of Coin of ſmall value, uſed in the *Low-countreys.*

*Pateſaction.* A declaring, a diſcovering, or making manifeſt.

*Paternal.* Fatherly, of, or belonging to a father.

*Paternity.* Fatherhood.

*Pathetical.* Paſſionate, or that which moveth paſſions in a man.

*Patible.* Paſſive, ſufferable.

*Pathology.* That part of Phyſick which treats of paſſions, cauſes, qualities, and differences and diſeaſes.

*Patriarch.* A great Anceſtour, a great Biſhop or Father.

*Patricians.* The higheſt ſort of Nobility anciently in *Rome*, of whom the Senate conſiſted.

*Patrimony.* Goods or Lands left one by his Father, or ſome other Anceſtour. Adject. *Patrimonial.*

*Patriot.* A Father or Protector of the Countrey or Common-wealth.

*Patron.* A defender, a great friend that ſupporteth one.

*Patronage.* Defence.

*Patronize.* To defend.

*Patronymicks.* Among the *Greeks* thoſe names of men or women, which were derived from the names of their fathers, or anceſtours.

*Paucity.* Fewneſs.

*Pavice.* A great large Shield that covereth the whole body.

*Pavilion.* A Tent for war.

*Pavin.* A kind of Muſical Air conſiſting of ſlow time.

*Paunage.* The feeding of ſwine in any Foreſt, Wood, or place, with Maſt.

*Paynim.* A Pagan.

*Peccadillo.* A *Spaniſh* word, ſignifying a ſmall crime, or offence.

*Peccavi.* I have offended: whence to cry *Peccavi* is as much as to acknowledge a mans errour.

*Pectoral.* Belonging to the Breaſt, or which hangeth before the Breaſt.

*Pecuniary.* Of, or belonging to money.

*Pedagogue.* A Bringer up of Children, an Inſtructer of Youth.

*Pedant.* An ordinary Schoolmaſter, one given to inkhorn it, affecting inkhorn terms and phraſes. Adject. *Pedantick.*

*Pedeſtal.* The foot-ſtool, or lower pat of a Pillar.

*Pedobaptiſm.* The baptizing of Infants, or young Children.

*Peers.* Equals: whence Trial by Peers, that is, by Equals. Alſo States of the Realm: whence the Houſe of Lords in Parliament, we are wont otherwiſe to call the Houſe of *Peers*, whoſe ſtate, condition, and dignity is termed *Peerage*: by which word is alſo underſtood an Impoſition for the Maintenance of a *Peer*, that is, a Fortreſs made againſt the force of the Sea, for the better ſecurity of the Ships that lie at harbour in the Haven.

*Pelagians.* A ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from *Pelagius* their firſt Inſtitutour.

*Pelican.* A Bird that wanting food, feedeth her young ones (as is ſaid) with her own blood.

*Pell mell.* Confuſedly running diſorderly together.

*Pellucid.* Clear, tranſparent, ſhining through.

*Penal.* Of, or belonging to pain or puniſhment.

*Pendant.* Hanging down-

d.

*Penetrable.* Which may be pierced through.

*Penetrate.* To pierce through. Subſt. *Penetration.*

*Penitent.* He that is heartily ſorry, and repenteth.

*Penitential.* Belonging to pennance, or repentance.

*Penitentiary.* One that impoſeth pennance, and abſolveth the penitent.

*Pennon.* An Enſign or Banner born in War.

*Penſion.* A yearly fee, or wages for ſome ſervice done.

*Pentagon.* A Geometrical Figure conſiſting of five Angles.

*Pentameter.* A ſort of Latine Verſe conſiſting of five feet.

*Pentateuch.* The five Books of *Moſes*, to wit, *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

*Pentecoſt.* The Feaſt of *Whitſontide*: ſo called. becauſe it is fifty days (lacking but one) after *Eaſter*: for *Pentecoſt* in Greek ſignifieth the Fiftieth.

*Penury.* Want, poverty.

*Penurious.* Poor, in want.

*Peptic.* Helping digeſtion, or concoction.

*Perambulation.* A walking about, or through.

*Perceptible.* Which may be perceived

*Perch.* A kind of fiſh. It ſignifieth alſo a Rod, or long Pole, uſed in meaſuring of Land, being of ſixteen foot and an half in length, and in ſome places more.

*Perenlis,*

*Percullis.* The name of an Office of one of the Purſuivants at Arms.

*Percuſſion.* A ſtriking.

*Perdition.* Deſtruction.

*Perdues.* Thoſe that go upon the moſt deſperate ſervice in an Army, and are as it were given for loſt men, they are commonly called the *Forlorn-hope.*

*Perdurable.* Laſting, of long continuance.

*Peregrination.* A travelling into a ſtrange Land.

*Peregrine.* Foreign, ſtrange, out-landiſh.

*Peremptory.* Reſolute, ſhort, quick.

*Perennity.* Long continuance.

*Perfidious.* Treacherous, not to be truſted.

*Perforate.* To bore through.

*Perfunctory* Careleſly done.

*Pericardium.* The thin skin, or film, compaſſing and covering all the heart.

*Pericranium.* The hairy ſcalp, a thin membrane encompaſſing the ſkull.

*Perigeum.* The neareſt diſtance of the Planets from the Earth.

*Period.* The perfect end of a ſentence, marked commonly with a full point thus (.) Alſo a term of time determined from ſome remarkable action.

*Peripatetick.* Philoſophers of the Sect of *Ariſtotle*: ſo called, becauſe they walked in their Readings and Diſputations: for *Peripateo* in Greek ſignifieth to walk.

*Periphery.* The carrying about, or circumference of a Circle.

*Periphraſis.* A long-ſpeaking, a ſpeaking of one word by many.

*Periſcians.* People dwelling ſo near either of the two Poles, that their ſhadows go round about them like a wheel.

*Periſtatick.* Moving in quick and diſorderly rebounds.

*Perjury.* A forſwearing.

*Perluſtration.* A beholding all about.

*Permiſſion.* Sufferance, leave.

*Permutation.* A changing of one thing for another.

*Pernicious.* Deadly, dangerous.

*Pernoctation.* A lodging out all night.

*Peroration.* The concluſion of a long Speech, or Oration.

*Perpenders.* Stones which by their length make juſt the thickneſs of a wall.

*Perpendicular.* Directly, down-right.

*Perpetrate.* To commit any unlawful thing.

*Perpetuity.* Everlaſtingneſs.

*Perplexity.* Great doubtfulneſs, intangledneſs.

*Perquiſits* Profits coming to Lords of Manors by caſualty, or uncertainty, as Eſcheats, Heriots, Releaſs, Strays, Forfeitures.

*Perſcribe.* To write through, or to an end.

*Perſeverance.* Conſtancy, ſtedfaſtneſs.

*Perſiſt.* To continue to the end.

*Perſonal.* In perſon, bodily, preſent.

*Perſonate.* To repreſent the perſon of another.

*Perſpective.* The Art which inquireth into the reaſon of ſight, and the ſeveral ways of advantaging it by the help of Glaſſes.

*Perſpicacity.* Quick ſight.

*Perſpicuity.* Clearneſs, plainneſs.

*Perſpicuous.* Clear, plain, manifeſt.

*Perſpiration.* The ſame that *Tranſpiration.*

*Perſtringe.* To wring hard, to touch a thing ſharply in ſpeaking or writing.

*Pertinacy.* Stubbornneſs, wilfulneſs.

*Pertinent.* Fit, apt, proper.

*Perturb.* To trouble.

*Perturbation.* A trouble, a great diſquietneſs.

*Perverſe.* Froward, contrary.

*Pervert.* To corrupt, to mar, to turn one from good to bad.

*Pervicacy.* The ſame that *Pertinacy.*

*Pervious.* Eaſie to be paſſed over, or through.

*Peſtiferous.* Mortal, deadly, poiſonous.

*Peſſary,* A kind of ſuppoſitory for the ſecret parts of women.

*Petaliſm.* A way of baniſhment among the Ancients by writing the parties name in an Olive-leaf.

*Petard* or *Petar* An Engine (made like a Bell, or Mortar) wherewith ſtrong gates are burſt open.

*Peter-pence,* otherwiſe called *Rome-ſcot.* A tribute ſometime paid to *Rome* out of *England, viz.* a peny for every houſe, payable at *Lammas-day,* originally granted by the King in way of Alms; but afterwards, under heavy penalties preſcribed by Law in default of payment, enjoyned on, and extorted from the Subject.

*Petition.* A ſuit, a demand, a requeſt.

*Petitory.* Claiming, demanding, requiring.

*Petrification.* The turning of any other ſubſtance into ſtone.

*Petrol.* A ſubſtance ſtrained out of the natural *Bitumen,* ſpoken of before. It is for the moſt part white, and ſometime black; and, being once ſet on fire, can hardly be quenched.

*Petronel* A ſmall piece or gun, which horſe-men uſe to carry in a belt about them.

*Petty.* Being placed before other words it ſignifieth little.

*Petty Sergeanty.* A Tenure of Lands holden of the King, by yielding to him a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or ſuch like ſervice.

*Petulancy.* Wanton ſaucineſs, malapert boldneſs. Adject. *Petulant.*

*Phalanx.* A large Squadron or body of armed men, ſo called among the *Greeks.*

*Phantaſm.* A viſion, or imagined appearance.

*Phariſee.* A Sect of *Jews,* profeſſing more holineſs then the common ſort did. They wore on their foreheads little ſcrolls, wherein were written the Ten Commandments;

mandments; and were called *Pharisees*, of the Hebrew word *Phares*, which signifieth to divide, or separate, because by their feigned devotion they seemed to separate themselves from the other people.

*Pharmaceutick*. Belonging to, or treating of drugs or medicines.

*Pheere*. A companion, or copartner, coming (as I conceive) of the *Saxon*, Gerafa, so signifying. Whence (probably) our word *Gaffer*.

*Phenix*. The rarest Bird in the world. It is written, that there was never any but one of this kind living at one time, and that onely in *Arabia*, of the bigness of an Eagle, of a purple colour, having a bright collar of gold about his neck, a goodly fair tail, and a tuft of feathers upon his head. He liveth above six hundred years, and being old, buildeth him a nest of Cinnamon and the twigs of Frankincense, which he filleth with spices, and then with the labouring of his wings in the Sun, setting it on fire, is there consumed in it; out of whose Ashes there groweth a Worm, and of the Worm another *Phenix*.

*Pheon*. A term in Heraldry: It signifieth the head of a Dart.

*Philanthropy*. Humanity, or a general love to mankind

*Philology*. Love of Learning. Hence the Adjective, *Philological*.

*Philologer*, or *Philologist*. A lover of Learning.

*Philomel*. A name attributed by Poets to the Nightingale, from a woman feigned to have been anciently changed into that bird.

*Philosopher*. A lover of wisdom. It is commonly used for a Learned man of great knowledge in the nature of things.

*Philosophy*. The study of wisdom: a deep knowledge in the nature of things. There are three different kinds hereof: First, *Rational* Philosophy, including Grammar, Logick and Rhetorick. Secondly, *Natural* Philosophy, teaching the nature of all things, and containing besides Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, and Astronomy. Thirdly, *Moral* Philosophy, which consisteth in the knowledge and practise of civility and good behaviour. Hence the Adject. *Philosophical*.

*Philtre*. An amorous potion; a drink to procure love.

*Phlebotomy*. Letting of blood. Physicians (as is written) learned this practise first of a beast called *Hyppotamus*, living in the River *Nilus*; which being of a ravenous nature, and therefore often overcharged with much eating, is wont to seek in the banks for some sharp stub of a Reed, upon which pricking his leg, he thereby easeth his full body, stopping the bleeding afterward with mud.

*Phlegmon*. An hot swelling

ling of inflamed blood.

*Phœbus*. A name attributed by Poets to the Sun.

*Phosphor*. In Greek the same as *Lucifer* in Latin, the Day-star.

*Phrase*. A manner of speaking.

*Phrenetick*. Possest with a Phrenzy, that is, a madness arising from an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

*Philactery*. A scroll of parchment, which the *Pharisees* wore on their foreheads, having the Ten Commandments written in it.

*Phthisick*. A kind of consumption accompanied with an ulceration and cough of the lungs.

*Physiognomy*. An art to judge of ones nature or conditions by his visage and form of his body.

*Physiology*. A discoursing or treating of natural causes.

*Pia mater*. The inmost skin which incloseth the brain round about.

*Piazza* Any wide spacious place like a Market-place.

*Pickadil*. The hem about the skirt of a garment: whence the great Ordinary at Saint *James's* is so called.

*Pickage*. Money paid at Fairs for breaking the ground to set up Booths.

*Pigment*. Painting stuff for women.

*Pignorative*. Impledging, ingaging by suretiship, or with pawn.

*Pilaster*. In Architecture, a little Pillar.

*Pilgrim*. See *Palmer*. It is derived from the *Italian* word *Pelegrino*.

*Pillage*. Booty, spoil, prey.

*Pillaw*. A sort of meat made of Rice, used among the *Turks*.

*Pine-tree*. A tall strong tree, not subject to worms or rottenness. and therefore much used, where it groweth, to make ships. The leaves of this tree are hard-pointed, sharp and narrow, continuing green all the year, and the shadow thereof will not suffer any plant to grow under it.

*Pinnas*. A fruit growing in *India*, good for the stomach and heart.

*Pioner*. A labourer in an Army, used to cast Trenches, or undermine Forts.

*Pipe*. A measure of half a Tun; that is 126 Gallons.

*Pypowders*. A court held in Fairs for redress of disorders there committed.

*Piquant*. Sharp, or biteing.

*Piqueron*. A dart or javelin.

*Pyramides*. See *Pyramis*.

*Pirate*. A robber by Sea. Hence the Adjective, *Piratical*.

*Pistack*. See *Fistick-nuts*.

*Pitance*. whatsoever food is allowed to such as feed at a common table, beyond their ordinary Commons.

*Placable*. Gentle, mild, that will soon be pacified.

*Placability*. Gentleness, mildness,

*Placard*.

*Placard* A licence to maintain unlawfull games.

*Plagiary.* A book-thief, one that fathers other mens works upon himself; also a stealer of mens servants or children.

*Plaintiff.* He that complaineth.

*Planetary.* Of, or belonging to the Planets.

*Plane-tree.* A tree wide spreading, with broad leaves, in time past greatly esteemed in *Italy*, onely for the shadow thereof, in so much that they often bedewed it with wine, to make it grow. The *Romans* were wont to banquet much under these trees.

*Planet.* A wandring Star moved onely in a sphere by himself; there are seven such Stars, to wit, the *Sun*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, the *Moon*, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, They are called Planets of a Greek word signifying to wander or go astray, because these Stars pass through the twelve Signs, and are sometimes wide distant, sometimes near to each other.

*Planimetry.* The measuring of superficies onely, or plain figures.

*Planisphere.* The projecting or describing of the Sphere in a plain superficies onely.

*Plastique.* Work'd into any form or shape in any soft material.

*Platonist.* A follower of *Plato*'s sect.

*Plaudite.* A sign of rejoycing; a clapping of the hands.

*Plausible.* That which greatly pleaseth or rejoyceth.

*Plebeian.* One of the common people.

*Pleget.* A linen cloth dipped in any water, to wash or lay to a sore place.

*Plenary.* Full, whole, entire.

*Plenipotentiary.* Invested with full power and authority, as an Embassadour or Commissioner from any Prince or Magistrate.

*Plenitude.* Fulness.

*Pleonasmus.* A figure in Rhetorick, whereby some superfluous letter or syllable is added to a word.

*Plethorick.* Fat, gross, corpulent.

*Pleurisie.* A disease when the inward skin of the ribs in mans body is inflamed with too much blood, flowing unnaturally to it. In this disease there is hardness to fetch breath, a cough, a continual ague, and a pricking pain about the ribs.

*Pliable*, and *Pliant.* Flexible, fit, or easie to be folded, bowed, or bent.

*Plication.* A plaiting, or folding into plaits.

*Ploukets.* A kind of woollen cloth.

*Plume* A Feather.

*Plunder.* Forcibly and wrongfully to take away, spoil, or make havock of another mans goods. It is also used substantively, for goods or things so gotten; (as of late times too familiarly.)

*Plural.*

*Plural.* More then one.

*Plurality.* The being or having more then one.

*Pneumatical.* Full of, or acted with wind or spirit.

*Poem.* Any short matter wittily contrived in verse.

*Poesie.* The writing of a Poet; a Poets work.

*Poet.* One that writeth well in verse.

*Poetaster.* A counterfeit Poet: a bad Poet.

*Poetry.* The same that *Poesie* is.

*Poise.* Weight, heavines.

*Poitrel.* Any armour or defence for the breast or stomach.

*Pole.* The end of the axletree whereon the Heavens do move, that part or point of the Heavens which never moveth. There are two such Poles of the world; one called the North Pole, visible to us in the North, far above the earth: the other called the South Pole, far out of our sight, being as much under the earth in the South, as the North-Pole is above it.

*Polemical.* Of, or belonging to war, or fighting.

*Polite.* Bright, trim, fine.

*Political.* Politick, or belonging to Policy.

*Politicks.* Books written touching the government of a City.

*Politician.* A States-man.

*Pollincture.* The anointing or embalming of dead bodies.

*Pollute.* To defile.

*Pollution.* A defiling, an uncleanness,

*Polygamy.* The having of more wives then one; often marriage.

*Polygon.* In Geometry, a Figure consisting of many angles or corners.

*Polype.* A fish having many feet, and changing colour often: wherefore inconstant persons are sometimes said to be Polypes.

*Polyphon* A musical Instrument of many strings, and consequently sending forth diversity of sounds.

*Polypodium.* Oak fern: a kind of herb like Fern, growing much about the roots of oaks: The root of this herb is used in Physick to purge melancholick, grosse, and phlegmatick humours.

*Polysyllable.* A word consisting of many syllables.

*Pomatum.* A pleasant oyntment.

*Pomp.* A great shew, a solemn train.

*Pompous.* Stately, very solemn.

*Ponderous.* Heavy, of great weight.

*Pontage.* Money paid toward the maintenance and repairing of bridges.

*Pontificacy.* Popedom.

*Pontificial.* Stately, honourable, Bishop-like.

*Popular.* In great favour with the common people.

*Populous.* Full of people.

*Porcellane.* A fine sort of chalk, or earth, of which *China* Dishes are made.

*Pores.* Little holes in the skin, out of which sweat droppeth, or vapours breathe

breathe out of the body.

*Porous.* Full of pores.

*Porphyrie.* A kind of red marble.

*Port.* An haven, or haven-town, ſometime a ſtately train or behaviour.

*Portable.* Which may eaſily be carried.

*Portage.* Carriage, tranſporting; alſo the cuſtom or poll paid for carriage.

*Portegue.* A ſort of gold chain of great value.

*Portend.* To foreſhew, or ſignifie before-hand.

*Portent.* A monſtrous thing, which foreſheweth ſome great matter. Adject. *Portentous.*

*Portcullis.* A falling gate to keep out enemies from a City, or keep them in.

*Portgreve.* A chief Officer in certain Port-towns.

*Portguidon.* The Enſign-bearer of a Troup of Horſe.

*Portmanteau.* A Mail, or Cloak-bag.

*Portraiture.* An image, or picture.

*Portſale.* A ſelling at the haven.

*Poſe.* A rheum or humour, which falleth into the noſe, ſtopping the noſtrils, and hindering the voice.

*Poſition.* A ſetting, or placing; ſometimes a ſentence propounded.

*Poſitive.* Expreſly ſet down, and decreed.

*Poſſeſſive.* Pertaining to poſſeſſion.

*Poſſeſſory.* The ſame as *Poſſeſſive.*

*Poſſibility.* Power, ability.

*Poſtſcript.* That which is written in the end after another thing.

*Poſterior.* Latter, hindermoſt.

*Poſthume.* Brought forth or done after a man's death.

*Poſtillion.* A ſpeedy poſt, or meſſenger.

*Poſtulation.* A demand, a requeſt.

*Poſture.* The ſetting, or ſettling of the body in, or before any action, as in fencing, or offering to diſcharge a piece.

*Potable.* Drinkable, or that may be drunk.

*Petation.* A drinking.

*Potent.* Mighty, ſtrong, able. Subſt. *Potency.*

*Potentate.* A Prince, a great Ruler.

*Potion.* A Phyſical drink.

*Pouldavis.* The courſe Canvaſs, whereof the ſails of Ships are made; it is alſo termed Medrinacles, or Oulderneſs.

*Poundage.* A Subſidy granted to the Kings Majeſty, of twelve pence in the pound, for all merchandiſe brought hither, or carried away by every merchant, denizen, or alien.

*Pourcontrel.* The ſame that *Polype* is.

*Pourménade.* See *Promenade.*

*Pourpreſture.* In common Law an incloſing, or incroaching upon another mans right.

*Pourſuivant.* A meſſenger of the King, ſent to apprehend a perſon accuſed,

sed, or suspected of an offence.

*Pourtray.* To draw, delineate, paint, counterfeit.

*Pourtraiture.* Picture.

*Practical.* Of, or belonging to practise.

*Pragmatical.* Practising, medling, or busying himself in many matters.

*Pravity.* Lewdness, naughtiness.

*Preamble.* A speech spoken before we enter into a discourse, a flourish, or entrance into a matter.

*Prebend.* A portion of maintenance, which every Member, or Canon of a Cathedral Church receiveth in the right of his place. Adject. *Prebendal.*

*Prebendary.* He which hath a Prebend, or yearly maintenance, out of the Lands of a Cathedral Church, and is member of the same Church.

*Precaution.* A taking care, or heed before hand.

*Precede.* To go before.

*Precedent.* Going before. Subst. *Precedency.*

*Precentor.* The leader, or beginner in any tune, or song.

*Precept.* A commandment.

*Precinct.* The compass, or circuit of a place.

*Precipice.* A steep downfall, a down-right pitch, or fall.

*Precipitate.* To throw down headlong. It is also the name of a corrosive powder, commonly called red Mercury, used by Chirurgions to eat corrupted flesh.

*Precognition.* A knowing before-hand, fore-knowledge.

*Precontract.* A former bargain, or contract.

*Precursor.* A fore-runner, a fore-goer. Adject. *Precursory.*

*Predatory.* Of, or belonging to robbing, or spoiling.

*Predestinate.* To appoint before-hand what shall follow after.

*Predestination.* An appointment before-hand what shall follow.

*Predecessour.* He that was in place or office before another.

*Predial.* Consisting of, growing in, belonging unto, or arising of the ground.

*Predicable.* That which may be reported, or spoken of. In Logick it signifieth certain general words, or universalities; whereof there are five; to wit, *Genus*, *Species*, *Differentia*, *Proprium*, and *Accidens*.

*Predicament.* A term of Logick: it signifieth a different order in the nature of things, or certain general heads, to which they may be referred; and there are commonly reckoned ten such Predicaments. The first, called Substance, includeth all Substances whatsoever, as the four Elements, and all other creatures. The second, named Quantity, containeth all quantities, as ten, twenty, a yard, a furlong, a mile. The third, called Quality, hath under it all qualities, as wisdom, art, fortitude, diligence,

diligence, sloth. The fourth, named Relation, is properly of such words as depend mutually one upon another, as an husband and wife, a master and servant, a father and child. The other six are, 5. Action or doing. 6 Passion or suffering. 7 Where. 8. When. 9. Situation or placing. 10. The Habit or outward covering of a thing.

*Predicate.* To speak abroad, to report. In Logick, it signifieth the latter part of a proposition, as in saying, *Paul* is an Apostle: The word Apostle is called Predicate, because it is spoken, or affirmed of the subject *Paul.*

*Prediction.* A foretelling.

*Predominant.* That ruleth, or beareth sway.

*Præeminence.* An eminency, or excellency before, or above others, a being in more honour then another.

*Preface.* That which is spoken, or written before.

*Præfect* A chief Magistrate, a Governour.

*Prefigurate.* To fore-shew any thing by a figure.

*Prefiguration.* A fore-shewing by a figure.

*Prefix.* To fasten before, or to appoint a time aforehand.

*Prefract.* Obstinate, stubborn.

*Pregnant,* Great with young: also, quick-witted, that will soon conceive.

*Pregnancy.* quick-wittedness.

*Prejudicate.* To judge rashly, without due tryall.

*Prejudication.* A judging before-hand.

*Prejudice.* A judgement given before due triall, or a judgement formerly given of the same matter: sometime it signifieth harm, or hindrance.

*Prejudicial.* Which judgeth before due time; sometime hurtful, or evil.

*Prelate.* A Bishop, a great Clergy man. Adject. *Prelatical.*

*Prelation.* Preferment.

*Prelude.* A preparatory discourse or entrance into any Subject; a flourish in Musick before any set of Airs.

*Premeditate.* To think before-hand.

*Premeditation* A thinking or musing upon a thing afore-hand.

*Premise.* To send before, to speak before.

*Premonish.* To warn before.

*Premonstrate.* To foreshew, or tell before.

*Premunire* A punishment wherein the offender looseth all his goods for ever, and liberty during life.

*Pre-occupation.* Prevention, taking before-hand.

*Pre-ordain.* To ordain before-hand.

*Pre-ordinate.* Ordained before.

*Preponderate.* To outweigh.

*Preposterous.* Disorderly, untoward, contrary to due course.

*Prepose.* To prefer, to set before.

*Prepoſition.* A ſetting before: in Grammar, one of the eight Parts of Speech commonly ſet before ſome word or other.

*Preproperous.* Over-haſty, raſh.

*Prepuce.* The fore-skin of a mans yard, which the Hebrews uſed to cut off in circumciſion.

*Prerogative.* Priviledge or authority above other.

*Preſage.* A foretelling, or conjecture made of a thing before-hand.

*Presbytery.* Prieſt hood, Elderſhip: as alſo, the government of the Church by Presbyters and Elders, like as at *Geneva*, and in the Kirk of *Scotland*.

*Preſcience.* A knowing before-hand.

*Preſcript.* A commandment or appointment by writing.

*Preſcription.* Poſſeſſion and uſe of a thing time out of mind.

*Preſentation.* The Patrons nomination and recommendation of a Clerk to the Biſhop, to be put in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

*Preſervative.* Which preſerveth or defendeth from ſickneſs.

*Preſident.* A chief Judge or Ruler.

*Preſidiary.* That is ordained for aid to other.

*Preſuppoſe.* To admit, put the caſe that, imagine, or conjecture before-hand.

*Preſſure.* An oppreſſion.

*Preſtigious.* Deceitful; blinding the ſight.

*Pretermiſſion.* A letting paſs, a leaving out.

*Preternatural.* Beſides nature.

*Pretext.* A colourable excuſe or pretence.

*Pretor.* A chief Judge, a great Officer. Adject. *Pretorian.*

*Prevalent.* Prevailing, alſo of more worth.

*Prevailment.* An increaſing, or prevailing.

*Prevarication.* Deceit, falſe dealing: when he that ſeemeth to help a mans cauſe, doth craftily ſeek to hinder it.

*Previous.* That goeth before, or leadeth the way.

*Priapiſm.* A diſeaſe which cauſeth a violent erection of the yard without venereal deſires.

*Pricker.* An Huntſman on Horſe-back.

*Pricket.* A Fallow Deer two years old.

*Pricking.* The print of an Hares foot on the ground.

*Prime.* The morning; ſometime the ſpring, ſometime the chief.

*Primacy.* Chief authority, or Juriſdiction.

*Primate.* An Archbiſhop.

*Primitive.* The firſt, the moſt ancient.

*Primogeniture.* Elderſhip, or being the eldeſt, or firſt-born.

*Primum mobile.* The firſt moveable, *i. e.* the higheſt or uttermoſt ſphere, which by its diurnal motion carries about all the reſt, being as it were incloſed within.

*Principality.* The eſtate, or ſeat

seat of a Sovereign Prince.

*Princox*, quasi *Præcox*. A Boy of an over-ripe wit.

*Prior*. The Head of a Priory, or Hospital.

*Prioress*. The Head of a Nunnery or Hospital.

*Priority*. The first place: the more excellent state or dignity.

*Prism* A Geometrical Figure, being a solid oblong square.

*Pristine*. Old, ancient.

*Privado*, A Spanish word, signifying a special Favourite admitted to the most private Counsels of a Prince or Great Person.

*Privation*. A depriving, or taking away.

*Privative*. That depriveth, or bereaveth.

*Probable*. Which may be proved, likely.

*Probation*. A proof, a tryal.

*Probatum*, Proved, tryed.

*Probe*, A Chirurgions Instrument, wherewith to search a wound, for finding out the depth and danger of it.

*Probity*. Honesty, goodness.

*Probleme*. A dark sentence, with a question joyned unto it.

*Procacity*. Saucinesse, malepertnesse.

*Procatarctick Cause*. The cause fore-going, or giving beginning to another cause.

*Procerity*. Tallnesse of Stature.

*Procession*. A walking, as in perambulation, and the like. Whence Rogation-week, (the accustomed time of perambulations) is otherwise called Procession-week, and Gang-week.

*Procidence*. A falling down, a going out of its due place.

*Proclamation*. A proclaiming, or crying out.

*Proclive*. Inclining, or bent to a thing.

*Proclivity*. An inclination, a bending to.

*Proconsul*. A Deputy unto a Consul, or one endued with a Consuls authority.

*Procrastination*. A delaying, a prolonging.

*Procreate*. To breed, to bring forth.

*Procreation*. A breeding, a bringing forth

*Procter*. See *Procuratour*.

*Procuratour*. A Steward, he that taketh charge to oversee anothers business.

*Prodigality*. Riot, wastefull expence.

*Prodigie*. A rare thing seldom seen, which signifieth that some strange matter shall after follow.

*Prodigious*. Strange, wonderful.

*Prodition*. A betraying.

*Prodrome*. The same as *Præcursor*, a fore-runner.

*Produce*. To bring forth, to draw at length.

*Production*. A bringing forth.

*Proeme*. A Preface or preparatory Discourse by way of introduction, or entrance into any Subject.

*Profanation*. A putting of holy things to common uses.

*Proficient*. One that hath well profited.

*Profile.* A picture drawn ſide-ways, or ſo that one ſide onely can be ſeen.

*Profligate.* To overthrow, to drive away.

*Profundity.* The depth of a thing. Adject. *Profound.*

*Profuſe.* Waſteful, laviſh in ſpending.

*Progeny.* A generation, an off-ſpring, a ſtock, or kindred.

*Progenitor.* An anceſtor, a Fore-father.

*Prognoſticate.* To know, or conjecture before hand.

*Progreſs.* A going forward. Adject. *Progreſſive.*

*Proceſſion.* A going forward.

*Prohibit.* To forbid.

*Prohibition.* A forbidding. Adject. *Prohibitive,* and *Prohibitory.*

*Project.* A plot, or the contriving of a thing.

*Prolepſie.* A figure in Rhetorick, whereby an objection fore-ſeen is prevented.

*Prolifical.* Fruitful.

*Prolix.* Long, or large; tedious.

*Prolixity.* Length, or largeneſs, tediouſneſs.

*Prolocutour.* The firſt ſpeaker.

*Prologue.* A preface, a fore-ſpeech.

*Proluſion.* A Flouriſh, Eſſay, or proof of what one can do.

*Promenade.* An alley, gallery, or long walk.

*Prominent.* Standing, or jutting out, or over.

*Promiſcuous.* Confuſed, mingled one with another.

*Promiſſory.* Pertaining to a promiſe.

*Promontory.* An hill lying out like an elbow into the Sea.

*Promote.* To advance, to lift up.

*Promoter.* He which accuſeth another for the breach of ſome law, and hath thereby part of the penalty for his pains.

*Prompt.* Ready, or quick; ſometimes to tell one privily, to teach what he ſhould ſay.

*Promptitude.* Readineſs.

*Promptuary.* A Buttery, or ſtore-houſe for proviſion.

*Promulgate.* To publiſh, to ſpeak abroad.

*Promulgation.* A publiſhing of a Law, or Decree.

*Pronuntiation.* An utterance of ſpeech, a ſpeaking out.

*Prone.* Stooping downward; alſo bending, or inclined to a thing.

*Propagate.* To ſpread abroad, inlarge, or multiply.

*Propagation.* An increaſing, or breeding.

*Propenſe.* Ready, apt, or given to a thing. Subſtant. *Propenſity.*

*Property.* That right which a man hath in any thing, as ſole owner of it.

*Prophetical.* Of, or belonging to a Prophet.

*Propinquity.* Nearneſs; ſometime kindred.

*Propitiation.* An obtaining of pardon, or a ſacrifice to appeaſe Gods diſpleaſure.

*Propitiatory.* A table ſet

on

on the Ark of the Old Testament; on either side whereof was a Cherubim of gold, with the wings spread over the *Propitiatory*, and their faces looking one toward another.

*Propitious.* Gentle, favourable, mercifull.

*Proportion.* The conveniency of one thing with another.

*Propose.* To set forth, to offer, to appoint.

*Proposition.* A short sentence, containing the sum of what we will speak.

*Proprietary.* He that hath the fruits of a Benefice, to him, and his heirs or successours.

*Propriety.* A property, quality or nature.

*Propugnator.* A stiff maintainer or defender.

*Propulsation.* A beating off, a driving away by force.

*Prorogue.* To prolong, to delay, to continue.

*Prorogation.* A prolonging.

*Proscription.* Banishment, or open sale made of goods being forfeit.

*Prose.* Any stile which is not verse or meeter.

*Prosecute.* To follow, to pursue. Subst. *Prosecution.*

*Proselite.* A stranger converted to our Religion.

*Prosody.* True pronouncing of words.

*Prosopopeia.* A Figure in Rhetorick, by which the dead, absent, or senseless, are supposed and made to speak.

*Prospect.* A large sight, or a place where one may see far.

*Prostitute.* To set to open sale, to offer to every man for money.

*Prostrate.* Fallen down at ones feet.

*Protection.* Defence.

*Protervity.* Frowardness, waywardness, sawciness.

*Protest.* To affirm earnestly.

*Protestation.* A declaration of ones mind.

*Proteus.* One that was wont to appear in divers shapes, as the Poets describe him. Hence, a *Proteus*, taken for an ordinary turn-coat, one that shapeth his actions and opinions to the times.

*Protomartyr.* The first Martyr.

*Protonotary.* A chief Notary, Scribe, or Secretary.

*Prototypon.* The first copy or pattern of a thing.

*Protract.* To draw in length, to prolong.

*Protuberancy.* A swelling out, a thrusting forth.

*Provango.* A certain Instrument made of whalebone, to thrust down into the stomach to cleanse it.

*Proveditor.* One that takes care, or provides for any thing: among the *Venetians*, the *Proveditors* are two persons that assist and oversee the General of their Army.

*Proverb.* A common saying.

*Providence.* Fore-sight.

*Provident.* Heedfull, wary.

*Proviso.* A provision or condition made in any writing.

*Provocative.* Apt to provoke.

*Provoſt.* One in authority above others.

*Proule.* To go about in the night, to pilfer or ſteal ſmall things.

*Prowe.* The forepart of a ſhip.

*Proweſs.* Strength, manhood, courage.

*Proximity.* Nearneſs.

*Proxy.* A Proctours warrant, or commiſſion from his Client, to manage his cauſe in his behalf.

*Prudent.* Diſcreet, wiſe.

*Prunellas.* A fruit like ſmall Figs, reſtorative, and good for to comfort the heart.

*Prurient.* Itching.

*Pſalmiſt.* A maker, writer, or ſinger of Pſalms.

*Pſalmody.* A ſinging of Pſalms.

*Pſaltery.* A ſweet inſtrument like an Harp.

*Pſeudo.* Note, that words which begin with *Pſeudo*, ſignifie counterfeit, or falſe; as Pſeudo-martyr, a falſe Martyr or Witneſs: Pſeudo-Prophet, a falſe Prophet.

*Ptiſane.* A Phyſical drink of Barley and cold herbs ſod together.

*Puberty.* The firſt budding of youth in men or women.

*Publican.* He that hireth the revenues or common profits of the City at a certain rent. This was an odious name among the Jews, becauſe they were commonly men of ill conſcience, which exerciſed that office.



*Publication.* A making publick or common.

*Puceilage.* Virginity, maidenhead.

*Puerility.* Childiſhneſs.

*Pugnacity.* A fighting quarrelſom diſpoſition.

*Puiſſance.* Power, powerfulneſs, force, might, ſtrength.

*Pulchritude.* Beauty, fairneſs.

*Pullulate.* To bud, or ſprout out.

*Pulp.* The fleſhy part of any thing.

*Pulſation.* A knocking, beating or ſtriking againſt any thing.

*Pulſe.* A beating Artery: alſo peaſe, beans, lupines, and ſuch other Grain are ſo called.

To *Pulverize.* To beat into powder.

*Pumpet Ball.* The Ball wherewith Printers lay ink upon their Letters.

*Punctilio.* A little nice point; the ſmalleſt or ſlighteſt matter that may be.

*Punctual.* Not miſſing an hairs breadth: which is ſhort, and direct to the purpoſe.

*Pupil.* A ward, a young Scholar, one under age: alſo the ſight (commonly called the apple) of the eye.

*Purgative.* Which hath vertue to purge.

*Purgatory.* A place of purging. An imaginary place which Papiſts ſuppoſe to be in the middle betwixt heaven and hell; wherein men may ſeem to have a taſte of both:

both: of hell, in respect of their grievous torments; of heaven, in respect of their hopes of their felicity at the last, which makes them suffer quietly the pains inflicted on them: they say also that such as are therein may be eased of, and redeemed from those pains by the works and prayers of the living.

*Purifie.* To clear, cleanse, purge.

*Purification.* A cleansing, purging: and more properly, the anniversary day of the blessed Virgin *Mary* her solemn purification (according to the Law, *Luk.* 2. 22, *&c.*) and presenting of her first-born, our blessed Saviour, to the Lord, in the temple of *Jerusalem*.

*Purlue.* A place near joyning to a forest, where it is lawful for the owner of the ground to hunt, if he can dispend fourty shillings by the year of free-land.

*Purport.* A purpose, or meaning.

*Purulent.* Filthy, irksome matter.

*Purvey.* To provide: whence *Purveyour*, a provider; and *Purvevance*, provision.

*Pusillanimity.* Littleness of courage, faint-heartedness.

*Pusillanimous.* He that is of a low and weak spirit: childish and fearful.

*Pustule.* A wheal or bladder risen in the body.

*Putrid* Rotten, corrupt.

*Putrifaction.* A rottenness or corruption.



*Putrifie.* To be rotten or corrupted.

*Puzled.* To be at a loss, to be non-pluss'd, to be at a stand, not knowing what to do, having nothing at all to say.

*Pygmies.* Little people in *India* not above a foot and an half long; their women bring forth children at five years, and at eight are accounted old. They have continual war with Cranes, who do often put them to the worst.

*Pyramis.* A great building of stone, or other matter, broad beneath, but upward small and sharp, like a steeple. Hereof many in *Egypt*, which are of late very accurately described by Mr. *Greaves*, in a set discourse or treatise published concerning the same.

*Pyromancy.* A sort of divination by fire.

*Pythagorical.* Belonging to *Pythagoras* an ancient Philosopher among the *Greeks*, who maintained the transmigration of the soul.

*Pythian games.* Certain instituted in *Greece*, in memorial of *Apollo*'s killing the Serpent *Python*.

*Python.* A spirit which possesseth one; or a man possessed with a spirit.

*Pythoness.* A witch, or woman possessed with a spirit, and thereby foretelling things to come.

## Q

*Quacksalver.* A pedling Surgeon, a Mountebank.

*Quadrageſim Sunday.* The firſt Sunday in Lent, ſo called, as being about fourty days before Eaſter.

*Quadrangle.* A figure made with four corners. Adjective, *Quadrangular.*

*Quadrant.* The fourth part of a thing; alſo a certain Mathematical Inſtrument formed into the fourth part of a circle, for the meaſuring of heights and diſtances.

*Quadrature.* A ſquaring or making ſquare.

*Quadriennial.* That laſteth four years; that is done from four years to four years, or every fourth year.

*Quadripartite.* Divided into four parts.

*Quadruplication.* A doubling four times, a making four double.

*Qualifie.* To appeaſe, pacifie; alſo to make or render apt or fit.

*Quaint.* Fine and ſtrange.

*Quardeeue.* A ſort of coin in *France*, being in value a quarter of a French crown, as the word implies

*Quarentine.* A term in the Common-Law, when a woman after the death of her husband remaineth fourty days in the chief Mannour-place, within which time her dowry ſhall be aſſigned.

*Quarry.* A place or pit where ſtones are digged. Among hunters it ſignifieth a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted, or the Veniſon which is taken by hunting.

*Quartan.* The fourth, or returning every fourth day.

*Quartile Aſpect.* See *Aſpect.*

*Quaternion.* Four, or any thing divided by the number of four.

*Quaver.* A certain quick meaſure of muſick, whereof two go to a Crotchet, or half beat of time.

*Quaviver.* A Sea Dragon.

*Queach.* A thick buſhy plot.

*Querimonious.* Full of complaining.

*Quern.* An hand-mill.

*Querpo.* Without cloak or coat.

*Querulous.* Complaining.

*Queſt.* A ſearch or inquiry.

*Queſtor.* A Treaſurer: alſo a Judge in criminal affairs.

*Quiddity.* A kind of Definition in School Philoſophy: alſo an acute diſtinction or nicety.

*Quiddanet.* A ſweet mixture thicker then a ſyrup, and not ſo thick nor ſtiff as Marmalade.

*Quid pro quo.* A term amongſt all Apothecaries, when inſtead of one thing they uſe another of the ſame nature: a retaliation, or, as the ſaying is, giving a man as good as he brings.

*Quincuncial.* Belonging to the meaſure *Quincunx*, containing five ounces: or inches:

inches: this *Quincunx* alſo is the diſpoſing of trees by fives into ſuch a near order, as to make regular Angles every way.

*Quinquennial.* That laſteth five years, that is done from five years to five years, or every fifth year.

*Quinteſſence.* The firſt ſubſtance, that which remaineth in any thing after the corruptible Elements are taken from it.

To run at the *Quintin.* To run a tilt with lances againſt a poſt ſet up in the ground, a ſport uſed heretofore at Weddings.

*Quintuple.* Five-double.

*Quirinal Hill.* One of the ſeven Hills at *Rome.*

*Quotidian.* Daily.

*Quotient.* In Arithmetick, the meaſure of any number divided by another.

## R

*Rabbine.* A Maſter, a Lord, a great Doctour, a Teacher.

*Racha.* An Hebrew word of reproach, never ſpoken but in extream anger.

*Radiant.* Bright ſhining, gliſtering with beams.

*Radiation.* A gliſtering, a caſting of beams.

*Radical.* Of, or belonging to the root, natural.

*Radical moiſture.* The natural moiſture ſpread like a dew in all parts of the body, wherewith ſuch parts are nouriſhed; which moiſture being once waſted, can never be reſtored.

*Raillery.* A covert or ſecret jeer, a pleaſant jeſting or playing upon one in diſcourſe.

*Raindeer.* A beaſt like an Hart, but having his head fuller of Antliers.

*Rally* To gather ſcattered or routed forces together, or to get them into a body again.

*Ramage.* All that relates to boughs or branches: whence a Ramage Hawk is ſuch an one as preyeth for it ſelf.

*Rampant.* A term of Heraldry, when a beaſt is painted ramping upright with the fore feet.

*Rank.* See *File.*

*Rancour.* Hatred, malice.

*Rampier,* or *Rampart.* A trench or Bulwark.

*Rapacity.* A ravening, a violent catching.

*Rape.* A violent raviſhing of a woman. There is alſo a root like a Turnep ſo called. Sometimes it ſignifieth a diviſion made in ſome ſhires; as the County of *Suſſex* is divided into ſix Rapes to wit, the *Rape* of *Chichester*, of *Arundel*, of *Bramber*, of *Lewis*, of *Pevenſie*, and of *Haſtings.*

*Rapid.* Sudden, ſwift, violent.

*Rapidity.* A ſnatching, a catching.

*Rapine.* Robbery, extorſion.

*Rapſody* A joyning of divers verſes together; alſo an improper collection, a confuſed heaping up many ſentences.

*Rarefaction.* A making of that thin which is thick or cloſe joyned together.

*Rarefie.* To make thin, to pull a thing abroad.

*Rarity.* Fewneſs, thinneſs.

*Raſpatory.* A certain Inſtrument uſed by the Butlers of Colledges, and great Houſes, for the chipping of bread.

*Raſure.* A ſhaving away; alſo the raſing out of written things.

*Ratiocination.* Reaſoning, debating, or diſputing of matters.

*Rational.* Reaſonable: it ſignifieth alſo an ornament, which the High-prieſt of the Jews wore on his breaſt when he executed his function, being four ſquare of the length of a ſpan, made curiouſly of gold, and twiſted ſilk of divers colours, wherein were ſet twelve precious ſtones in four ranks of gold, and in every ſtone graven one of the names of the twelve ſons of *Jacob.*

*Raucity.* Hoarſeneſs.

*Real.* Which is in very deed. Subſt. *Reality.*

*Reaſon.* The chief or maſter beam in timber-buildings.

*Reaſſume.* To take again.

*Rebaptize.* To baptize again. Subſt *Rebaptization.*

*Rebate.* The ſame as *Chamfering*: alſo among Merchants, to *Rebate*, is to allow intereſt for ſo much money as is paid before the time aſſigned.

*Rebeck.* A ſort of ſmall Muſical Inſtrument.

*Rebesk*, or *Arabesk work.* A ſort of curious flouriſhing, or branched work in Painting, Sculpture, or Imbroydery.

*Rebus.* A name, device, or an expreſſion of a conceit, name, or other device by picture.

*Recant.* To deny an opinion formerly by himſelf maintained.

*Recapitulate*, To rehearſe briefly that which was ſpoken before.

*Recapitulation.* A brief rehearſal of that which hath been formerly ſpoken at large.

*Recargaiſon.* The lading of a ſhip bound homewards.

To *Recede.* To depart from, to go back.

*Receptacle.* A place of receit, or any veſſel to receive a thing in.

*Receſs.* A by-place, a going back or aſide.

*Recheat.* A leſſon which Hunters uſe to wind upon the horn, when the Hounds have loſt their game.

*Recidivation.* A backſliding, or falling back again.

*Reciprocal.* That which returneth back, or hath reſpect to ſomething going before.

*Recitative ſtile*, is the rehearſing of a continued Poem, eſpecially dramatick, upon the Stage in a plain Muſical Note.

*Reclaim.* To win, to make gentle.

*Reclamation.* A contradiction, gainſaying, or crying out againſt.

*Recluſe.* Shut up.

*Recogniſance.* An acknowledgement: A band wherein a man

man before a lawfull Judge acknowledgeth himself to owe a certain sum of money to the King, if he fail in performance of a condition thereto joyned.

*Recoyl.* To fly back.

*Recollect* To gather again, to call his wits together.

*Reconvention.* A Civil Law term, signifying a contrary action brought by the defendant against the party agent.

*Record.* An authentical or uncontrolable testimony in writing.

*Recreant.* He that denyeth his own challenge, he that goeth from what he hath said, or eateth his word.

*Recreation.* A refreshing, restoring; an exercise for pleasure.

*Recrimination.* The laying of a fault to his charge that blameth others.

*Recruit.* A military term, signifying to supply or fill up a defective company of souldiers.

*Rectangle.* A right angle, *i. e.* an angle made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon the end of another.

*Rectifie.* To direct, to make streight.

*Rector.* A Ruler, a Governour.

*Rectory.* A Parsonage.

*Recurre.* To run back.

*Recursion.* A running back.

*Recusant.* He that refuseth to do any thing.

*Redargution.* A reproving, or controlling; a sharp check.

* *Rede.* Councel or advice.

*Redintegrate.* To renew or make whole again.

*Redolent.* Sweet in smell.

*Redoubted.* Greatly reverenced, most noble.

*Redound.* To abound, or overflow.

*Redobbour.* He that wittingly buyeth stoln cloth, and turneth it into some other fashion.

*Reduce.* To bring back, to restore.

*Reduction.* A bringing back.

*Redundant.* Overflowing, superfluously abounding.

*Reduplication.* A redoubling, or doubling again.

*Re-edifie.* To build again, to repair.

*Reeve.* An old name of an office in Lordships, much like to those that we call Bayliffs now.

*Refection.* A refreshing.

*Refectory.* A place to refresh ones self, or to take ones dyet in.

*Refel.* To disprove, to prove false.

*Referendary.* An Officer anciently belonging to the Empire, equivalent to our Master of Requests.

*Reflect.* To turn or cast back again.

*Reflection.* A rebounding back, or turning back again.

*Reflux.* The flowing back of the Sea, or of a river.

*Refocillation.* Reviving, comforting again.

*Reformado.* An Officer, who being out of command is retained as a private Souldier.

*Refractory*

*Refractory.* Stubborn, which will not bend.

*Refret.* The burthen of a ſong.

*Refrigerate.* To cool.

*Refuge.* A place of ſuccour.

*Refulgent.* Shining, bright.

*Refund.* To yield, and pay home again; to requite, and render.

*Refute.* To diſprove, to confound by ſenſe and reaſon.

*Refutation.* A diſproving, a confuting.

*Regal.* Kingly, belonging to a King.

To *Regale.* To feaſt or entertain any one very nobly, and as it were like a King.

*Regality.* The eſtate or authority of a King.

*Regardant.* A term in Heraldry, when a beaſt is painted, looking backwards at one.

*Regenerate.* To bear again in birth, to renew.

*Regeneration.* A new birth.

*Regent.* A Prince, Ruler or Governour.

*Regicide.* King-killing, and he that murthereth a King.

*Regiment.* A government, or the place where one hath authority.

*Regiſter.* Writings of record kept for memory: alſo he that keepeth ſuch writings in a ſpiritual Court.

*Regiſtry.* A Regiſters office, and the place where writings & records are kept.

*Regrator.* He that in a Fair or market buyeth any dead victual whatſoever, and ſelleth the ſame in any Fair or market kept there, or within four miles thereof.

*Regreſs.* A going back again.

*Regreſſion.* The ſame.

*Regret.* Grief, ſorrow, repentance.

*Regular.* Under rule, or living according to a ſet rule.

*Regulate.* To rule, order, govern, guide, ſquare, direct.

*Reject.* To caſt off, to deſpiſe.

*Rejourn.* See *Re adjourn.*

*Rejoynder.* A ſecond anſwer made by the Defendant, after his firſt anſwer hath been replied unto.

*Reinforce.* To ſtrengthen again, or anew, to reſtore to former force or vigor.

*Reiterate.* To do again, to do a thing often.

*Relapſe.* A back-ſliding.

*Relation.* A rehearſal or telling of a matter: alſo a belonging to, or being of kin.

*Relative.* That which belongeth, or hath relation to any perſon or thing.

*Relaxation.* A releaſing, a refreſhing or ſetting at liberty.

*Relay.* A term in hunting, when they ſet Hounds in readineſs, where they think a Deer will paſs, and caſt them off after the other Hounds are paſt by.

*Relief.* A payment which ſome Heirs make (after the death of their Anceſtor) to the Lord of whom their lands are holden.

*Relegation.* An exilement, or

or ſending away into baniſhment.

*Relent.* To wax ſoft, to yield.

*Relevant.* Relieving.

*Relict.* That which remaineth, or which is left or forſaken: alſo a Widow is ſaid to be the *relict* of ſuch an one deceaſed.

*Relinquiſh.* To leave off, to forſake.

*Reliques.* Things left or remaining. Moſt commonly it is taken for the bodies, or ſome part of the bodies, or ſomewhat which hath touched the bodies of Saints now in heaven.

*Reluctant.* Striving againſt. Subſt. *Reluctancy.*

*Remainder.* A poſſibility in any to enjoy Lands, tenements or rents, after anothers eſtate is ended.

*Remand.* To ſend for back again.

*Remembrancer.* One that putteth another in mind of any thing.

*Remiſs.* Slack, negligent or careleſs.

*Remit.* To ſend back; ſometime to releaſe or forgive.

*Remonſtrance.* An admonition or narration, ſhewing or giving reaſon why ſuch or ſuch a thing is or ought to be done.

*Remora.* A little fiſh, which cleaving to the bottom of a ſhip, doth very ſtrangely ſtay the ſhip that it cannot move. Hence *Remora* taken generally for any ſtop or hinderance.

*Remorſe.* Doubtfulneſs in conſcience to do a thing, a ſtaggering in mind; ſometime pitifulneſs or repentance of a bad thing done.

*Remote.* Far diſtant.

*Remunerate.* To reward.

*Remuneration.* A reward, a requital.

*Rencontre.* A caſual meeting or adventure.

*Rendevouz.* The place appointed for the aſſembly for meeting of ſouldiers.

*Renovate.* To renew.

*Renovation.* A renewing.

*Renverſed.* Turned upſide down.

*Reparation.* Amendment.

*Reparty.* A Reply upon an Anſwer.

*Repaſt.* Food.

*Repeal.* To call back again, to diſallow.

*Repel.* To thruſt back.

*Repercuſſive.* That which ſtriketh back again, or reboundeth back.

*Repertory.* A liſt, roll, index, inventory, regiſter.

*Repetition.* A new rehearſal.

*Repletion.* Filling up again, repleniſhing.

*Replevin.* A Warrant ſent from the Sheriff or his Bayliff, that a man ſhall have his cattel, or a diſtreſs taken from him, reſtored to him again, upon ſurety found to anſwer the party grieved in the Law.

*Replication.* The anſwer made to the defendant after the defendant hath anſwered.

*Report.* A relation of the opinion of a Referee upon any

any Caſe referred to his conſideration by a Court of Juſtice.

*Repoſe.* To lay upon, ſometime to take reſt.

*Repoſitory.* A ſtore houſe, a place to lay up things in.

*Repoſſede.* To poſſeſs again. Subſt. *Repoſſeſſion.*

*Reprehend.* To reprove.

*Reprehenſion.* A reproving.

*Repreſentation.* Reſemblance, likeneſs.

*Repreſentative.* That repreſenteth.

*Repreſs.* To ſtay back, to keep down by force.

*Repriſal.* A prize taken from an enemy: alſo a ſeizing or diſtreſs upon goods or chattels.

*Repriſes.* All payments and charges that iſſue yearly out of a Mannor.

*Reprive.* To reſpite a priſoners execution for a time.

*Reprobate.* One paſt grace, a wicked perſon, a caſt-away.

*Reptile.* Any kind of worm or creeping thing.

*Republick.* A Commonwealth.

*Repudiate.* To refuſe, properly to put away ones Wife.

*Repudiation.* Divorce, a turning away ones Wife.

*Repugn.* To reſiſt.

*Repugnancy.* Diſagreement, contrariety.

*Repugnant.* Contrary or reſiſting.

*Repullulate.* To ſpring or bud out again.

*Repute.* To eſteem, to account.

*Reputation.* Eſtimation or account.

*Requiem.* Reſt, ceaſing from labour; alſo an hymn ſo called.

*Rereward.* The hindmoſt part of a battel.

*Reſcind.* To cut in ſunder, to take away, to repeal any Law.

*Reſcouſe.* A forcible delivery or ſetting at liberty of one that hath been arreſted.

*Reſcript.* A writing back, an anſwer given in writing.

*Reſervation.* A keeping of ſomething apart.

*Reſerved.* Kept by it ſelf, kept for ſome purpoſe: alſo cloſe, ſecret, wary.

*Reſent.* To taſte fully, feel throughly, have a ſenſible apprehenſion of.

*Reſentment.* Senſible apprehenſion, remorſe.

*Reſide.* To alight, ſink down, or abide in a place.

*Reſident.* Abiding in a place

*Reſign.* To give or yield up.

*Reſignation.* A yielding up of a thing to another.

*Reſolve.* To open, to weaken, to make looſe; ſometime to expound and declare.

*Reſolute.* Determinately bent to do any thing.

*Reſpective* Awfull, which beareth great reſpect to one.

*Reſpiration.* A fetching of breath.

*Reſpite.* A forbearance for a while to take the full homage due from a Tenant to the Prince.

*Reſplendent* Bright, clear, ſhining. Subſtant. *Reſplendency.*

*Reſpon-*

*Respondent.* He that answereth.

*Response.* An answer.

*Responsories.* Certain verses of Psalms or Hymns sung alternately by a Quire, one as it were in answer to the other.

*Restagnation.* An overflowing, a being brim full.

*Restauration.* A repairing, a making again.

*Restitution.* A restoring back.

*Restriction.* A restraining, or holding back.

*Result.* To rebound, to leap back.

*Resume.* To take again.

*Resurrection.* A rising again.

*Resuscitation.* A stirring up again.

*Retail.* To sell in small parcels that which was formerly bought.

*Retaliate.* To requite like for like.

*Retaliation.* Requital, return of the like.

*Retard.* To hinder, let, stop, or stay.

*Retchless.* Careless, negligent. Subst. *Retchlesness.*

*Retention.* A keeping.

*Retentive.* Having power to bind, retain, or keep in or back.

*Retinue.* A train of servants or followers.

*Return.* To turn backward.

*Retort.* To throw, or shoot back again.

*Retract.* To call back again, to revoke.

*Retractation.* A calling back, a recanting, a denying of a thing before affirmed.

*Retreat.* A calling back of Souldiers from fight: a returning or going back.

*Retribution.* A reward, a recompense.

*Retrive.* A seeking again: a term peculiar to hawking, when Partridges having been sprung, are to find again.

*Retrograde.* That which goeth backward. A Planet is said to be *retrograde*, when he goeth backward contrary to the course of the Signs, as from *Taurus* to *Aries*, &c.

*Retrogradation.* A going backward.

*Revelation.* A revealing, discovering, or laying open.

*Revels.* Plays and dancings, with other pleasant devices, used sometimes in the Kings Court, and elsewhere in great Houses.

*Revenue.* Yearly Rent received for Lands or Tenements.

*Reverberation.* A beating back again.

*Reverse.* To disannul, repeal, or make void; and in Coyns and such like things, the back side, or part thereof.

*Reversed.* A term in Heraldry, when a mans arms is given him, turned the lower part upward.

*Reversion.* A returning or coming back: also a remainder.

*Revert.* To return.

*Review.* The same that *Revise.*

*Reviſe.* To peruſe, to look over again.

*Revive.* To recover life, to live again.

*Re-unite.* To joyn together again.

*Revocation.* A calling back again.

To *Revoke.* To call back.

*Revolt.* To forſake ones captain or company, and go to another.

*Revolve.* To toſs up and down in ones mind, to muſe or think much of a matter.

*Revolution.* A turning or winding about, eſpecially in the courſe of time.

*Revulſion.* A ſudden turning back or ſnatch of a thing a contrary way.

*Rhabdomancy.* A ſort of divination by a rod or wand.

*Rhenbarb.* See *Ruba b.*

*Rhomb.* A reel, or ſpinning wheel: alſo in Geometry, a kind of Square having unequal Angles: alſo a Mariners compaſs.

*Ribauldry.* Roguery, ruffiniſm, whoring, baudy and obſcene talk.

*Ridiculous.* Worthy to be laughed at, fooliſh, without wit.

*Rigid.* Stiff, hard, ſtubborn.

*Rigor* Hardneſs, ſtiffneſs, extream dealing.

*Rigorous.* Hard, cruel, unmerciſull.

*Rime.* A miſt or foggy dew.

*Ring-walk.* A round walk made by Hunters.

*Rinocere.* A great beaſt, having an horn in his noſe, bending upward, which he whetteth often againſt rocks, to fight therewith againſt the Elephant.

*Riot.* In the Law it ſignifieth when three or moe perſons, being aſſembled to commit forcibly an unlawfull act, do accordingly execute the ſame.

*Riſque.* Danger, peril, hazard, jeopardy.

*Rite.* A ceremony, a cuſtom.

*Ritual.* A book of rites and ceremonies.

*Rival.* One that ſueth for the ſame thing with another.

*Rivulet.* A little river.

*Rixation.* A ſcolding or brawling.

*Robuſtuous.* Strong.

*Rochet.* A gaberdin or looſe gown or frock: alſo a certain veſtment uſually worn by Biſhops.

*Rodomontade.* A Bravado, a boaſting, vain-glorious, vaunting ſpeech or expreſſion.

*Rogation* week. The week next but one before *Whitſun*-week, ſo termed, becauſe of the ſpecial devotion of prayer and faſting then enjoyned by the Church to men for a preparative to the full remembrance of Chriſts aſcenſion, and the deſcending of the Holy Ghoſt in the form of cloven tongues ſhortly after.

*Romances.* Fabulous books, as *Amadis de Gaule*, and the like; ſo called, becauſe written in that tongue, which was corrupted out of the Latine or Roman, which

which we now call *French*.

*Rood*. In land it signifieth a quarter of an acre. It is sometimes taken for the picture of our Saviour upon the Cross. Hence Holy-Cross-day, otherwise called Holy *Rood*-day. Hence also the loft or place in a Church where the Crucifix stood, was called the *Rood*-loft.

*Rosary*. Our Ladies Psalter, a Breviary, or short Prayer-book.

*Rotundity*. Roundness.

*Rougecross*. The name of an office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms.

*Rougedragon*. The Title of another of the Pursuivants.

*Roundel*. A term in Heraldry, being the Figure of a little ball.

*Roundelay*. A shepherds song.

*Roundlet*. A certain liquid measure containing eighteen gallons and an half.

* *Roune*. To tell in the ear, to whisper or speak softly.

*Rout*. A disorderly assembly of three or more persons, moving forward to commit by force an unlawful act. It signifieth also an herd or great company of Wolves together.

*Royalist*. One that stands for the King.

*Royalties*. Rights of the King.

*Rubarb*. A costly root much used in Physick to purge choler, and is brought hither out of *Barbary*. Being toasted and dried, it is then good against the bloody flux, and all manner of lasks; if it be so drunk with some binding liquour, as the juyce of Plantane, red wine, and such like.

*Rubefaction*. A making red.

*Rubiginous*. Rusty, mouldy.

*Rubricated*. Marked with red, or written in red Letters.

*Rubrick*. An order or rule in Law, or the Calender of Saints written in red Letters.

*Ructation*. A Belching.

*Rudiments*. The first grounds or principles of an art, or any knowledge.

*Ruine*. Utter overthrow, destruction.

*Rumb*. A mariners compass.

To *Rumidge*. To clear the Ships hold, to make room for the stowage of goods and victuals.

*Ruminate*. To chew over again, as beasts do, that chew the cud: wherefore it is often taken for to study and think much of a matter.

*Ruption*. A breaking.

*Rupture*. A breaking.

*Rural*. Of, or belonging to the countrey.

*Rustical*. Countrey like, homely, rude.

*Rusticity*. Rudeness, clownish behaviour.

*Rutilation*. A glaring, shining, or glistering.

## S

*Sabaoth*. Hosts or armies of men.

*Sabbath*. A day of rest.

*Sabellians*.

*Sabellians.* A ſort of Hereticks ſo called, from *Sabellius*, who held the Father, Son, and Spirit to be one in Subſtance, onely diſtinguiſhed in Name.

*Sable.* In Armory it ſignifieth black: it is alſo a rich Fur of a Beaſt ſo called, which Beaſt is made like a Polecat, of colour between black and brown, and breedeth in *Ruſſia*, but moſt in *Tartaria*.

*Sacerdotal.* Prieſtly.

*Sacrament.* A myſtical ceremony inſtituted by our Saviour. Adject. *Sacramental.*

*Sacrary* A veſtry, or place where holy ornaments and other things are kept.

*Sacred.* Holy.

*Sacriledge.* The robbing of a Church; the ſtealing of holy things, or abuſing of Sacraments or holy myſteries.

*Sacrilegious.* Very wicked and abominable.

*Sacriſty.* The ſame as *Sacrary*.

*Sadducee.* An Heretical Sect among the *Jews*, which denyed the reſurrection; they called themſelves *Sadducees*, of the Hebrew word *Tſedek*, which ſignifieth Juſtice, becauſe they took themſelves to live more uprightly, and juſter then other men.

*Safe-conduct.* A ſecurity and protection given by a Prince, or any other perſon in authority, for a mans ſafe coming or going to or from a place.

*Sagacity.* Quickneſs of underſtanding, wittineſs. Adj: &. *Sagacious.*

*Sagapenum.* The Sap or Gum of a Plant growing in *Media*, of a yellowiſh colour without, and white within. It is hot and dry, of a ſtrong ſmell like garlick, and is uſed in Phyſick againſt divers cold diſeaſes.

*Sagination.* Fatting, pampering, cramming.

*Sagittarius.* The name of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, pictured in the form of an archer, in the poſture of ſhooting: ſo called from *ſagitta*, an arrow.

*Saint Anthonies fire.* A diſeaſe riſing of hot cholerick blood, which beginning firſt with a bliſter, groweth after to a ſore, or ſcab like a tetter.

*Saker.* A kind of Hawk: alſo a piece of Ordnance.

*Salacity.* The luſtfull inſtinct to leachery.

*Salamander.* A little beaſt like a Lizard, with four feet and a ſhort tail, having divers ſpots in the body thereof. It is of a biting venemous nature, and (as ſome affirm) will abide in the fire without harm, and at laſt put it clear out.

*Salary.* A ſtipend or wages allowed for any ſervice done.

*Salgemma.* A clear kind of ſalt like Cryſtal, uſed ſometime in Phyſick, and is found plentifully in *Hungaria*.

*Saliant.* A term in Heraldry, when a beaſt ſeemeth rampant, but lifteth not the fore-

fore-paws so high as the rampant doth.

*Salique Law.* An ancient Law of *France*, whereby the Inheritance of the Crown is forbidden to women.

*Salivation.* An abounding of spittle in the mouth: also a fluxing or drawing away the humours by way of spittle.

*Sally.* To go, issue forth, or break out upon.

*Saltation.* A dancing or leaping.

*Salubrity.* Healthfulness.

*Salutiferous.* That bringeth health, wholesom.

*Sambuke.* A sort of Musical Instrument.

*Samplar.* A copy, pattern or example.

*Sanation.* A making sound, an healing or curing.

*Sanctifie.* To make holy.

*Sanctification.* A making holy.

*Sanctimony.* Holiness.

*Sanctity.* The same.

*Sanction.* An Ordinance, law, decree, principally that with a penalty against the violaters of it.

*Sanctuary.* A place whither offenders, or indebted persons may fly for succour, from being punished or arrested.

*Sanctum Sanctorum.* The holiest place of the Jews temple, where the Ark was kept, and whither none entred but the High Priest every year.

*Sandal.* An ancient kind of shooe.

*Sanders.* A precious wood brought out of *India*, whereof there are three kinds, to wit, red, yellow, and white *Sanders*. They are all of a cooling nature, especially the red, which is often used in Physick against hot diseases.

*Sanglier.* A wild Boar five years old.

*Sanguinary.* Bloody, cruel, bloud-thirsty.

*Sanguine.* In Heraldry it signifieth a murry colour; but commonly it signifieth a complexion most inclining toward bloud.

*Sanguinolent.* Bloudy.

*Sanhedrim.* A Grand Assembly, Council, or High Court of Judicature, anciently among the *Jews*, consisting of the High Priest and seventy Elders.

*Sanity.* Health.

*Sapbire.* A precious stone brought out of East-*India*, of a clear sky colour: and the best sort of them hath as it were clouds therein inclining to a certain redness. This stone is said to be of a cold nature.

*Sapid.* Savoury, well seasoned, relishing the taste.

*Sapience.* Wisdom, knowledge.

*Sapphick Verse.* A sort of *Verse* consisting of five feet, a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyl, and two Trochees; it is denominated from *Sappho* the ancient Poetess.

*Sarabband.* A certain Dance or musical Air of a quick triple time.

*Sarcasme.* A bitter taunt, jest, or scoff.

*Sarcling time.* In Husbandry the season of weeding corn.

*Sarcocolla*

*Sarcocolla.* A Gum brought out of *Perſia*, which is red, and bitter in taſte. It is of an healing nature, and therefore often uſed to cloſe up wounds, and fill corrupted ulcers with new fleſh. For which cauſe it is named in Greek *Sarcocolla*, which ſignifieth a gluer or healer up of the fleſh.

*Sarſaparillia.* An Indian plant, the root whereof is uſed in diet drinks for the cure of the French and other diſeaſes.

*Sardonick laughter.* Laughter which ends in ſorrow; from the herb *Sardoa*, which kills with a kind of grinning Convulſion.

*Sarplar.* A quantity of wool containing eighty Stone.

*Saſſafras.* A tree of great vertue, which groweth in *Florida* in the Weſt-*Indies*; the rinde hereof hath a ſweet ſmell like Cinamon. It comforteth the liver and ſtomach, and openeth obſtructions of the inward parts, being hot and dry in the ſecond degree. The beſt of the Tree is the root, next the boughs, then the body, but the principal goodneſs of all reſteth in the rindes.

*Satan.* An enemy, the Devil, the grand enemy of mankind.

*Satiate.* To fill.

*Satiety.* Fulneſs.

*Satisfactory.* Which giveth ſatisfaction.

*Saturation.* A filling, a making full.

*Saturity.* Fulneſs.

*Saturnian.* Old, long ago; as thoſe are called *Saturnian times*, which the Poets call the firſt or golden age.

*Saturnine.* Of the nature of *Saturn*, i. e. ſtern, ſad, melancholick.

*Satyr.* A ſtrange monſter in *India*, having the body of a man all hairy, with legs and feet like a Goat; which monſters the ancient Poets were wont to call Gods of the woods. It ſignifieth alſo a ſharp biting kind of verſe, wherein mens vices were laid open.

*Satyrical.* Sharp or biting, as *Satyrs* were commonly written.

*Savine.* A little low tree bearing leaves almoſt like Tamariſk, and of an hot ſcowring nature.

*Saultoir.* In Heraldry, the reſemblance of a Saint *Andrews* Croſs.

*Saults.* Jumps, leaps.

*Saunce.* Without.

*Sawe.* An old ſaying.

*Saxifrage.* An herb bearing ſeed like Parſley ſeed, but more hot and biting; which ſeed, or the root, being boyled in wine and drunken, breaketh the ſtone of the kidneys and bladder.

*Scale.* To aſcend walls by, or with a ladder.

*Scalp.* The hair-skin of the head.

*Scalping Iron.* A Chirurgions Inſtrument wherewith he ſcrapes putrified bones.

*Scammony.* The juyce of the root of an herb, brought hither dry out of *Aſia* and *Myſia*. It is a violent purger of

of choler, and dangerous to take inward, unleſs it be well prepared. See *Diagridium.*

*Scandal.* An offence, or that which cauſeth one to fall, to ſtumble, or take offence.

*Scandalize.* To offend by evil example, or give one occaſion to be offended.

*Scapular.* Belonging to the ſhoulder-blade.

*Scarifie.* To ſcrape, cut, launce or open a ſore.

*Scarification.* A ſcraping, or cutting.

*Scarp.* In Heraldry, the reſemblance of a ſcarf worn by ſouldiers in the field.

* *Scath.* Damage, harm, hurt.

*Sceleton.* The whole ſtructure or frame of the bones of a mans body.

*Scene.* A Play, a Comedy, a Tragedy, or the diviſion of a Play into certain parts. In old time it ſignified a place covered with boughs, or the room where the Players made them ready.

*Scenography.* A deſcription of Scenes.

*Sceptick.* One that is ever ſeeking, and never finds, like our new upſtart ſect of *Seekers.*

*Schedule.* A ſhort note, ſcroll, or bill.

*Scheme.* The form or faſhion of a thing: alſo a Figure in ſpeaking.

*Schiph.* A ſhip-boat.

*Schirrous.* Belonging to an hard ſwelling in the fleſh within the skin.

*Schiſm.* Diviſion or ſtriſe in matters of Religion.

*Schiſmatical.* Divided in fellowſhip from the other part, erroneous.

*Scholiaſt.* A brief Expoſitor on the Text.

*Scholaſtical.* Learned, belonging to Scholars.

*Sciatica.* A gout in the hip, cauſed by groſs and flegmatick humours, gathered in the hollowneſs of the joynt thereof.

*Science.* Knowledge.

*Scintillation.* A caſting forth little ſparks of fire, a ſparkling.

*Scioliſt.* A ſmall Philoſopher, a pretender to knowledge or wit.

*Sciomancy.* Divination by ſhadows.

*Sciſſure.* A cutting, or dividing a cleft.

*Scolopendra.* A fiſh that feeling himſelf taken with an hook, caſteth out his bowels, until he hath unlooſed the hook, and then ſwalloweth them up again.

*Scom.* A gibe, taunt, or mocking.

*Sconce.* A fortified place, a block houſe.

*Scope.* The end or mark that one aimeth at.

*Scorbutical.* Of, or belonging to the diſeaſe called the *Scurvy.*

*Scorpion.* A venemous worm with ſeven feet, bearing his ſting in his tail, with which he ſtriketh miſchievouſly. They are of divers colours, and the female is the greater, having withall a ſharper ſting then the male: alſo the name

of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

*Scot.* A tribute, tax, or impost, whereof whosoever is excused, is said to be or go *Scot-free*; also a share, or contribution, as when divers meet at a common dinner: from whence, as some conceive, the word *Scot-free* first came.

*Scotomy.* A certain disease in the head, which causeth a dimness of the eyes.

*Scout.* One sent out to espy and bring tydings of the enemies purpose, or of any danger likely to happen.

*Scribes.* A Writer, a Clerk, a publick Notary.

*Scruple.* Doubt, difficulty: in Physick it signifieth a small weight of twenty wheat-corns, the third part of a dram.

*Scrupulosity.* Doubtfulness, difficulty.

*Scrupulous.* Doubtful, fearful, one that casteth many doubts.

*Scrutiny.* Search, enquiry.

*Sculpture.* A carving, a graving.

*Scurrility.* Saucy scoffing, ribaudry.

*Scut.* The tail of an Hare or Coney.

*Scylla.* See *Charibdis.*

*Scymitar.* A kind of short sword used among the *Turks* and *Persians.*

*Sea-calfs.* Great fishes that bellow like Oxen, and have their bodies covered with hairs. They breed like beasts on the land, and sleep there often in the night.

*Sea-lamprey.* A fish called by some *Remora*, which stayeth a ship under sayl.

*Seater.* A certain Idol worshipped among the ancient *Saxons*, whence Saturday is denominated.

*Sebestens.* Little plumbs brought out of *Italy*, of a bluish colour, and sweet in taste. They are cold and moist in operation, and are often used by Physicians in hot Agues, and inward inflammations of the body.

*Secant*, In Geometry it is a right line proceeding from the Center of a Circle, and extended through the circumference to the end of the Tangent.

*Secession.* A going aside, a separating ones self from another.

*Seclude.* To shut apart, to shut out.

*Seclusion.* A shutting apart, Adject. *Seclusive.*

*Sect.* A particular opinion of some few.

*Sectary.* One that followeth private opinions in religion.

*Section.* A division or cutting off.

*Sector.* A certain Geometrical Instrument to shew the variety of Angels

*Secular.* Worldly, or belonging to the world: also done or performed once in an age (which is counted an hundred years) as the *Ludi Seculares*, or secular Plays among the ancient *Romans.*

*Secundine.* The after-birth, the skin wherein a child is wrapped in his mothers womb

*Secure.*

*Secure.* Careleſs, void of fear.

*Security.* Aſſurance from fear or danger.

*Sedate.* Quiet, of an even, moderate temper.

*Sedentary.* Much or ever ſitting.

*Sediment.* The dregs of any liquor which ſinketh to the bottom.

*Seduce.* To deceive, to miſlead.

*Sedulity.* Diligence, careſulneſs. Adject. *Sedulous.*

*See.* A Seat; whence the Biſhops ſeat, and by tranſlation, the Biſhoprick, called his *See.*

*Segment.* A piece or portion cut off from any thing; in Geometry it is taken for one part of a circle divided from another by a line.

*Segregate.* To divide, to miſlead.

*Seigniory.* Dominion, Lordſhip, Sovereignty.

*Sejant.* A term in Heraldry, when a Beaſt is painted ſitting upright.

*Seiſin.* In Common Law it ſignifieth Poſſeſſion.

*Select.* To chooſe, to pick out.

*Selenites.* A certain ſtone, ſo called, in reſpect of a white ſpot, which varies according to the Moon.

*Sellander.* A kind of diſeaſe in an Horſe cauſing a dry ſcab in his legs.

*Semblable.* Like.

*Semblance.* A ſhew, a colour.

*Semblant.* Like.

*Semicircle.* Half a circle.

*Semicircular.* Being of the form of an half circle.

*Semicolon.* A certain ſtop of the ſenſe in writing, being more then a Comma, but leſs then a Colon, which is alſo leſs then a full Period.

*Seminal.* Of, or belonging to ſeed.

*Seminary.* A ſeed-plot.

*Semitary.* A crooked ſword, a faulchion.

*Sempiternal.* Everlaſting.

*Semy.* In compoſition the half.

*Sena.* A little plant growing in *Italy* and other hot Countreys, but the beſt is brought from *Alexandria.* It is hot and dry, and the leaves thereof are often boiled in Phyſick, to purge the body of melancholick groſs humours, and to cleanſe the blood; but there muſt be Aniſe-ſeed, Cinnamon, or Ginger added to it, for that otherwiſe it will provoke windineſs, and gripings in the belly.

*Senate.* The Counſel-houſe, where the Magiſtrates of a Nation or City aſſemble themſelves: alſo the Aſſembly it ſelf.

*Senator.* An Alderman, or grave Magiſtrate of a City; a Counſellour of State.

*Seneſchal.* A Steward, or Marſhal.

*Senior.* The elder.

*Seniority.* Elderſhip.

*Senſation.* Senſibleneſs: alſo the exerciſe of any ſenſe.

*Senſible.* That may be felt, or perceived; ſometime witty, or of good conceit.

*Senſitive.*

*Senſitive.* Senſible, feeling, that hath ſenſe.

*Senſual.* That pleaſeth the ſenſes, wanton, given to pleaſe the fleſh.

*Senſuality.* Bodily pleaſure, wanton delight.

*Sententious.* Full of ſentences, or wiſe ſpeeches.

*Sentinel.* A man ſtanding in ſome convenient place to deſcry what company cometh near an Army or Town of war.

*Separatiſts.* A certain Sect in Religion, ſo called, becauſe they ſeparate themſelves from thoſe that profeſs the received opinion of the Church.

*Separatory.* A kind of Inſtrument uſed by Chirurgions for the taking out of ſplinters of bones.

*Septemvirate.* The office or authority of ſeven perſons equal in power.

*Septenary.* The number ſeven, a ſeventh in proportion.

*Septentrional.* Of, or belonging to the North.

*Septennial.* That laſteth ſeven years, that is done from ſeven years to ſeven years, or every ſeventh year.

*Septuagint.* Seventy learned men, which tranſlated the Old Teſtament out of *Hebrew* into *Greek*.

*Sepulchral.* Of, or belonging to a ſepulchre, grave, or tomb.

*Sepulture.* Burial.

*Sequel.* That which followeth the matter following.

*Sequeſter.* To divide, to withdraw, to put by it ſelf.

*Sequeſtration.* A putting apart, a placing in ſeveral by it ſelf.

*Sequeſtrator.* One into whoſe hands any thing is ſequeſtred. The name of an Office well known by ſad experience in the late times of trouble.

*Seraglio.* The name of the Grand Signiors Court or Palace at *Conſtantinople*.

*Serain.* A foggy miſt, or dampiſh vapour, falling in *Italy* about Sun-ſet, at which time it is unwholſom to be abroad, eſpecially bare-headed.

*Seraphical.* Inflamed with divine love like a Seraphim.

*Seraphim.* The higheſt Order of Angels. See *Hierarchy*.

*Serenity.* Fair and clear weather.

*Sergeant.* A term applied in Heraldry onely to the Griffin, which is ſo called.

*Series.* A row of things orderly placed, an Order of ſucceſſion.

*Serious.* Earneſt, weighty, of great importance.

*Sermocination.* Talk, communication.

*Seroſity.* The thinner part of blood floating on it like whey.

*Serpentine.* Of the nature of a Serpent, turning and winding in and out like a Serpent.

*Servile.* Baſe, ſlaviſh, belonging to a bond-man, or ſervant.

*Servility.* Bondage, baſe eſtate.

*Servitor.* A Serving-man, or

or Attendant; a name particularly used at the Universities.

*Servitude.* Bondage.

*Sesquipedal.* Containing a foot and an half in measure.

*Sesquitertian.* As much, and a third part over and above.

*Sessions.* A sitting of Judges.

*Sesterce.* A certain Coin among the ancient *Romans*, four whereof went to a *Denarius*.

*Sethim.* A kind of tree like a white Thorn, the timber whereof never rotteth. Of this tree was made the holy Ark of the Old Testament.

*Severance.* A partition, or putting asunder.

*Severe.* Just, grave, hard.

*Severity.* Gravity, great constancy in ministring justice.

*Sewel.* A paper, clout, or any thing hanged up to keep a Deer from entring into a place.

*Sewer.* He that goeth before the meat of a Prince, or great Personage, to place it on the Table: also a Watercourse, and one that hath authority to over-look Watercourses,

*Sexagesimal.* Belonging to sixty.

*Sexennial.* That lasteth six years, that is done from six years to six years, or every sixth year.

*Sextile.* The Moneth of *August* anciently so called, as being the sixth from *March*.

*Sextule.* The sixth part of an ounce.

*Sextuple.* Six double, or six fold.

*Shallope.* A kind of small Boat: also a shell fish.



*Shamois.* A wild Goat keeping the mountains.

*Shash.* See *Turbant*.

*Sherbet.* A sort of pleasant Drink first in use among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

*Shingles.* A disease about the breast, belly, or back, wherein the place affected looketh red, increasing circle-wise more and more. It is chiefly cured with Cats blood; or, if it go round the body, it killeth.

*Shrew.* A kind of Field-Mouse, which if he go over a Beasts back, will make him lame in the chine; and if he bite, the beast swelleth to the heart, and dieth.

*Shrine.* A Tomb or place where the body of some Saint is buried, or remaineth.

*Sibilation.* An hissing, or whistling.

*Sibyl.* A Woman inspired with a spirit of prophesie; so called of the *Greek* words *Sios*, which signifieth God, and *Boule*, which signifieth counsel, because such women had knowledge (as was said) of the counsel of God. There were ten *Sybils* famous above the rest. The first was *Sibylla* of *Persia*; the second of *Libya*; the third of the city *Delphos* in *Greece*; the fourth of *Cuma*, a City in *Æolis*; the fifth of *Erythræa*, a City of *Asia*; the sixth of the Isle *Samos*; the seventh of *Cumæ* a City of *Campania* in *Italy*. This *Sibylla* of *Cumæ* (as it is written) came on a time to *Tarquin*, King of *Rome*, in the habit of an old strange woman, offering to sell him nine

Books, full (as she said) of divine Oracles, for which she demanded three hundred crowns of gold: the King not much regarding, and beside thinking them too dear at that price, she burned three of them before his face, and then asked if he would have the other six, for which she demanded no less then she had done at first for the nine: hereat the King deriding her, and thinking her half mad, she burned three more of them, and told him that he should give her the same price for those three that were left. The King much wondering at the womans constant earnestness, and therefore thinking the Books contained no common matter, commanded three hundred crowns to be given her for them, which she receiving, presently vanished out of sight. These Books were after kept by the *Romans* very carefully, who in great matters of doubt always had recourse to them as to an assured Oracle. The eighth *Sibyl* was called *Sibylla* of *Hellespontus* in *Greece*; the ninth was of *Phrygia*; the tenth and last of *Tybur*, a City near *Rome* in *Italy*. All these *Sibyls* prophesied of the Incarnation of our Saviour Christ.

*Siccity.* Dryness.

*Sicle.* In coin it signifieth four Sterling groats of eight to an ounce; in weight it is half an ounce.

*Side-lays.* Dogs laid in the way to be let slip at a Deer as he passeth by.

*Siderated.* Blasted, or Planet-strucken, from *Sidus* a Star.

*Siderites.* A certain stone of an Iron colour.

*Sigillar.* Belonging to a Seal, or Impression.

*Sigles.* The first letters of words standing for the words themselves.

*Signal.* Notable, remarkable, famous: also a sign, token, mark.

*Signature.* A signing, subscribing, or sign manual.

*Signet.* A Seal.

*Significative.* Which expresseth a matter plainly.

*Signiory.* See *Seigniory.*

*Silery.* See *Cilery.*

*Similar.* Those parts of the body so called by Physicians, that are all of one substance and composition; as the nerves, and the like; as a muscle, a vein, and the like.

*Similitude.* A likeness.

*Simoniſt.* One guilty of the sin of *Simony.*

*Simony.* The selling of spiritual things for money. This name first was derived from one *Simon* a Sorcerer of *Samaria*, who offered money to the Apostles, that he might have power to give the Holy Ghost unto any that he should lay his hands on; for which cause he was sharply reproved by S. *Peter.*

*Simpliſt.* An Herbalist, one that professeth skill in the nature of Simples, of Plants, of Drugs.

*Simulachre.* A picture, or image.

*Simulation.* Dissembling.

*Sinapism.* A medicine made of Mustard, made use of for the raising of blisters.

*Sincere.* Upright, plain, without dissimulation.

*Sindon.* Fine Linen cloth.

*Single.* The tail of a Stag, or other Deer.

*Singularity.* Private Opinion, a desire to be odd from other men.

*Sinister.* Being on the left hand; unhappy, naughty, lewd, harmfull.

*Sinoper.* A kind of red stone, which some call Rudle.

*Sipback.* In Anatomy the inner part of the belly joyned to the caul.

*Siren.* A Mer-maid: Poets feign there were three Mermaids, or *Sirens*, in the upper part like Maidens, and in the lower part Fishes; which dwelling in the Sea of *Sicily*, would allure Sailers to them, and afterward destroy them; being first brought asleep with hearkning to their sweet singing, Their names were *Parthenope*, *Lygia*, and *Leucasia*: wherefore sometime alluring women are said to be *Sirens*.

*Siringe.* A Squirt.

*Sirocco.* A certain wind, so called in *Italy*, blowing from the South-East.

*Site.* The sitting or standing of a place.

*Situation.* The same that *Site* is.

*Skeleton.* A carcase, whereof nothing is left but the bones; an Anatomy.

*Skinker.* A filler or pourer out of drink.

*Slay.* An instrument used by Weavers, a part of a Weavers Loom.

*Slighting.* The demolishing of Fortifications, and making them useless, and unserviceable.

*Slockster.* An inticer away of mens servants.

*Slot.* The view or print of a Stags foot in the ground.

*Slowth.* An herd or company of wild Boars together.

*Sluce.* A frame or device to keep water in any ground, or let it out.

*Smaragde.* A precious stone called an Emrald. See *Emerald.*

*Smegmatick.* Having a scouring or cleansing faculty.

*Snaphaunce.* A sort of gun that is discharged by striking fire, a fire-lock.

*Socage.* An ancient tenure of land, by doing some interiour service of husbandry to the Lord of the fee.

*Sociable.* Willing to keep company, or courteous in company.

*Society.* Fellowship.

*Socinians.* A certain Sect that deny the Deity of Christ.

*Socome.* In common law an ancient custom of grinding at the Landlords mill.

*Sodomy.* Masculine venery, buggery, first known to have been used among the people of *Sodom.*

*Solace.* To comfort, cherish, It is used also substantively for Comfort.

*Solar.* Belonging to *Sol*, or the Sun: also the upper roof of an House; an upper Gallery, or Walk, exposed to the Sun.

*Sole.* Alone onely.

*Solecism.* A falſe manner of ſpeaking, contrary to the rules of Grammar.

*Solegrave.* An old name of the Moneth of *February*.

*Solemnize.* To celebrate, obſerve ſolemnly, uſe reverently. Subſt. *Solemnization* and *Solemnity*. Adj. *Solemn.*

*Solicite.* To urge, to move, to provoke.

*Solicitous.* Anxious, careful, inquiſitive.

*Solicitude.* Carefulneſs.

*Solid.* Whole, firm, not hollow.

*Solidity.* Wholeneſs, maſſiveneſs, ſoundneſs.

*Solifidian.* One that is altogether for faith without good works, as conceiving them unneceſſary.

*Soliloquy.* Speech to ones ſelf alone.

*Solitary.* Alone, without company.

*Solitude.* A deſert place, a wilderneſs.

*Solſtice.* The ſtay of the Sun when he cannot go higher and lower, which is (with us) in Summer about mid *June*, and in Winter about the middle of *December*.

*Soluble.* Looſe, not bound.

*Solve.* To untie, to open, to expound.

*Solution.* A payment, or an expounding.

*Somniferous.* Bringing or cauſing ſleep.

*Somnolency.* Drowſineſs.

*Somnolent.* Drowſie, ſleepy.

*Sonorous.* Shrill, ſounding, giving a plain or clear ſound

*Sophiſter.* A ſubtil caviller in words, a crafty diſputer, which will make a falſe matter ſeem true.



*Sophiſm* A falſe argument.

*Sophiſtical.* Deceitful, captious.

*Sophiſticate.* To counterfeit, to deceive.

*Sophiſtry.* A falſe kind of argument ſeeming true when it is not.

*Sophy.* The title of the King of *Perſia*.

*Soporiferous.* The ſame as *Somniferous*.

*Sorboniſt.* A Doctour of the *Sorbon*, a famous Colledge in *Paris*, ſo called from one *Robert* de *Sorbonne* the founder thereof.

*Sorcery* or *Sorcellery* (contracted from *Sortilegium*) Divination by lots: alſo vulgarly taken for Inchantment or Witchcraft.

*Sordid.* Foul, filthy, baſe.

*Sore.* To fly up aloft: alſo it ſignifieth a Fallow Deer four years old.

*Sorel.* A Fallow Deer three years old.

*Sorites.* An argument conſiſting of many Propoſitions heapt one upon another.

*Sororiation.* The ſwelling or round emboſſment of a womans breaſts.

*Source.* An head, original, beginning of.

*Sownder.* A company of wild Boars together.

*Spade.* Any male-creature gelded.

*Spagyrical art.* A branch of Chymiſtry

*Spahyes.* The Cavalry, or horſemen belonging to the Great Prince of the Turks.

*Spaide.* A red Deer three years old.

*Spati-*

*Spations.* Large and wide.

*Spatule.* An Inſtrument wherewith Apothecaries and Chirurgions uſe to ſpread their plaiſters.

*Species.* The differing kind of every thing: one of the five predicables in *Logick*: alſo the form or figure of any thing

*Spectacle.* A publick ſight, ſhew, pageant, play.

*Spectator.* A beholder.

*Specialty.* A bill, bond, or other writing, ſpecifying a debt

*Specifical.* Special, particular.

*Specious.* Fair or goodly in outward ſhew.

*Spectre.* A ghoſt, apparition, or imaginary ſhape.

*Speculation* The inward knowledge, or beholding of a thing.

*Speculative.* That which belongeth to Speculation.

*Sperme.* Seed

*Sperma-ceti.* The ſeed of the Whale fiſh: it is uſed in Phyſick againſt ſquats and bruiſings of the body.

*Spermatical.* Of, or belonging to ſeed, or the veins which contain the ſeed.

*Sphere.* A round circle. It is commonly taken for the circled round compaſs of the Heavens.

*Spherical.* Round like a ſphere.

*Spicilegy.* A gathering of ears of corn.

*Spikena'd.* A kind of ſweet herb like Lavender.

*Spine.* A thorn or prickle: alſo the Chine or back bone.

*Spinſter.* A term in common Law, attributed to every unmarried woman under the degree of a Counteſs.

*Spiral* Winding and reaching in and out.

*Spiritualties* of a Biſhop, are thoſe profits which he receiveth as he is a Biſhop, and not as a Baron of the Parliament, which are called Temporalties.

*Spiſſitude.* Thickneſs.

*Spitter.* A red male Hart of a year old.

*Sploget.* A cloth dipt in any kind of liquor to waſh a ſore.

*Spleen.* The milt of a man or beaſt, which is like a long narrow tongue lying under the ſhort ribs on the left ſide, and hath this office of nature to purge the Liver of ſuperfluous melancholick bloud: ſometime it ſignifieth anger or choler.

*Splendent.* Bright, ſhining.

*Splendor.* Brightneſs.

*Spoliation.* A ſpoiling, waſting, or deſtroying.

*Spondee* A foot in verſe conſiſting of two long ſyllables.

*Spondyle.* A knuckle or joynt, a ſmall bone.

*Spongeous.* Hollow like a Sponge.

*Sponſion.* A mutual promiſe or agreement.

*Spontaneous.* That doth, or is done willingly, without conſtraint, voluntarily.

*Spouſals* A marriage.

*Spraints.* Dung of an Otter.

* *Sprent.* To ſprinkle.

*Springal.* An active, nimble young man.

*Spring-tides.* See *Neap-tides.*

*Spume.* Foam or froth.

*Spurious* Baſe-born.

*Squadron.* A ſquare form in a battel.

*Squalid.* Filthy, ſoul, ſluttiſh

*Squinancy.* A ſwelling diſeaſe in the throat.

*Squinanth.* A kind of round ruſh, which is ſweet, & hath flowers very medicinable.

*Stability.* Stedfaſtneſs, conſtancy

*Stacte.* A ſweet oyl or liquour which is drawn out of new myrrh, by bruiſing and ſtraining it according to art.

*Staggard* A red male Deer four years old.

*Stagirite.* A ſirname attributed to *Ariſtotle*, from *Stagira*, the place of his Nativity.

*Stallage.* A cuſtom paid for ſtalls erected in Fairs or Markets.

*Stanch hound.* An old hound well experienced.

*Standard.* An Enſign in war: alſo the principal or ſtanding meaſure of the King, to the ſcantling whereof, all the meaſures throughout the land are, or ought to be framed.

*Stannaries.* Mines of Tin.

*Stanza.* A Staff or certain number of verſes, whoſe rhymes ſtill come about in the ſame order.

*Staple.* Any town or city appointed for Merchants of *England*, to carry their Wool, Cloth, Lead, Tin, or ſuch like commodities unto, for the better ſale of them to other Merchants by the great.

*Starrulet.* A little Star.

*Stater.* A ſort of ancient coin.

*Staticks.* An art pertaining to the Mathematicks, treating about weights and meaſures.

*Station.* A ſtanding or reſting place.

*Statuary.* A maker of Statues.

*Statue.* A carved or caſt image, made in proportion like a man.

*Statute.* A decree or Act of Parliament.

*Staveſaker.* An herb bearing a three cornered ſeed of an hot burning nature, which being beaten to powder, and mingled with oyl deſtroyeth lice, and cureth all itchy mangineſs.

*Stechados.* A beautiful herb, bearing fair knops or ears, which being boyled & drunken, do open the ſtoppings of all inward parts, and are very good againſt the pain of the head, & diſeaſes of the breaſt.

*Stellar.* Starry, belonging to ſtars.

*Stellionate.* A couzening, diſſembling, or counterfeiting of wares.

*Stem.* A Garland: alſo a race, ſucceſſion, or deſcent of any family.

*Stenography.* The way of ſhort or narrow writing, a writing much within a ſmall compaſs.

*Stercoration.* A laying on dung, a dunging.

*Steril.* Barren.

*Sterility.* Barrenneſs, unfruitfulneſs.

*Sterling*-peny. The Engliſh peny, which (according to the Statutes, 51 *Hen.* 3. & 31. *Ed.* 1.) out to weigh 32 grains of wheat dry, in the midſt of the ear, twenty of which

pence make an ounce, and 12 ounces make a pound.

*Sternutation.* A sneesing.

*Stews.* Baths, hothouses, or places where women prostitute their bodies for hire.

*Stigmatick.* A notorious lewd fellow, which hath been burnt with an hot iron, or beareth other marks about him as a token of his punishment. V rb. *Stigmatize.*

*Stile* A manner or form of speaking.

*Stiletto.* The small and pointed dagger, forbidden in many Towns of *Italy.*

*Stillatory.* Distilling, or dropping down: a Limbeck or Still.

*Still-yard.* A place in *London*, where the Easterling Merchants of *Haunse* and *Almain* were wont to abide.

*Stimulation.* A provoking forward.

*Stipend.* Wages, or hire given one.

*Stipendary* He that receiveth yearly wages, or is hired to do a thing for a certain price.

*Stipone.* A kind of compounded drink, so called.

*Stiptick.* Restrictive, stopping.

*Stipulation.* A solemn covenant or bargain.

*Stocada.* A Spanish word, signifying a stab or thrust with any pointed weapon.

*Stoical.* Of, or belonging to the *Stoicks.*

*Stoicks.* A severe sect of Philosophers at *Athens*, which followed the doctrine of *Zeno*, who taught that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, and never to be moved either with joy or grief. They were called *Stoicks*, of the Greek word, *Stoa*, (which signifieth a Porch) because *Zeno* taught his followers in a common Porch of the City

*Stole.* A long garment, or robe of honour.

*Stolid.* Blockish, stupid, sottish.

*Stomachal.* Of, or in the stomach.

*Stone.* A certain measure containing of wool fourteen pound, of beef eight onely.

To *Stum* wine. To set it forth with certain mixtures or infusions.

*Storax.* A kind of sweet Gum, good against hoarseness and the cough.

*Stork* A bird famous for natural love towards his parents, whom he feedeth, being old & impotent, as they fed him being young. The *Egyptians* so esteemed this bird, that there was a great penalty upon any that should kill him.

*Storm.* An onset, or assault of a place on all parts of it at once, which in Dutch is called an *Onslaught.*

*Stowage.* The laying in of goods or provision in the hold of a ship.

*Strage.* A cutting down, or felling of trees; and thence vulgarly taken for a great slaughter or ruine.

* *Strand.* A bank along the Sea-side, or by a River, the Sea-coast, or Sea shore.

*Strangulation.* A choaking, or strangling.

*Strangurion.* A disease

when one cannot make water, but by drops, and that with great pain.

*Strappado.* A punishment sometimes inflicted upon souldiers by hoisting them up with their arms tied behind them.

*Stratagem.* A policy, or subtil device in war, whereby the enemy is often vanquished.

*Stream works* A sort of work in the Stanneries, or Tin mines, which is performed in the lower grounds.

*Strenuous.* Strong.

*Strict.* Hard, streight, severe.

*Stricture.* A sharp flying from red hot Iron.

*Strond.* See *Strand.*

*Stroph.* A subtle turning or winding.

*Structure.* A building.

*Student.* One that studies.

*Studious.* Given to study.

*Stupefaction.* A making dull or senseless. Verb. *Stupefie.*

*Stupid* Blockish, without wit, dull.

*Stupidity* Blockishness, dulness, astonishment.

*Stupration.* A deflowring or committing a rape.

*Stygian.* Belonging to the river *Styx.*

*Styx.* A feigned river in hell, by which the heathen gods did use to swear; and if they swore falsly, they were deprived of their god head for one hundred years after.

*Suavity.* Sweetness.

*Subaction.* A kneading, subduing or bringing under.

*Subalternation.* A succeeding by course.

*Subduct.* To take, pluck, or draw back or away. Subst. *Subduction.*

*Subhastation.* A selling of confiscate goods *sub hasta*, i. e. under the spear by publick out cry.

*Subjugate.* To subdue or tame.

*Subitaneous.* Hasty, sudden.

*Subject.* That which is under another: also that which doth support qualities belonging unto it: as the body is the subject in which is health or sickness, & the mind the subject that receiveth into it any vertues or vices: also any kind of discourse or matter treated or written of.

To *Subjugate.* To subdue, and as it were to bring under the yoak.

*Sublime.* High, lofty, honourable.

To *Sublimate.* To raise or lift up: also in Chymistry, to refine or purifie by fire.

*Sublimatum.* A strong corrosive powder called white Mercury, used by Chirurgions to eat and consume corrupted flesh.

*Sublimity.* Highness, loftiness.

*Sublunary.* Any creature, or other thing under or below the Moon.

*Submersion.* Plunging, sinking, overwhelming, drowning.

*Submiss.* Lowly, humble.

*Subordinate.* Placed in office under another.

*Subordination* An appointing or placing of one thing under another.

*Suborn.* To bring one in for a false witness, to instruct one privily how to deceive another.

another. Subſt. *Subornation.*

*Subpœna.* A Writ whereby one is ſummoned to appear in the Chancery at a certain time, upon a great penalty, if he fail in appearance.

*Subſcribe* To write under.

*Subſcription.* A writing under.

*Subſequent.* Follow immediately upon another thing.

*Subſervient.* Serving, helping or conducing to any affair.

*Subſidiary.* Succouring, aſſiſtant; ſent or given to the aid of.

*Subſidy.* Chiefly a tax, or tribute aſſeſſed by Parliament, and granted to the King.

*Subſiſt.* To abide or continue in his own being.

*Subſiſtence.* The abiding or continuance of a thing in its own eſtate.

*Subſtitute.* To appoint an inferiour officer; alſo he that is in authority under another, or which ruleth inſtead of another.

*Subſtraction.* vulgarly for *Subtraction* A drawing from; in Arithmetick a finding the difference between two numbers, by drawing the leſſer from the greater.

*Subſtructure.* An underſetting, a laying the underwork or foundation.

*Subtenſe.* A right line dividing a Circle into two equal Segments, and in a right-angled Triangle the line oppoſite to the right Angle: it is alſo called a Chord in Geometry

*Subterfuge.* A refuge, a ſafe guard; a place to hide or ſave one in.

*Subterraneous.* That is beneath, or under the ground.

*Subtract.* To take from, or away, to withdraw. Subſt. *Subtraction.*

*Subvention.* Help, aid, relief, ſuccour.

*Subverſion.* An overthrow.

*Subvert.* To overthrow, to deſtroy.

*Suburbian.* Belonging to the *Suburbs, i. e.* Certain Houſes or Streets adjoyning to a Town or City, but not within the walls.

*Succedaneous.* Succeeding in the room of another.

*Succentor.* He that ſings the Baſe or deepeſt part in Muſick; whence by corruption comes our Vulgar Word *Sincanter.*

*Succenturiation.* A recruiting or ſupplying what is wanting of the full number of a band of Souldiers.

*Succinct.* Brief, ſhort.

*Succubus.* What ever ſuſtains the paſſive or females part in the act of generation. as the *Incubus* contrarily doth the active or maſculine part.

*Succulent.* Sappy, moiſt, full of juyce.

*Succuſſion.* A trotting or violent jolting.

*Sudorifique.* Cauſing or procuring ſweat.

*Suffocate.* To ſtrangle, choak.

*Suffocation.* A choaking, a ſtrangling.

*Suffragan.* A Biſhops Deputy, or a titular Biſhop, appointed to aſſiſt the Dioceſan Biſhop.

*Suffrage.* Favourable voices

in our behalf, as at the chooſing of Officers or Magiſtrates

*Suffumigation.* A ſmoaking or fuming underneath.

*Suggeſt.* To put cloſely into ones mind.

*Suggeſtion.* A promoting or putting of a thing into ones mind.

*Sulphur.* Brimſtone.

*Sultan.* The Title of ſupream or Soveraign among the *Turks* and *Perſians* equivalent to King, Prince, or Emperour.

*Saltanin.* A coin of gold among the Turks, valuing of our money about 7 s 6 d.

*Summary* A brief gathering together: an abridgement containing the whole effect of a matter in few words.

*Summity.* The height or top of a thing.

*Summon.* To warn, cite, or give notice to.

*Superabound.* To abound very much to be in great plenty. Sub *Superabundancy.*

*Supercbery,* A French word ſignifying injurious dealing, or a taking an advantage to give an affault or affront.

*Supercilious.* Sowr, haughty, or ſtately in countenance.

*Supereminence.* Authority or dignity above others.

*Supererogation.* Laying out of more then one hath received; or the doing of more then a man is of neceſſity bound to do.

*Superfetation.* Conception upon conception, a ſecond breeding of young before the firſt is brought forth.

*Superficial.* Going no farther then the outſide; ſlight, bearing ſhew only in the outſide without any goodneſs within.

*Superficies.* The outſide of every thing, which is always in ſight.

*Superfluity.* More then needs to be, overmuch.

*Superfluous.* That which is too much; alſo vain or unprofitable.

To *Superinduce.* To bring or draw over another. Hence the Subſt. *Superinduction.*

*Superintendent.* A principal Overſeer.

*Superiour.* Higher, above another. Subſt. *Superiority.*

*Superlative.* The higheſt.

*Supernal.* That which cometh from above.

*Supernatural.* Above nature.

*Supernumerary.* Above the ordinary or full number.

*Superſcription.* A writing ſet upon any thing, as on the outſide of a letter.

*Superſedeas.* In our common Law it ſignifieth a commandment ſent by writing forbidding an Officer from the doing of that, which otherwiſe he might and ought to do.

*Superſtition.* An exceſs of ceremonious worſhip, falſe worſhip, ignorance or miſtake in the ſervice of God.

*Supine.* Careleſs, negligent, retchleſs.

*Supplant.* To trip one, or to overthrow him craftily.

*Supplement.* That which ſupplieth or maketh up what is wanting.

*Supply.* To fill up or add to.

*Suppliant.* He that maketh a ſupplication, or humbly

bly entreateth another.

*Supplicate.* To beſeech humbly.

*Support.* To bear up, ſtay up, keep from falling. Subſt. *Supportation.*

*Suppoſititious.* Counterfeit, feigned, a Changling.

*Suppoſitory.* Any thing put up into the Fundament, to make the body ſoluble.

*Suppreſs.* To keep down, to beat under; ſometime to conceal or keep cloſe. Subſt. *Suppreſſion.*

*Supputation.* An account or reckoning.

*Supremacy.* The Eſtate of chief power and authority.

*Supreme.* Chief, higheſt, moſt excellent.

*Surceaſe.* To give over, leave off, or ceaſe,

*Surcharge.* To overcharge.

*Surcingle.* See *Surſengle.*

* *Surcote.* A gown with an hood of the ſame.

*Surface.* The upper part, the firſt ſhew, or outward face of things.

*Surge.* A billow, or riſing wave.

*Surpluſage.* Overplus, more then needs.

*Surpriſe.* To come unawares, to take upon a ſudden.

*Surpriſal.* A taking unawares.

* *Surquedry.* Preſumption.

*Surrender.* To yield up Lands or Tenements to another.

*Surreption.* A privy taking away.

*Surreptitious.* Stoln, falſly come by, done privily, and by ſtealth.

*Surrogation.* An appointing in ones room.

*Surround.* To compaſs round about.

*Surſengle.* A French word ſignifying a large upper girdle.

*Survey.* To over-look, or over-ſee.

*Surveyor* He that hath the overſight of the Kings or ſome great perſonages lands or works.

*Survive.* To over-live, or live after another.

*Suſception.* An undertaking.

*Suſcitation.* An awaking, raiſing, or ſtirring up.

*Suſpend.* To ſtay one by authority for a time from executing his office; to delay, to defer. Hence the Subſt. *Suſpenſion.*

*Suſpenſe.* Doubtfulneſs, uncertainty.

*Suſpiral.* Any ſmall paſſage for air to come in at, as the tunnel of a chimney or the like.

*Suſpiration.* A breathing or ſighing.

*Suſtentation.* A ſtaying up, an upholding, a nouriſhing, or maintaining.

*Suſurration.* A whiſpering or ſoft murmuring.

*Suture.* A joyning together like a ſeam, as particularly of certain bones or skins in the body ſo joyned, the chief of which is the Coronal *Suture* in the head.

*Swallows Tail.* In building it ſignifieth a faſtning of two pieces of timber ſo ſtrongly together, that they cannot fall aſunder.

*Swayn.* A ſervant.

*Swainmote.* A Court kept thrice a year, touching matters

ters belonging to a foreſt.

* *Sweven.* A dream.

* *Swynk.* Labour.

*Sybil.* See *Sibyl.*

*Sycamore.* A tree like a fig-tree, having great branches, and large leaves like a Mulberry. It bears fruit three or four times in a year, much like a wild fig, but without any ſeeds within. The fruit groweth upon the very body of the tree, and the great main boughs, and will never be right except it be ſcraped with an iron tool It is found plentifully in *Caria, Egypt,* and the Iſle of *Rhodes;* eſpecially in ſuch places, where Wheat will not grow.

*Sycophant.* A Tale-bearer, a ſlanderer, a falſe accuſer.

*Syllabical.* Conſiſting of Syllables relating to a Syllable, *i.e.* a clapping together of ſeveral Letters into one ſound.

*Syllogiſm.* An Argument conſiſting of three parts, whereby ſomething is neceſſarily proved; as thus:

- *Every vertue is honourable: Patience is a vertue*; therefore, *Patience is honourable.*

The firſt part of a Syllogiſm is called the Propoſition or Major; the ſecond, the Aſſumption or Minor; and the third, the Concluſion. Hence the Adj. *Syllogiſtical.*

*Sylvane.* Of, or belonging to the woods.

*Symbole.* A ſhort gathering of principal points together: alſo a Myſtical ſentence; a badge, token, or ſign of diſtinction.

*Symmetry.* Due proportion of one part with another.

*Symmetrian.* He that conſidereth the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole.

*Sympathy.* A likeneſs in quantity, or a like diſpoſition or affection of one thing to another.

*Symphony.* Harmony, or conſent in Muſick.

*Symptome.* Any paſſion or grief following a diſeaſe, or ſenſibly joyned with it; as head-ach with an Ague, a pricking in the ſide with a Pluriſie, and ſuch like.

*Synagogue.* A Congregation or Aſſembly; commonly it ſignifies a Church of the *Jews.*

*Synalæpha.* A contracting the ſound of two vowels into one, by taking away the firſt.

*Synchroniſm.* A being contemporary, or hapning at the ſame time.

*Syncope* A fainting fit, a falling into a ſwound.

*Syndick.* One authoriſed to deal in the affairs of the Common-wealth, or of a Corporation.

*Synecdoche.* A certain Figure in Rhetorick, wherein a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.

*Synod* A general council, a general or univerſal aſſembly. Adject. *Synodal.*

*Synonimous.* Having the ſame definition or ſignification.

*Synoper.* See *Cinoper.*

*Synopſie.* A ſight or full view of a thing.

*Syntereſie.* The inward conſcience, or a natural quality ingraffed in the ſoul, which in-

inwardly informeth a man, whether he do well or ill.

*Syſtem.* A collection of parts, a body: as a Syſtem of Divinity, *i. e.* a body of the doctrine of Divinity.

*Syſtole.* In Rhetorick, the ſhortning of a long vowel; in Anatomy the contracting or compreſſive motion of the heart and arteries.

T

*TAbred.* A Jerkin or ſhort Coat without ſleeves.

*Tabernacle.* A ſhelter, or a room made abroad with boards and boughs of trees. There was of old among the *Iſraelites* a Feaſt commanded by God, called the Feaſt of Tabernacles; which began on the fifteenth day of the ſeventh moneth, and continued ſeven days, during which time the *Iſraelites* lived abroad in Tabernacles, in remembrance that their Fathers a long time ſo lived, after God had delivered them out of the land of *Egypt.*

*Tabid.* Pining or conſuming away.

*Tabulation.* A making any thing of boards or Planks.

*Tacamahaca.* A Roſin brought out of the Weſt *Indies*, of great vertue againſt any cold humours riſing of the Mother, Toothach, and divers other griefs.

*Taces.* Armor for the thigh.

*Taciturnity.* Silence, or keeping ſilence.

*Tacticks.* The skill or art of ſetting an army in aray.

*Talaries.* The winged ſhoo's which Mercury is feign'd by the Poets to have worn.

*Talent.* A certain value of money. Among the Greeks there were two kinds of talents, the greater and the leſs: The greater contained about two hundred thirty three pounds ſterling; the leſs about an hundred ſeventy five pounds. Among the Hebrews the greater talent of the Sanctuary contained 400 pounds, the leſſer Talent half ſo much.

*Taliſmans.* Magical figures or Characters made under certain Conſtellations.

*Tallage.* Cuſtom, fraight.

*Talmud.* A book compoſed by the *Jews*, containing the body of the *Jewiſh* Law.

*Tamarinds.* A fruit brought hither out of *India*, like unto green Damſens. They are cold in operation, and therefore good againſt burning feavers, and all inward diſeaſes proceeding from heat and choler.

*Tamariſk.* A little tree bearing leaves not much unlike to heath; the decoction whereof in Wine and a little Vineger being drunken, is of great vertue againſt the hardneſs or ſtopping of the Spleen or Milt. This tree doth by nature ſo waſte the Milt, that Swine which have been daily fed out of a veſſel made thereof, have been found to have no Milt at all.

*Tambürin.* A certain old kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

*Tangent.* A right line drawn perpendicular to the *Radius* or Semidiameter, ſo that it toucheth the outſide of the

the circumference.

*Tantalus.* One whom the Poets do feign, for revealing ſome Divine ſecrets, to be tormented in hell with perpetual thirſt and longing, as having fair apples always hanging over, to his very mouth, almoſt; and plenty of water up to his chin, but ſo contrived, that whenſoever he either lifteth himſelf to the one, or boweth to the other, both go back and withdraw from him. Hence, to *tantalize*, ſometimes uſed for to torment a man with promiſing hopes that never take effect.

* *Tapinage.* Secrecy, ſtillneſs.

*Tarantu'a.* A little beaſt like a Lizard, having ſpots in his neck like ſtars.

*Tardy.* Slow: alſo to be found guilty.

*Tardiloquy.* Slowneſs of ſpeech.

To *Tarniſh.* To loſe the gloſs or ſplendour, to look ſmutty or ſully'd, being ſpoken chiefly of rich hangings or other materials wrought in Gold or Silver.

*Tarpaulin.* A ſort of courſe canvaſs tarr'd over, much uſed about Shipping.

*Tarraſſe.* An open gallery or place to walk in, built on the top of an houſe, or high from the ground.

*Tartar.* Lees of Wine.

*Taſſel.* The male of any ſort of Hawk.

*Tautology.* A repeating of one ſpeech or matter often.

*Tax.* To appoint what one ſhall pay to the Prince; ſometime to reprove.

*Tearce.* A meaſure of moiſt things, being the ſixth part of a tun, and the third part of a pipe.

* *Teen.* Sorrow.

*Tegment.* A Covering or Cloathing.

*Teleſcope.* A Proſpective glaſs, or Inſtrument that renders a plain ſight of things at a great diſtance.

*Temerarious* Raſhly, haſty.

*Temerity.* Raſhneſs.

*Temperature.* A temper, tempering: a mean, moderation, qualification.

*Templars.* Certain Chriſtian Souldiers, dwelling about the Temple at *Hieruſalem*, whoſe office was to entertain Chriſtian ſtrangers that came thither for devotion, and to guard them in ſafety when they went to viſit the places of the holy Land: They wore by their Order a white Cloak, or upper Garment, with a red Croſs.

*Temporal.* That which endureth but a time.

*Temporalties.* See *Spiritualties.*

*Temporary.* The ſame that *Temporal* is.

*Temporize.* To follow the time, to ſeek to pleaſe the time, Subſt. *Temporizer.*

*Temulency.* Drunkenneſs.

*Tenable.* Holdable.

*Tenacity.* A holding faſt, a niggardneſs. Adj. *Tenacious.*

*Tendency.* A ſtretching forth, a ſtriving or preſſing forward.

*Tenderlings.* The ſoft tops of a Deers horns when they are in blood.

*Tendon.* A tail of a muſcle; a bloodleſs inſtrument of motion, conſiſting partly of the ſinew, and partly of the ligament and fibers, which iſſue confuſedly from the belly of a muſcle.

*Tendrels.* Little ſprigs of Vines or other Plants, wherewith they take hold to grow or ſtay themſelves up.

*Tenebroſity.* Darkneſs, obſcurity.

*Tenne.* A term uſed among Heralds, ſignifying an Orenge or tawny colour.

*Tenon* That part of a poſt which is put into a mortiſe hole, to make it ſtand upright, or to bear it up.

*Tenour.* The order, form or ſubſtance of matter: alſo in Muſick the next part to the Baſe.

*Tenſile.* Apt or eaſie to be ſtretched out.

*Tent.* A certain Inſtrument uſed by Chyrurgeons for the ſearching of wounds: alſo a moving receptacle or place of being.

*Tenths.* That yearly tribute which all Eccleſiaſtical livings do yield to the King, being the tenth part of their value.

*Tenuity.* Littleneſs, ſlenderneſs.

*Tenure.* The manner whereby tenements are holden of their Lords; an hold, or eſtate in lands.

*Tepidity.* Lukewarmneſs.

*Terebration.* A piercing or boring through.

*Tergiverſation.* Wrangling, overthwart dealing; a ſeeming to run away, and yet fight ſtill.

*Term.* The bounds and limitation of time: alſo that time ſet apart for keeping Courts at *Weſtminſter* for the diſpatch of law-matters; the reſt of the year being called *Vacation*,

*Termination.* An ending or laſt part of a word.

*Ternary.* Belonging to the number Three: alſo ſubſtantively taken for the ſame as *Ternion*, the number Three.

*Terrace.* An high and open gallery: alſo a plot, platform fort or bulwark; a bank, heap, or hillock of earth.

*Terrene.* Earthly.

*Terreſtrial.* Earthly.

*Terrier,* The Court-roll, or catalogue of all the names of a Lords tenants, with their rents and ſervices, alſo a recital or ſchedule of all the glebe lands appertaining to a Parſonage, or Vicarage, with their quantity and bondaries.

*Terrifie.* To make afraid.

*Territory.* Land lying within the bounds of a City.

*Terrour.* Fear, dread.

*Tertian.* The third, or returning every third day.

*Teſt.* A certain Inſtrument uſed by Refiners for the Refining and purging of Gold and Silver from the droſs: whence, by Metaphor, it ſignifieth Tryal.

*Teſtament.* A Will.

*Teſtator.* He that maketh a Will.

*Teſtifie.* To bear witneſs.

*Teſtification.* A witneſſing.

*Tetrachord.* An Inſtrument of four ſtrings.

*Tetragon.* A Quadrangle, a Geometrical figure conſiſting

sisting of four angles.

*Tetragrammaton* Having four Letters. The Hebrews so called the great name of God *Jehovah*, because in their language it was written with four Letters.

*Tetrarch.* A Prince that ruleth the fourth part of a Kingdom.

*Tetrick.* Sowre, crabbed, froward, cross, impatient. We pronounce it *Tatter.*

*Teutonick.* The ancient name of the *Germans* or *Almaines.*

*Textile.* Woven.

*Thalassiarch.* An Admiral or supream Commander at Sea.

*Thalmud.* The same as *Talmud.*

*Theater.* A place made half round, where people sate to behold solemn Plays and Games.

*Theatrical.* Of, or belonging to the *Theater.*

*Theme.* A sentence or Argument whereon one speaketh or writeth.

*Theogony.* The Generation of the gods.

*Theology.* Divinity; the knowledge of Divine things.

*Theological vertues.* Faith, Hope and Charity are so called, because they have their object and end in God.

*Theomachy.* A fighting against Heaven, a making war with the gods.

*Theorbe.* A sort of Lute or musical Instrument for the playing of a ground or lowest part.

*Theoreme.* A maxime, rule, or principle, taken for granted in any Art or Science.

*Theoretical.* That which belongeth to contemplation or inward knowledge of a thing

*Theorick.* The inward knowledge or contemplation of a thing.

*Therapeutick.* That part of Physick, which treats of healing or curing of diseases.

*Thermometer.* A Weather-glass, a certain Instrument to measure the degrees of heats and colds.

*Thesis.* A general or indefinite question, argument, or position.

* *Thilk.* The same.

* *Thirle.* To pierce.

*Thor.* The name of a certain Idol, worshipped by the ancient *Saxons*, whence our word *Thorsday.*

*Thorp.* An old word for a village.

*Thrasonical.* Vain-glorious, full of boasting as *Thraso* was

*Thrave* A certain quantity of corn, containing two shocks, or twenty four sheaves.

*Threnes.* Lamentations, mournings.

*Threnody.* A singing of Elegies, or funeral Songs.

* *Threpe.* It signifieth to affirm.

*Thummim.* An Hebrew word signifying perfection. See *Urim.*

*Thyrse.* A certain truncheon encircled with Ivy, born by women anciently at the feasts of *Bacchus.*

*Tiara.* A rich cap or hat of silk used by Kings and Priests of *Persia.* It covered not the whole head before, but was fastned with ribbons behind, so that it could

could not eaſily fall off.

*Tiercet.* A Stanza of three Verſes in any Song.

*Tierce.* The third part of a Pipe of liquid meaſures.

*Tiger.* A fierce wild beaſt in *India* and *Hyrcania.* This beaſt is the ſwifteſt of all other; wherefore they are taken very young in the dams abſence, and carried away by men on horſe back, who hearing the cry of the old *Tiger* following ſwiftly after them, do of purpoſe let fall one of the young whelps, that while ſhe beareth that back, they in the mean time may eſcape ſafe with the other to the ſhip.

*Timariots.* A ſort of Knights or Horſemen among the *Turks.*

*Timber.* Among Furriers, a meaſure of fourty skins: in Heraldry, a row of Ermins in caps of honour.

*Timerous.* Fearfull.

*Timidity.* Fearfulneſs.

*Tincture.* A dipping, colouring, or ſtaining of a thing.

*Tinſel.* See *Baudkin.*

*Tiſſue.* Cloth of Silk woven with Gold and Silver, and much like Cloth of Tinſel.

*Tithing* A Society of ten Families, the chief man whereof is called a *Tithing* man.

*Titillation.* A tickling.

*Titubation* A ſtumbling, or ſtaggering.

*Titular.* Which beareth onely a Title.

*Toll.* Cuſtoms paid in Fairs and Markets for goods bought and ſold there.

*Tolerate.* To endure, or ſuffer

*Toleration.* An indu ring, a ſufferance.

*Tolſey.* A kind of Burſe, Exchange, or place of paying Toll.

*Tome.* A part, or diviſion.

*Tone.* A tune, note, or accent of the voice.

*Tonnage.* A payment due for merchandiſe carried in Tuns, or ſuch like veſſels, after a certain rate in every Tun.

*Tonſure.* A clipping, or cutting off the hair.

*Topaz.* A precious ſtone, whereof there are two kinds; one of the colour of gold, and the other of a Saffron colour, not ſo good as the firſt. It is written, that this ſtone being put into ſeething water, doth ſo cool it, that one may preſently take it out with his hand.

*Topicks.* Places to find Arguments. Adject. *Topical.*

*Topography.* A deſcription of a place. Adj. *Topographical.*

*Toroſity.* Brawneſs, fulneſs of fleſh.

*Torpedo.* The *Cramp fiſh*: which ſee in its proper place.

*Torpidity.* Numneſs, aſtoniſhment.

*Torrent.* A little ſtream, a Brook that runneth ſwiftly.

*Torrid.* Burning, exceeding hot.

*Torſion.* A wringing, or wreſting out.

*Tort.* A Common-Law word, borrowed from the *French*, and ſignifying wrong, injury, *&c.*

*Torteauxes.* Cakes of Bread; a term uſed in Heraldry.

*Tortuous.* Bending, crooked, winding in and out.

*Torvity.* A looking ſowre, crabbed, or lowring.

*Total.* The whole.

*Trace.* To follow by the steps.

*Traces.* The print of feet in beasts of ravine; as wild Boars, Bears, and such like.

*Tract.* A drawing in length.

*Tractable.* Easie to be ruled and handled, gentle, easie to be perswaded.

*Tractate.* A Treatise, a Discourse, handling, or treating of any thing.

*Tradition.* A delivery, that which is delivered us from others.

*Traduce.* To speak evil of one, to defame, to reproach.

*Traduction.* A drawing, or conveying from place to place.

*Tragacanth.* A kind of Gum, the best whereof is clear and somewhat sweet in taste: it is often used against coughs, and rough hoarseness of the throat.

*Tragedy.* A Play or History ending with great sorrow and bloud shed.

*Tragedian.* A Player, or Writer of Tragedies.

*Tragick*, or *Tragical.* Mournful, lamentable, deadly, which endeth like a Tragedy.

*Trajection.* A passing, carrying, or conveying over.

*Tramontane.* Dwelling beyond the Mountains.

*Tranquillity.* Quietness, calmness.

*Transact.* To fall to an agreement, to finish, dispatch, or conclude, Sub. *Transaction.*

*Transalpine.* Over, beyond, or on the further side of the Alps.

*Transcendent.* That which climbeth over, and surmounteth another thing: in Logick it signifieth a word of such nature, that it cannot be included in any of the ten predicaments. Subst. *Transcendency.*

*Transcribe.* To write or copy out.

*Transcript.* A writing, or copying out.

*Transfer.* To carry, or convey from one place to another.

*Transfiguration.* An altering of the former figure.

*Transformation* A changing into another form.

*Transfretation.* A wafting over a river, or any bay or creek of the Sea.

*Transition.* A passing over from one thing to another.

*Transitory.* Soon passing, of short continuance.

*Translate.* The same that *Transfer:* also to turn out of one language into another.

*Translucent.* Clear, bright, which may be seen through.

*Transmarine.* That cometh from, or is of the parts beyond the Sea.

*Transmigration.* A removing, or passing from one place to another.

*Transmit.* To send over, or away.

*Transmutation.* A changing.

*Transome.* An overthwart beam in building, called a brow-post.

*Transparent.* Clear, that may be seen through.

*Transpire.* To breathe through, as doth the whole body through the skin. Subst. *Transpiration.*

*Transplant.*

*Tranſplant.* To remove, plant, or ſet in another place.

*Tranſport.* To ſend over by ſhip.

*Tranſpoſe.* To change, or alter the order of a thing. Subſt. *Tranſpoſition.*

*Tranſubſtantiation.* A changing of one ſubſtance into another.

*Tranſverſal.* Overthwart, acroſs.

*Traſonings.* The croſſings or doublings of a Roe-buck before the hounds.

*Trave.* A Treviſe to ſhoo a wild horſe in.

*Traverſe.* To march up and down, or to move the feet with proportion, as in dancing. In our common Law it ſignifieth to make contradiction, or to deny the chief point of the matter wherewith one is charged.

*Traumatick.* Vulnerary, pertaining to wounds.

*Treble.* Threefold, or to make a thing thrice ſo great as it is; ſometime it ſignifieth the higheſt note in Muſick.

*Tremor.* A trembling.

*Trental.* A company of Maſſes prayed for the dead, thirty in number.

*Trepandrion.* An Inſtrument uſed by Chirurgions to cut out a ſmall bone withal.

*Trepidation.* Trembling, terrour, fear.

*Treſſes.* Hair.

*Triangled.* Three cornered.

*Triangular.* The ſame.

*Triarians.* An Order of Souldiers in the *Roman* Army that went always hindmoſt, or in the rear.

*Tribe.* A kindred, or company that dwelleth together in one ward.

*Tribunal.* A grand Court of Juſtice, or Judgement ſeat.

*Tribune.* The name of two chief Officers of *Rome.* The firſt was *Tribune* of the People, who was to defend their Liberties, and had therefore the Gates of his Houſe ſtanding always open day & night. The other was called *Tribune* of the Souldiers, who had charge to ſee them well armed, and ordered being as the Knight-Marſhal is with us.

*Tributary.* Which payeth tribute.

*Triclinium.* Seats, or Couches, or rather Beds, whereon formerly it was a faſhion at meals to lie, or lean upon, amongſt many (of the Eaſtern Nations, eſpecially) were called by that name. For they did not uſe that table-geſture of ſitting as we do; but of accubation or diſcumbency, that is, lying down and leaning upon their left elbow; for which purpoſe they had for the moſt part three beds encompaſſing a table.

*Trident.* Any three-forked Inſtrument, particularly the three-forked Mace, which *Neptune* is feigned by the Poets to have wielded.

*Triennial.* That laſteth three years, that is done from three years to three years, or every third year.

*Trifole.* A ſort of bearing in Heraldry, reſembling a leaf of three-leaved graſs.

*Triglyphs.* In Architecture certain triple gutters, furrows

rows or trenches graven along columns or pillars.

*Trigon.* A Triangle or Geometrical Figure consisting of three angles or corners.

*Trigonometry.* The measuring of Triangles.

*Trine.* Belonging to the number three.

*Trinity.* Three joyned in one, or three together.

*Trinquet.* The top gallant or highest sail of a Ship.

*Triobolar.* Of small estimation, little worth.

*Trip* An herd or flock of goats.

*Tripartite.* Divided into three parts.

*Triplication.* A trebling, a thrice-folding, or doing, a multiplying by three.

*Triplicity.* Threefold being.

*Tripode.* A three footed stool.

*Triptote.* In Grammar a Noun declined with three Cases onely.

*Trite.* Worn threed bare, grown stale by much use.

*Trivial.* Base, vile, of no estimation, common every where.

*Triumph.* A solemn pomp, or shew, at the return of a Captain, for a victory that he hath gotten.

*Triumphal.* Of, or belonging to Triumphs.

*Triumvirate.* The office of three together.

*Trochisks.* Little flat cakes sold by Apothecaries, made of divers simple medicines mingled together.

*Trompery.* Deceit, couzenage, Legerdemain.

*Trope.* The changing of a word, or figurative manner of speaking.

*Trophy.* Any thing set up in token of victory. This custom first began among the *Greeks*, who used in that place, where the enemies were vanquished, to cut down the boughs of great trees, and in the stocks or bodies of them to hang up armour, or other spoils taken from the enemies.

*Tropicks.* Two imagined Circles in the Sphere, of equal distance on either side from the Equinoctial line. The one is called the *Tropick of Cancer*, the other, the *Tropick of Capricorn.* To the first the Sun cometh in *June*, to the other in *December.* They are called *Tropicks* of the *Greek* word *Trepo*, which signifieth to turn: because when the Sun comes to either of them, he turns his course another way.

Action of *Trover.* Is an action lying against a man, who having found another mans goods, denies to return them upon demand.

*Troy weight.* A pound weight of 12 ounces, by which gold, silver, precious stones, jewels, and bread are weghed.

*Truchman.* An interpreter.

*Truculent.* Fierce, cruel and terrible.

*Truncation.* A lopping or cutting off.

*Trunk.* The body of a tree.

*Tube.* Any long pipe or hollow Instrument.

*Tuel.* A term in hunting: the fundament of a beast.

*Tuition.* Defence, protection.

*Tulipant.* A linen wreath which the *Indians* uſe to wear on their heads

*Tumour.* A ſwelling.

*Tumult.* A ſedition or troubleſome gathering together of the people.

*Tumultuous.* Seditious, full of buſineſs or trouble.

*Tun.* A meaſure of two hundred fifty two gallons. In weight it ſignifieth twenty hundred.

*Turbant.* An ornament for the head, being a wreath of fine linen wrapped about the temples, worn among the *Turks* inſtead of hats.

*Turbith.* A root much uſed in Phyſick to purge ſlimy flegm out of the body. The beſt is white and hollow, & is commonly taken with a little Ginger for then it will work the effect with more eaſe.

*Turbith mineral.* A certain red powder (made according to the *Paracelſian* practice) which is uſed againſt the *French* diſeaſe.

*Turbulent.* Troubleſome, unquiet. Subſt. *Turbulency.*

*Turgid.* Riſing into a bunch, or ſwelling with humours.

*Turkiſe.* A precious ſtone of a blew colour.

*Turnement.* See *Juſting.*

*Turpentine.* A fair, clear, and moiſt kind of Roſin, which iſſueth out of the Larx or Turpentine tree. It is good to be put into ointments and emplaiſters, for it glueth, cleanſeth & healeth wounds. It may be alſo licked in with honey, and then it cleanſeth the breaſt, and gently looſeth the belly, provoking urine, and driving out the ſtone and gravel.

*Turpitude.* Filthineſs, diſhoneſty.

*Turtle-dove.* A bird leſs then a Pigeon, famous for continency in widows eſtate. If the male or female of this bird die, the other ever remaineth ſingle, as it were in continual ſorrow. In the ſpring-time they are ſcarce ſeen, becauſe they then loſe their feathers: when they drink, they lift not up their heads backward as other birds uſe. They live commonly 8 years, and do breed twice a year, not above 3 eggs at a time.

*Tutelary.* Guarding, protecting, patronizing, defending.

*Tutie.* A ſort of mineral ſubſtance much uſed in Phyſick, and apt to crumble into duſt.

*Tutmouthed.* He that hath the chin and nether jaw kicking out farther than the upper

*Tutor.* A defender, he that hath charge to bring up a child.

*Tuyſco.* A certain Idol, or falſe deity, worſhipped by the ancient *Saxons* and *Germans*, from which the third day of the week, *viz.* Tueſday, takes denomination.

*Twibil* An inſtrument uſed by Carpenters to make mortiſe holes.

*Tympany.* A diſeaſe wherein the body waxing lean, the belly ſwelleth up, having great ſtore of wind and windy humour gathered together between the inner skin thereof and the guts.

*Type.* A figure, form, ſhadow or likeneſs of any thing.

*Typical,*

*Typical.* Mystical, or that which serveth as a shadow and figure of another thing.

*Tyrant.* A cruel Prince, one that ruleth unjustly.

*Tyrannize.* To play the tyrant, to govern with cruelty.

V

*Vacant.* Void, empty, without business.

*Vacation.* A ceasing from labour, leisure: also the *interim* or space of time between the Terms.

*Vacillation.* A staggering, or wavering.

*Vacuity.* Emptiness.

*Vacuum.* The same.

*Vadimony.* Suretiship, a standing engaged for anothers performance.

*Vail bonet.* To put off the hat, to strike sail, to give sign of submission.

*Valediction.* A bidding farewell.

*Valentinians.* Certain Hereticks so called by the name of their first master *Valentinianus*; who held opinion, that our Saviour received not his flesh of the blessed Virgin *Mary*.

*Valet.* A Groom or ordinary Serving-man.

*Validity.* Force or strength.

*Vaniloquy.* Vain, or idle speech or talk.

*Vapour.* A fume or smoke rising out of the earth, being easily dissolved into water.

*Variable.* Changeable, which altereth often.

*Variation.* An altering, or changing.

*Varry.* Interchanged or varied with *or* and *azure*; a term in Heraldry.

*Varvels.* Small silver rings upon Hawks legs, having the owners name graven on them

*Vassalage.* Service, subjection, as of him that holdeth fee of his Lord, thence called a *Vassal*.

*Vast.* Huge and great.

*Vastation.* A wasting or spoyling.

*Vatican.* The Popes Library, so called from an hill of that name in *Rome*, on which it standeth.

*Vavassour* A Lord or Baron.

*Vauntcourers.* Fore-runners.

*Vaunt-lay.* A term of hunting, when they set hounds in readiness, where they think a chase will pass, and cast them off before the rest of the kennel come in.

*Vaward.* The foremost part of a battel.

*Vayvode.* A title of great honour and dignity in *Transylvania*, & the countries thereabout, equivalent to Duke or Prince in these parts.

*Ubiquitary.* One that is in all places, or every where: also, one that followeth the *Lutheran* opinion of Christs Body being every where, by reason of its union with the Divine Nature.

*Ubiquity* The presence of a person in all places at once.

* *Vechons.* Hedgehogs.

*Vetegable, Vegetal, Vegetative, Vegetive.* That which liveth & groweth as plants do.

*Vehemency.* Earnestness.

*Vehicular.* Pertaining to a *Vehicle*, i.e. a wain or chariot, and generally any thing that serveth to carry or convey.

*Veil.*

*Veil.* To hide or cover; alſo any thing which hideth or covereth.

*Velitations.* Skirmiſhes, fightings.

*Velocity.* Swiftneſs.

*Velume.* Fine parchment of calves skins.

*Vendible.* Saleable, which will quickly be ſold.

*Venefice.* The Craft of many poyſons: alſo ſorcery.

*Venerable.* Reverent, grave, worſhipful.

*Veneration.* A worſhipping.

*Venery.* Hunting; ſometime fleſhly wantonneſs.

*Venereal.* See *Venereous.*

*Venereous.* Fleſhly, given to lechery.

*Venie.* A touch in the body at playing at weapons.

*Venial.* Which may eaſily be pardoned.

*Vent.* A place for air or wind to come in at: whence *Ventilet*, a Diminutive.

*Ventiduct.* A pipe to convey wind from one place to another.

*Ventilation.* Breathing, or gentle blowing: alſo a vanning or winnowing.

*Ventoy.* A fan for a woman.

*Ventoſity.* Windineſs.

*Ventricle.* The ſtomach of any living thing.

*Ventriloquy.* An hollow inward ſpeaking of a ſpirit in a poſſeſſed body.

*Ver.* The ſpring-time.

*Verbal.* Of, or belonging to words.

*Verbatim.* Word by word, that which is preſently ſpoken, according as ſomething was ſpoken before.

*Verboſity.* Much talk, many words.

*Verdant.* Green.

*Verdegreaſe.* A green ſubſtance made of the ruſt of braſs or copper, which hath been hanged certain days over ſtrong vinegar: it is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be uſed with great diſcretion.

*Verdea.* A ſort of rich wine made in *Tuſcany.*

*Verdict.* The Juries anſwer returned upon a cauſe committed by the Court to their conſideration or tryal.

*Verdor.* The name of a chief Officer in a foreſt.

*Verdoy.* In Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruits, *&c.*

*Verdure.* Greenneſs.

*Verge.* A rod or wand.

*Verger.* He that carrieth a white wand before a great Officer.

*Verifie.* To prove, to make true.

*Veriſimility.* Reſemblance of truth, likelihood.

*Verity.* Truth.

*Vermilion.* See *Cinoper.*

*Vernal.* Of, or belonging to the ſpring.

*Verry.* The ſame as *Varry.*

*Verſifie.* To make verſes.

*Verſion.* A turning: alſo a tranſlating or turning out of one language into another.

*Verte.* A term in Heraldry; it ſignifieth a green colour: alſo in the Foreſt-laws all that bears a green leaf within the Foreſt.

*Vertical.* Wavering, inconſtant: alſo ſtanding right over the head.

*Vertigo.* A dizzineſs, giddineſs, or ſwimming in the head,

head, a diſeaſe wherein the Patient thinks that all things turn round.

*Veſicatory.* A cupping-glaſs, or any ſharp ointment, or plaiſter, which hath power to draw humours outward, exulcerating the skin, and raiſing little bliſters on it.

*Veſper.* The Evening.

*Veſpers.* Evening prayers, Even-ſong.

*Veſtals.* Certain virgins among the ancient *Romans*, conſecrated to the Goddeſs *VESTA*. They were always choſen between ſix and ten years of age, and continued thirty years in their office; whereof the firſt ten years they beſtowed in learning the Ceremonies of their Order; the ſecond they employed in execution thereof; and the laſt ten in teaching of others: after, it was lawful for them to marry if they would. Their chief office was to keep fire continually burning in a round Temple at *Rome* in honour of *Veſta*, and if it chanced to go out, they were to renew it again with no uſual fire, but ſuch as they could get by art from the Sun-beams. They were greatly honoured in the City, and had divers priviledges; for they were carried in Chariots, and the chiefeſt Magiſtrates would do reverence to them. They had officers going before them, as the Conſuls had; and if they met any who was led to be put to death, they had authority to deliver him, taking an Oath, that they came not that way of purpoſe, but by chance. They might alſo make a Will, and diſpoſe of their goods as they pleaſed. But if any of them were found to live unchaſte, ſhe was openly carried with ſad ſilence to the Gate called *Collina*, where, being put into a deep pit, ſhe was preſently buried alive. Theſe *Veſtals* were firſt inſtituted by *Numa Pompilius*, or, as ſome write, by *Romulus*.

*Veſtment.* A garment or clothing.

*Veſtry.* A part of a Church or Chappel founded for keeping the Church veſtments and ornaments, and where the Prieſt about to officiate, uſed to make himſelf ready, putting on his Miniſterial habit and veſtments.

*Veterane.* Ancient, old; one that hath ſerved long in a place or office.

* *Viands.* Victuals.

*Viaticum.* Money, or any neceſſary proviſion for a traveller.

*Vibration.* A ſhaking, or brandiſhing.

*Vicegerent.* A Deputy, one that ſupplieth the place of another man.

*Vicinity.* Neighbour-hood.

*Viciſſitude* An interchangeable courſe of things, now one way, now another.

*Victime* A ſacrifice, a beaſt offered in ſacrifice.

*Victimate.* To offer in ſacrifice, to kill in ſacrifice.

*Victor.* A conquerour.

*Victorious.* That hath gotten the victory.

*Vidame.* The Deputy to a Baron, or Biſhop, in his Temporal

poral Juriſdiction; as *Viſcount* to a Count, or Earl.

*Videlicet.* To wit, that is to ſay.

*View.* The print of the foot of a Fallow Deer in the ground.

*Vigil.* The Eve or day next before a great Feſtival day. It ſignifieth alſo a portion of the night divided into four equal parts: The firſt *Vigil* began at ſix of the clock in the Evening, and continued till nine. The ſecond *Vigil* began at nine, and continued till twelve. The third was from twelve till three. And the fourth was from three till ſix of the clock in the Morning.

*Vigilancy.* Watchfulneſs.

*Vigilant.* Watchful.

*Vigor*, Strength, livelineſs, force.

*Vigorous.* Lively, ſtrong, luſty.

*Vilifie.* To make baſe.

*Vility.* Baſeneſs.

*Villenage.* A baſe or ſervile tenure, conſiſting in the performance of baſe ſervices, which who ſo is bound unto, is therefore called a *Villein.*

*Vindemiatory.* Belonging to the Vintage, or time of gathering Grapes.

*Vindicate.* To revenge or puniſh: as alſo to maintain, avouch, defend, deliver, or ſave from danger. Hence the Subſt. *Vindication.*

*Vindictive.* Revengeful, or apt to revenge.

*Vintage.* The time of year when wine is made.

*Violate.* To offer violence, to corrupt or defile, to tranſgreſs or break a Law.

*Violation.* An offering of violence, a breaking.

*Viper.* A venemous Serpent in ſome hot Countreys lying much in the earth, having a ſhort tail, which grateth and maketh a noiſe as he goeth. They are of a yellow colour, and ſometimes red. The male hath but one tooth in every ſide, but the female hath moe. It is written, that when they ingender, the female biteth off the males head, which he putteth into her mouth; and that the young ones do gnaw the dams belly, and ſo kill her to get forth the ſooner.

*Virago.* A ſtout woman of manly courage.

*Virginal.* Of, or belonging to a Virgin.

*Virgo.* The name of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, the word ſignifying in Latine a Virgin.

*Virility.* Mans eſtate.

*Virtuoſo.* A lover of arts and vertues, an ingenious perſon.

*Virulent.* Poiſonous, deadly, infectious.

*Viſcous.* Clammy, or ſticking like birdlime.

*Viſible.* Which may be ſeen.

*Viſibility.* The ability or power of ſeeing.

*Viſier.* A Viceroy, Deputy, or grand Miniſter of State among the *Turks.*

*Vital.* Living, or appertaining to life.

*Vitiate.* To corrupt or defile.

*Vitious.* Full of vice, lewd, wicked.

*Vitriol.* Copperas: it is of a middle nature between ſtone and metal.

*Vituperate.* To reproach, blame, or dispraise.

*Vituperation.* A blaming, a rebuking.

*Vivacity.* Long life, liveliness.

*Vivification.* A quickening, a reviving.

*Ulceration.* A blistring, a breaking out into Ulcers, that is, sores or botches.

*Uliginous.* Wet, plashy, flabby, full of water.

*Ultimate.* Last, farthest, utmost.

*Ultra-marine.* Being beyond the Seas: also a kind of colour used by Painters.

*Umber.* A sad yellowish colour used in Painting.

*Umbilick.* The navel, the middle part,

*Umbrage.* A shade, a shadow: also jealousie, suspicion, an inkling of.

*Umbrated.* Shadowed.

*Umbrel.* A kind of round and broad Fan, wherewith the *Indians* (& from them our great ones, especially women) preserve themselves from the heat of a scorching Sun.

*Unaccessible.* Unapproachable, which cannot be come unto.

*Unanimity* One consent of mind, concord, agreement. Hence the Adj. *Unanimous.*

*Uncouth.* Strange.

*Unction.* An anointing.

*Unctuous.* Oily.

*Undercroft.* A Vault under the Quire or Chancel of a Cathedral, or other Church, such as that of St *Pauls London*, and the like at *Christ-Church Canterbury*: also any secret Walk, or Vault under ground, or in some place; a close low Gallery for coolness in Summer: a Grot, answering to the Latine *Cryptoporticus.*

*Undulation.* A waving up and down, a resembling the waves of the Sea.

* *Uneth.* Scarce, hardly, with difficulty.

*Unguent.* An ointment.

*Uniform.* Of one form and fashion.

*Uniformity.* One form and fashion.

*Unintelligible.* Which cannot be understood.

*Union.* A joyning together, concord, agreement: also there is a precious pearl so called.

*Unison.* An agreement in one and the same sound, a term in Musick.

*Unity.* Concord, agreement.

*Universality.* The whole state, all in general. Adject. *Universal.*

*Universe.* The whole world.

*University.* It is by the Civil Law any Body politick, or Corporation; but in common speech it is taken for an Academy, or publick School.

*Univocal.* Being of one and the same signification.

*Unsatiable.* Which cannot be filled, or satisfied.

*Vocabulary.* Of or belonging to words, which consisteth onely of words.

*Vocal.* Of, or belonging to the voice.

*Vocation* A Calling, or course of life that one is called to.

*Vociferation.* An Exclaiming, or crying out aloud: also bragging.

*Vogue.* The authority of opinion, or common consent.

*Voiders.* A term in Heraldry: also broad Dishes to carry away meat.

*Volant.* Flying.

*Volens nolens.* Whether he will or no.

*Volta.* A turn or course about, a certain turn in riding: also a certain dance, or measure of Musick among the *Italians.*

*Volubility.* The quick turning of any thing; inconstancy, changeableness.

*Voluminous.* A book, or other thing, of a large bulk, size, or quantity.

*Voluntary.* Willing.

*Voluper.* A Kercher.

*Voluptuous.* Given to pleasure, wanton.

*Voluptuousness.* Pleasure of body, wantonness.

*Vomit.* To cast, to rid the stomach.

*Voracity.* A devouring.

*Votary.* He that maketh a vow, or bindeth himself by vow.

*Vote.* A giving ones voice, a passing ones judgement, a declaring ones opinion.

*Vouch.* To cite pray in aid, call unto aid, in a suit; as he that being sued for purchased Lands, or Tenements, calls in him of whom he bought them to warrant the sale according to the covenant. This call our common Lawyers term a *Voucher.*

*Vowel.* A letter which maketh a perfect sound of it self; as *a, e, i, o, u.*

*Uranoscopy.* A view or inspection into the Heavens.



*Urbanity.* Courtesie in speech or behaviour, civility, gentleness.

*Ureters.* The water-pipes or conduits by which the urine passeth from the kidnies to the bladder.

*Urgent.* Which urgeth or compelleth a man to go about a matter.

*Urim.* An Hebrew word, which the high Priest of the *Jews* wore with the word *Thummim,* in the plaits of the Rational upon his breast: St *Hierome* interpreteth it, *Learning.*

*Urinatour.* A Diver under water.

*Urine.* Water of man or beast.

*Urne.* A pot, pitcher, or little vessel.

*Ustion.* A burning.

*Usufructuary.* Having the use or profit of that whereof another hath the right.

*Usury.* That which is received over and above for the use or loan of Money.

*Usurpation.* A taking to ones self anothers right.

*Utas.* The eighth day following any term or feast.

*Utensils.* Necessaries belonging to an house or ship.

*Utility,* Profit, commodity.

*Utlary.* See *Outlary.*

*Utopian.* Imaginary, feigned, fabulous.

*Vulgar.* Common, or much used of the Common people.

*Vulnerary.* Relating to wounds or sores.

*Vulture.* A ravenous fellow, a cruel Cormorant.

*Uvula.* A little peece of flesh in the inmost roof of

the mouth which ſometime hangeth looſe downward, and hindreth from ſpeaking, and ſwallowing the meat.

*Uxorious.* Too much ſubject to his wife, or doting on her.

## W

*WAge.* To undertake or give ſecurity for performance of any thing.

*Waife.* Goods that a Felon flying leaveth for haſte behind him, which commonly are forfeit to the Lord of the ſoil, if the right owner be not known.

*Waive.* In our common Law it ſignifieth a woman that is outlawed.

*Wakes.* Certain countrey feaſts, uſually kept the Sunday following the day of that Saint to whom the Pariſh Church was conſecrated.

*Wanger.* A male or bouget.

*Wapentake.* What is ſo called in ſome, is in other places called an *Hundred.*

*Warble.* To ſing ſweetly with great variety, to quaver.

**Wariſon.* Reward.

*Wariangles.* A kind of ravenous birds, & full of noiſe, whence hapily our word *Wrangling* for cavilling more likely then (what ſome will) from the Belgick *Wrangen*, i. e. *aſtringen*, we ſometime call it *brangling.*

*Warp.* The threed that goeth in the length of the cloth: alſo any piece of board is ſaid to be *warp'd*, which ſhrinks & becomes bending.

*Warranty.* See *Vouch.*

*Waſſaile.* A term uſually heretofore for quaffing and carouſing, but more eſpecially ſignifying a merry cup, (ritually compoſed, deckt, & fill'd with countrey liquor) paſſing about amongſt neighbours, meeting, & entertaining one another on the Vigil or Eve of the new year, (in token of a perfect accord amongſt them for all menaces and quarrels the year paſt, and of health-wiſhing one to another for that to come;) and commonly called the *Waſſailboul*; a ceremony (as is probably conjectured) in uſe among the *Saxons* before that of *Ronix* (daughter of *Hengiſt*) her drinking to King *Vortigern* by theſe words, *Lobuerd* King *Waſibel*, whereunto the beginning of it is commonly referred: But whenſoever it began, it is in all probability no other then an inverſion or tranſpoſition of the *Saxons Hæl wæs*, which often occurring in the *Saxon* Goſpels (as *Mat.* 27.29. & 28.9. *Mar.* 15. 18. *Luk.* 1. 28.) is in the Latine expreſſed by *Ave*, in the Engliſh, *Hail*, or *All hail.*

**Waſtel bread.* Fine Cimnel.

**Waymenting.* Lamenting.

**Weal.* A Wood or Foreſt.

*Weaſand.* The throat or paſſage into the ſtomach.

**Ween.* To think.

*Weigh* of Wool or cheeſe. A weight or meaſure containing 256 pounds *avoir du poiz.*

*Weild.* To rule, or ſway as the King his Scepter.

*Welked*

*Welked.* Withered.

*Welkine.* The whole compaſs of the heavens, the firmament, the heavens.

*Wem.* A blemiſh.

* *Wend.* To go.

*Werewulphs.* Certain Sorcerers heretofore in *Germany*, who taking upon them the ſhape of wolves, worry & kill whom ever they meet.

*Wharf.* A broad place near an hith or creek, to lay wares in that are brought by water.

*Whilk.* Which.

*Whilome.* Whileſt, ſometime, once, or in time paſt.

*Whirlbone.* A round bone upon the knee, which may be moved up and down.

*Whorlebat.* A weapon having plummets of Lead tyed to the end of it.

*Wile.* Deceit, craftineſs.

*Wily.* Subtle, crafty.

*Wiſard.* A Wiſe man, a Witch, a cunning man.

*Withername.* When he that hath taken a diſtreſs carrieth it to ſuch a place, where the Sheriff may not make deliverance upon a Replevine, then the party diſtrained may have a Writ to the Sheriff, that he take as many beaſts, or as much goods of the other in his keeping, till that he hath made deliverance of the firſt diſtreſs, and this is called a Writ of *Withername.*

*Woden.* A certain Idol deity among the ancient *Saxons*: whence our fourth day of the Week is called *Wodens*-day, q. *Wedneſday.*

* *Wold.* The ſame as *Weald.*

*Wonne.* To dwell, or abide.

* *Woodſhaw.* Woodſide or ſhadow.

*Woofe.* That threed in weaving which goeth a croſs.

*Wooldriver.* He that buyeth wooll in the Countrey, and carrieth it away on horſeback to ſell it again.

*Woolſtaple.* A Market or publick Store-houſe of wool.

* *Woorts.* Herbs, roots.

*Wrack.* The loſs of a ſhip at Sea by drowning: alſo goods ſo loſt, and caſt up on the ſea ſhore.

* *Wreke.* To take revenge upon.

* *Wreme.* To compaſs about.

*Wrethe.* The tail of a wild Boar.

*Wright.* A Carpenter, or any other Mechanick, or handicrafts-man, or that tradeth in Manufactures; coming of the Saxon *Wyrhta*, a Workman, or maker of any thing; whence their *Scyldwyrhta*, for a maker of ſhields. See *Verſtegan* in *Wyrhta.*

*Wyver.* A ſerpent much like a Dragon.

## X

*Xenodochy.* A place for the entertainment of ſtrangers and diſtreſſed people, an Hoſpital.

*Xe if.* The title of a great Prince or Governour among the *Moors* and people of *Barbery.*

*Xyloaloes.* See *Lignum Aloes.*

*Xylobalſamum.* A ſweet wood, out of which Balm droppeth. See *Balm*

Y

*Yardland.* In ſome places, it is 20 Acres of land, in ſome 14, and in ſome 30.

*Yarrow.* Fearful, faint-hearted: alſo there is an herb ſo called, good to ſtop any bleeding.

*Yate.* a Gate.

*Yeleeped.* Called, named.

*Yearn.* To cry and bark as Beagles do at their prey.

* *Yede.* Went.

*Yexing.* Sobbing.

*Yonker.* Among the Dutch a perſon next in degree below a Gentleman, being anſwerable to our *Yeoman* ſo called, quaſi *Yongman.*

*Yore.* Long ago, of old.

*Yuba.* An herb in *India*, wherewith they uſe to make bread.

*Yule*, or *Gule* of *Auguſt.* The firſt day of *Aug.* being the feaſt of St *Peter ad vincula*, ſo called either from the Latine word *Jubilum*, or the Britiſh *Guil*, i. e. a feaſt, or *Gneuel* the throat, from the ſaid St. *Peters* curing a certain maid of a diſeaſe in her throat.

Z

*Zany.* A fooliſh imitator to a tumbler, or ſuch like.

*Zecchine.* A ſort of golden Coin among the *Venetians* and *Turks.*

*Zenith.* That part of the Heavens which is direct over our head.

*Zephyrus* The Weſt-wind, called alſo *Favonius.*

*Zodiack.* An imaginary winding circle in the Heavens, under which the planets are ſtill moved, and in which the twelve ſigns are placed.

*Zoilus.* A man, in ancient time, of ſo envious & ſpightful a diſpoſition, as being asked why he uſed his tongue ſo freely to carp and detract, anſwered, Becauſe he could do no other miſchief. Neither did he ſpare the dead. He did write much againſt *Homer*, the Prince of Poets; from whence he got the name of *Homeromaſtix*, that is, *Homers* ſcourge. Hence common detractors are commonly called *Zoili.*

*Zone.* A girdle: in Coſmography it ſignifieth a diviſion made of the Heavens into five parts, whereof one is extreme hot, two cold, and two temperate. The hot *Zone*, otherwiſe called the burning *Zone*, is all that part of the Heavens, which is contained between the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in which *Zone* continually the Sun keepeth his courſe. The two cold *Zones* are under the two Poles of the world, or within 23 degrees near them. The two temperate are the *Zones* between the fartheſt extreme cold and the middle burning *Zone*. And with theſe five *Zones* of the heavens doth the earth under agree in heat, and hot temperature.

*Zoography.* Painting of beaſts.

*Zoophytes*, Plant-animals, thoſe things which are accounted partly plants, partly ſenſitive animals.

FINIS.

# *Index Anglico-Latinus,*

OR

A small Dictionary, serving for the Translation of ordinary English words into the more Scholastick, or those derived from other Languages.

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*A D* *A L*

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TO *Abandon*, to Relinquish,
An *Abasement*, Depression.
An *Abatement*, Diminution.
To *Abridge*, to Abbreviate.
An *Abridgement*, a Compendium, Abstract, Epitome.
The *A, B, C*, the Alphabet.
To *Abet*, to Instigate.
An *Abhorring*, an Odium.
An *Abode*, Habitation.
*Abounding*, Abundant, Copious.
*Abusiveness*, Scurrility.
To *Accompany*, to Associate.
*Of one Accord*, Unanimous.
An *Accosting*, Compellation.
To *Accuse falsely*, to Calumniate.
An *Acknowledgement*, Recognition.
*Acquaintance*, Familiarity.
To *Acquit*, to Absolve.
A *verbal Acquittance*, Acceptilation.
To *Adjourn*, to Prorogate.
To *Advance*, to Exalt, to Promote.
*Advantage*, Commodity, Emolument.
To *Advertise*, to Certifie.
To *Advise with*, to Consult, to Deliberate.
*Well Advised*, Cautious.
To *manage Affairs*, to Negotiate.
To *Affranchise*, to Manumit.
A *great Affrightment*, Consternation.
*Apt to Affront*, Petulant, Contumelious.
To *be Against*, to Oppose, to Resist.
*Under Age*, Minority.
To *Agree unto*, to Assent.
To *Agree together*, to Consent.
*Agreeable*, Convenient, Congruous.
*Agreement*, Concord.
An *Agreement made*, Composition.
An *every days Ague*, a Quotidian.
A *fit of an Ague*, a Paroxisme.
*Alliance*, Consanguinity, Affinity.
To *Allot*, to Assign.
*Allowance*, Approbation.
An *Allowance*, a Pension, or Exhibition.

*Almighty*, Omnipotent.
To *Amaze*, to Stupifie.
An *Embassadour*, a Legate.
To *make Amends*, to Compensate.
An *Amending*, Reformation.
To *Amerce*, to Mulct.
*Amiss*, Peccant, Vitious, Delinquent.
*Ancient*, Antique.
*Ancientness*, Antiquity.
*Grown Ancient*, Inveterate.
*Anger*, Ire.
To *provoke to anger*, to Irritate, to Incense.
An *Anointing*, Unction.
To *Annoy*, to Incommodate.
To *Annul*, to Abrogate.
*Apish*, Mimick.
An *Appallment*, Consternation.
To *Apparel*, to Accoutre, Invest.
*Apparent*, Manifest.
*One that Appealeth*, Appellant.
*Appearance of truth*, Verisimilitude, Probability.
An *Appeasing*, Pacification, Propitiation.
An *Appeasing by Sacrifices*, Expiation.
*Not to be Appeased*, Inexorable, Implacable.
*Appertaining*, Pertinent.
An *Applying*, Application.
To *Appoint*, to Assign, to Constitute.
To *Appoint in anothers place*, to Substitute.
An *Approaching*, Appropinquation, Access.
An *Appurtenance*, Appendix.
A *form of Arguing*, Syllogism.
An *Armful*, Maniple.
*Compleat Armour*, Panoply.



*Armour for the hands*, Gauntlet.
*Armour for the Leggs*, Greaves, Jambeux.
An *Arrand*, Mandate.
To *reduce to Ashes*, to Incinerate.
To *Ask after*, to Enquire.
To *Ask a question*, to Interrogate.
The *Asking a courtesie or favour*, Petition.
An *Assembly*, Congregation, Convention, Synagogue.
A *little Assembly*, a Conventicle.
An *Assistant*, Coadjutor.
To *Assoil*, to Absolve.
An *Assoiling*, Absolution.
An *Assuring*, Certification, Confirmation.
To *Assuage*, to Mitigate.
To *Astonish*, to Stupifie.
*Going Astray*, Errant, Vagrant.
*Attonement*, Reconciliation.
*Attourneyship*, Procuration.
A *letter of Attourney*, letter of Procuration.
*Available*, Efficacious.
An *Avoiding*, Evitation.
*Not to be Avoided*, Inevitable.
An *Avouching*, Affirmation.
An *Avowing*, Testification.
An *Award*, Adjudication.
*Awe*, Reverence.
A *drawing Awry*, Distortion.
*Azure*, Cærulean.

## B

*Babling*, Loquacity, Blateration.
A *Babe*, Infant.

*Bachelour-*

*Bachelourſhip*, Cœlibate.
*Backbiting*, Detraction.
A *Backſliding*, Relapſe.
A *going Backward*, Retrogradation.
To *Baffle*, to Delude.
A *laying a Bait*, Ineſcation.
*Baldneſs*, Calvity.
The *Ball of the Eye*, Pupil.
*Baniſhment*, Exile, Proſcription.
A *Banning*, Execration, Malediction.
A *Barn for the keeping of Corn*, Granary.
A *Bargain*, Contract.
A *Barony*, Dynaſty.
*Barrenneſs*, Sterility.
*Baſhful*, Modeſt, Verecund.
*Baskets of Earth uſed in fortification*, Gabeons.
*Baſtard or Baſeborn*, Illegitimate, Spurious.
To *Bate*, to Remit.
An *ingaging in Battle*, Conflict.
A *Battering*, Quaſſation.
*Baudery in Speech*, Obſcœnity.
To *Baulk*, to Omit.
To *Bawl*, to Exclame.
A *Bearing*, i. *ſuffering*, Patience.
A *Bearing down violently*, Oppreſſion.
A *Bearing ſway or rule*, Domination.
A *Bearing with*, Indulgence.
*Beaſtly*, Beſtial.
A *Beating*, Verberation.
A *Beating back*, Reverberation.
A *Beating down*, Demolition.
*Becoming*, Decent.
A *keeping ones Bed*, Decumbiture.
A *Bedroll*, Catalogue.
A *Being*, Eſſence, Exiſtence.
*Befallen*, Contingent.
*Befitting*, Convenient.
A *Begetting*, Generation.
*Beggery*, Penury.
*Begging*, Mendicant.
*Lawfully Begotten*, Legitimate.
*Unlawfully Begotten*, Illegitimate.
The *firſt Beginning of a thing*, Original.
A *Beguiling*, Impoſture.
A *Beheading*, Decollation.
A *Beholding in thought*, Contemplation.
A *Beholder*, Spectator.
A *being Beholden unto*, Obligation.
*Behoofful*, Commodious, Expedient.
A *Belching*, Eructation.
*Aptneſs to Believe*, Credulity.
*Fit to be Believed*, Credible.
*Not to be Believed*, Incredible.
A *Believing in falſe gods*, Paganiſm.
A *Bell that is uſed to warn people to bed*, Curfew.
*Belonging to any thing*, Pertinent.
*Eaſie to Bend*, Flexible.
A *Bending forward*, Inclination.
A *Bending Backward* Reclination, Reflexion.
A *Bending downward*, Declination.
*Benumming*, Stupifying, Narcotick.
A *thing Bequeathed*, Legacy.
A *Bereaving*, Privation.
To *Beſeech*, to Supplicate, to Implore.
*Beſeeming*, Convenient.

A *Bi-shrewing*, Malediction.
*Beſotted*, Infatuated.
To *Beſpatter or Beſpot*, to Conſpurcate, to Commaculate.
A *Beſpattering or Beſprinkling with any kind of Slander or Reproach*, Aſperſion.
To *Beſtow or lay out*, to Expend.
*Money Beſtowed or laid out*, Expence.
A *Beſtriding*, Inequitation.
To *Bethink ones ſelf*, to Recollect.
*That which betideth*, Accident, Contingent.
To *Betoken*, to Signifie or Portend.
*Betrothed*, Contracted, Affianced, Deſponſated.
*Beverage*, Potion.
To *Beautifie*, to Adorn, to Imbelliſh, to Decorate.
To *be Bewailed*, Lamentable, Deplorable.
A *Bewitching*, Incantation, Faſcination.
To *go Beyond*, to Tranſgreſs.
A *Bickering*, Altercation.
A *Bidding to a feaſt*, Invitation.
A *Bidding farewel*, Valediction.
A *Bill*, Schedule.
*Binding in reſpect to the body*, Aſtringent, Styptic.
*Binding as an Oath, Bond, &c.* Obligatory.
A *Binding together*, Conjugation, Colligation.
*Birth*, Nativity.
*New Birth*. Regeneration.
*Untimely Birth*, Abortion.
*Belonging to a Biſhop*, Epiſcopal.
*Bitingneſs*, Mordacity.
*Bitterneſs*, Amaritude.
*Black*, Sable.
*Black-moor*, Æthiope.
*Blameable*, Culpable, Reprehenſible.
*Blameleſs*, Inculpable, Irreprehenſible.
A *Blaſting*, Sideration.
A *great Blaze*, Conflagration.
A *Blazing abroad*, Publication.
A *Bleaching*, Inſolation.
*Bleak*, Pallid.
*Blear-ey'dneſs*, Lippitude.
A *Blending*, Mixture, Mixtion.
*Bleſſing*, Benediction.
*Bleſſedneſs*, Beatitude, Felicity.
*Bliſs*, the ſame
A *drawing of Bliſters*, Veſication.
*Blockiſh*, Stupid.
*Bloudletting*, phlebotomy.
To *Blot out*, to Obliterate, Cancel, Expunge.
A *Blowing or puffing*, Anhelation.
A *Blowing up*, Sufflation.
*Blunt*, Obtuſe.
*Boaſting*, Oſtentation.
A *Boaſter*, Thraſo.
*Bigneſs of body*, Corpulency.
*Bodily*, Corporeal.
*Bodileſs*, Incorporeal.
*Exceeding Bold*, Audacious.
*Bondage*, Servitude.
A *Bond to confirm a bargain*, Obligation.
A *little Book to be held in the hand*, Enchiridion.
The *Borders of a Land*, Confines.
*Born after the Fathers death*, Poſthume.
A *being Born again*, Regeneration.
A *being firſt Born*, Primogeniture.

A *Botch or Bile in the flesh*, Ulcer.
A *Jack on both Sides*, Ambidexter.
A *being Bound*, Obligation.
To *Bound*, to Limit, to Terminate.
The *Bounds of a Countrey*, Limits, Confines.
*Bounty*, Liberality, Benignity, Beneficence.
A *Bowing*, Inclination, Incurvation.
The *Bowels*, Inteſtines.
To *Bowel*, Exenterate.
A *Boyling*, Decoction.
A *Boyling like the Sea*, Exeſtuation.
To *Brand with any mark of diſgrace*, to Stigmatize.
A *Brawling*, Diſceptation.
*Brawny*, Callous.
A *Breaking*, Fraction, Infringement.
*Breaking in eſtate*, Bankrupt.
A *Breaking down*, Demolition.
A *Breaking in violently*, Irruption.
A *Breaking in pieces*, Comminution.
*Breaking haſtily off*, Abrupt.
A *Breaking open an houſe*, Burglary.
A *Breathing or taking breath*, Reſpiration, Suſpiration.
A *Breathing into*, Inſpiration.
A *Breathing forth*, Exſpiration, Evaporation.
*Brief*, Compendious, Summary, Succinct.
A *Breviary*, Epitome, Compendium.
*Bright*, Lucid, Splendid.
*Brightneſs*, Splendor.
The *Brim of any thing*, Margin.



*Brimſtone*, Sulphur.
A *Bringing back*, Reduction.
A *Bringing low*, Depreſſion, Humiliation.
A *Bringing forth or abroad*, Production.
A *Bringing in by way of Argument*, Inference.
To *Bring to paſs*, to Effect.
A *Bringing up*, Education.
*Brink*, ſee *Brim*.
*Brisk*, Agile, Vigorous.
*Rough with Briſtles*, Horrid.
*Brittleneſs*, Fragility.
To *make Broad*, to Dilate.
*Broadneſs*, Latitude.
A *Broil*, Tumult.
*Not to be Broken*, Inviolable.
*Brotherhood*, Fraternity.
*Brought to paſs*, Effected.
*Brought up*, Educated.
A *Bruiſing*, Contuſion, Colliſion.
A *Bruit or noiſe*, Rumour.
*Brutiſh*, Stupid, Beſtial, Senſual.
A *Bubbling up*, Ebullition.
A *Budding*, Germination.
A *Buffoon*, Paraſite.
*Buggery*. Sodomy.
A *Boy kept for Buggery*, Catamite, Ganimede, Pathick Boy.
A *Building*, Fabrick, Structure, Ædifice.
The *Art of Building*, Architecture.
A *Builder*, Architector.
A *Bunch or Swelling*, Gibboſity.
*Burial*, Sepulture.
A *Burying place*, Sepulchre.
To *Bury*, to Inhume.
A *Burning*, Combuſtion.
*Eaſily or quickly Burnt*, Combuſtible.
To *Burn with an hot Iron*, Cauterize.

A *Burnt Offering*, Holocauſt.
A *being imployed in Buſineſs*, Occupation.
To *manage Buſineſs*, to Negotiate.
To *Buy things before they are brought to the Market*, to Foreſtal.
*He that Buyeth things to ſell again*, Regrater.

C

TO *Call back*, to Reclaim, to Revoke
A *calling or profeſſion*, Vocation.
A *Calling forth*, Evocation.
A *Calling upon*, Invocation.
A *Calling together*, a Summoning, Convocation.
*Not to be Called back*, Irrevocable.
A *ſtudying or working by Candle light*, Lucubration.
A *ſort of Perſian Cap*, Tiara.
The *Captain of an hundred men*, Centurion.
*Careful*, Sollicitous
*Carefully done*, Elaborate.
*Careleſs*, Negligent, Inconſiderate, Improvident, Secure, Remiſs.
*Carelesly or ſlightly done*, Perfunctory.
*Caking Care*, Anxiety, Sollicitude.
A *Carping fellow*, Momus.
*Civil Carriage*, Urbanity.
*Eaſie to be Carried*, Portable.
A *Carrying over*, Tranſportation.
The *Art of Carving or Graving*, Sculpture, Cælature.
To *Caſt down headlong*, to Præcipitate.
To *Caſt off or back*, to Reject.
*Caſt down or diſcouraged*, Dejected.
A *Caſting in*, Injection
A *Caſting forth*, Projection.
A *Caſting in the teeth*, Exprobration.
A *Catching*, Captation.
A *Catching hold of*, Apprehenſion.
The *working Cauſe*, Efficient.
The *moving Cauſe*, Motive.
A *Ceaſing*, Ceſſation, Vacation, Intermiſſion.
*Without Ceaſing*, Inceſſant.
A *little Chain*, Carcanet.
A *Chaining together*, Concatenation.
To *Challenge to ones ſelf*, to Aſſume, to Arrogate, to Appropriate.
A *Challenging to any kind of conteſt*, Provocation.
A *Challenging as a mans own*, Vindication.
*Hapning by Chance*, Caſual, Accidental, Contingent.
*Changeable*, Mutable, Variable, Inconſtant.
A *Changing*, Mutation, Variation, Alteration.
A *Changing from one form or ſhape to another*, Transformation, Transfiguration.
A *Changing the order of any thing*, Tranſpoſition.
The *Changing of a word or phraſe from the natural to a borrowed ſence*, Tranſlation, Metaphor.
A *Charge or command*, Mandate.
*Charges*, Expenſes.
A *Charm*, Incantation.
A *Charter*, Priviledge.
*Chaſtity*, Continence.
A *Chaſtiſing*, Caſtigation.
*Chearfulneſs*, Alacrity.

A *Cheating*, Impoſture.
To *Check*, to Reprehend.
The *Chief*, Prime.
To *Cheriſh*, to Foment.
A *Chewing*, Maſtication.
A *Chiding*, Objurgation.
A *young Child*, Infant.
A *Child imperfect in the Womb*, Embryon.
A *fatherleſs Child*, Orphan.
*Great with Child*, Prægnant.
*Childhood*, Infancy.
A *Chink or Cranny*, Fiſſure.
A *Choaking*, Suffocation.
A *Chooſing*, Election.
*Belonging to the Church*, Eccleſiaſtical.
*Churliſhneſs*, Inurbanity.
A *reducing to Cinders*, Incineration.
The *Circle dividing the Sphere into two equal portions*, Horizon.
The *Circle containing the* 12 *Signs*, Zodiack.
The *round Compaſs of a Circle*, Circumference.
*Half a Circle*, Semicircle.
*Belonging to the chief City of a Kingdom*, Metropolitan.
A *Claiming*, Vendication, Aſſertion.
*Clammineſs*, Viſcoſity.
A *Clapping of hands in token of joy or praiſe*, Applauſe.
A *Cleanſing*, Purgation.
*Of a Cleanſing quality*, Abſterſive.
*Clear*, Perſpicuous, Limpid, Tranſparent.
*Cleaving unto*, Adherent, Inherent.
*Clad with a Cloak, or hidden as it were with a Cloak*, Palliated.
*Clowniſhneſs*, Ruſticity.
An *Heralds Coat*, Paludament.
A *Coat of Armour*, Brigandine.
*Coldneſs*, Frigidity.
*Colour, or outward ſhew*, Semblance, Pretence, Pretext.
*Eaſie to be come at*, Acceſſible.
*Not to be come at*, Inacceſſible.
*Being to Come hereafter*, Future.
*Comely*, Decent.
A *Coming forth*, Egreſs.
A *Coming back*, Regreſs.
A *Coming againſt*, Invaſion.
*Comfort*, Conſolation.
A *Command*, Precept, Mandate.
A *Table of the ten Commandments*, Decalogue.
*Common*, Vulgar.
A *Commonwealth*, Republick.
A *Companion*, Aſſociate, Conſort, Comrade.
A *Companion in office*, Colleague.
*Company*, Society.
To *Compaſs about*, to Inviron, to Surround.
The *Compaſs of any thing*, Circuit.
A *Compiling*, Collection, Compoſition.
*Apt to Complain*, Querulous, Querimonious.
*He that Complaineth before a Judge*, Plaintiff.
A *Complotting*, Conſpiracy, Compact, Conjuration.
*Concealed*, Occult.
A *Conceiving young upon young*, Superfetation.
A *Conduit*, Aquæduct.
A *Conjuring*, Incantation.

A *Conjurer*, Exorciſt.
A *Conqueror*, Victor.
*Not to be Conquered*, Invincible.
*Conqueſt*, Victory.
A *taking by Conqueſt*, Expugnation.
To *Continue in any thing*, to Perſiſt.
*The figure wherein Contrary things are oppos'd one to the other*, Antitheſis.
To *Conveigh from one place or time to another*, to Transfer, to Tranſmit.
To *Cool*, to Refrigerate.
A *Copy*, Tranſcript, Counterpane.
A *Corner*, Angle.
A *figure conſiſting of three Corners*, Triangle.
A *figure having five Corners*, Pentagon.
To *Corrupt*, to Vitiate, Adulterate, Sophiſticate.
*Coſt*, Expence.
*Covetouſneſs*, Avarice.
A *taking Counſel together*, Conſultation.
The *Countenance*, Aſpect.
*The Conjecturing of a mans fortune or diſpoſition, by looking on his Countenance*, Metapoſcopie, Phyſiognomy.
A *Caſting up any ſum by Counters*, Calculation.
A *Counterfeiting of Religion*, Hypocriſie.
A *Counting or caſting up of any number*, Computation.
A *Coupling*, Copulation.
*Courage*, Fortitude, Magnanimity.
*Want of Courage*, Puſillanimity.
A *continued Courſe of any thing*, Viciſſitude.
*Courteſie*, Humanity, Affability.
*Cozenage*, Fraud.
*Crabbedneſs of nature*, Severity, Auſterity.
*Exceeding all Credit*, Hyperbolical.
A *Creeping into favour through flattery*, Inſinuation.
A *great Cry*, Clamour.
A *Crying out againſt*, Exclamation.
A *Crying loud*, Vociferation.
A *publick Crying of any thing*, Proclamation.
A *Crooking in and out*, Sinuation.
A *Creſting*, Oppoſition.
To *Croſs out*, to Obliterate.
To *faſten upon a Croſs*, to Crucifie.
*Crouching down*, Submiſs.
A *Crowning*, Coronation.
*Exceeding Cruel*, Truculent, Dire.
A *Cruſhing*, Oppreſſion.
*Eaſie to be Cured*, Medicable.
*Not to be Cured*, Immedicable, Incurable.
*Curiouſly done*, Elaborate.
*Curſed*, Execrable.
A *Curſing*, Execration, Imprecation, Malediction.
A *Cuſtom*, Rite.
*Cuſtom or Toll*, Impoſt.
*Cuſtomary*, Perfunctory, Habitual.
A *Cutting into*, Inciſion.
A *Cutting through or between*, Interſection.
A *Cutting off*, Amputation, Detruncation.
A *Cutting off the foreskin*, Interſection, Circumciſion.

A *Cutting ſhort*, Decurtation.
A *Cutting and ſearching every part of the body*, Anatomy.

D

*Dainty*, Delicate, Delicious.
*Dammage*, Detriment.
A *being free from Dammage*, Indemnity.
A *Dancing*, Saltation, Tripudiation.
*Danger*, Peril, Riſque.
*Darkneſs*, Tenebroſity, Obſcurity.
A *Darting*, Jaculation.
A *Daſhing againſt*, Alliſion.
*Days wherein Judgement of a diſeaſe is chiefly made*, Critical days.
*Dog-days*, Canicular days.
*Daily*, i. e. *belonging to the Day*, Diurnal.
*Daily*. i. e. *done every day* Quotidian.
*Dead*, Defunct, Expired.
*Deadly*, Mortal.
A *Debarring*, Privation, Interdiction.
A *Debaſing*, Depreſſion, Dejection.
*Debateful*, Litigious.
*Decayed with Age*, Decrepit.
*Deceaſed*, ſee *Dead*.
*Deceit*, Fraud, Impoſture, Deluſion, Deception.
*Deceitful*, Fraudulent.
A *Deceiver*, Impoſtor.
A *Decking*, Ornament.
A *Decree*, Proclamation, Edict.
A *Deed*, Action. Fact.
A *good Deed*, Benefit.
*Deep*, Profound.
To *ſearch Deep into*, to Penetrate.
A *Defacing*, Obliteration.
A *Defiling*, Contamination, Inquination, Pollution.
*Having Degrees*, Gradual.
*Having taken Degrees at the Univerſity*, Graduate.
*Delight*, Delectation.
*To Demand with rigour*, to Exact.
*The Demanding of a Queſtion*, Poſtulation.
A *ſolemn Denying*, Abnegation, Abrenuntiation.
A *Denying with an Oath*, Abjuration.
A *Denying ones Opinion or Words*, Recantation.
*Departed this life*, Defunct, Deceaſed.
*Depth*, Profundity.
A *Deputy*, Vicar, Vicegerent.
A *Deputy to a King*, Viceroy.
*Deſert*, Merit.
*Deſerving*, Condign.
*Deſire unto*, Appetite.
*Deſire of greatneſs*, Ambition.
*Fleſhly Deſire*, Concupiſcence.
To *Deſpiſe*, to Contemn.
*Deſtiny*, Fate.
A *Deſtroying*, Perdition.
A *Device on a Shield*, Impreſs.
*Deviliſh*, Diabolical.
A *Deviſing*, Excogitation.
A *Devoting unto*, Dedication, Conſecration.
*Diligence*, Sedulity.
To *Diminiſh*, to Extenuate, to Derogate.
*Diſagreeing*, Diſcordant, Diſcrepant,

crepant, Dissonant, Incongruous.
To *Disanul*, to Abrogate.
To *Discourse*, to Expend.
To *Discharge*, to Acquit, to Absolve, to Indemnifie.
A *Discovering*, Revelation, Detection.
A *Discoursing together*, Confabulation.
*Disdainful*, Fastidious.
A *Disease*, Malady.
*Disesteem*, Contempt.
*Dishonesty*, Improbity.
*Disloyal*, Perfidious.
A *Displacing*, Dislocation.
To *Disprove*, to Confute, to Refute, to Refel.
A *Dissembling*, Dissimulation, Hypocrisie.
To *take Distaste*, to Disgust.
*Distasteful*, Offensive.
A *Distemper*, Perturbation.
*Distress*, Affliction.
*Distrust*, Diffidence.
*Of Divers sorts*, Multifarious
A *Diving*, Urination.
A *Dividing among many*, Distribution.
*Divided into three parts*, Tripartite.
*Division in Religious matters*, Schism.
*Dizziness*, Vertigo.
To *Do a business*, to Effect.
To *Do a thing again*, to Iterate, to Reiterate.
An *evil Doer*, Malefactor.
*Doleful*, Lamentable.
A *Doubling*, Duplication, Ingemination, Reduplication.
*Doubtful*, Dubious, Ambiguous.
A *Drawing back*, Retractation.



To *Draw forth*, to Produce.
A *Drawing out*, Extraction.
A *Drawing by faire means to do any thing*, Persuasion.
To *Draw dry*, to Exhaust.
To *Draw near*, to Accost.
A *Drawing out in length*, Production.
A *Drawing nigh*, Appropinquation.
*Full of Dregs*, Feculent.
A *cleansing from Dregs*, Defecation.
*Dryness*, Aridity.
To *Drink in*, or *take in greedily*, to Imbibe.
A *Dropping or falling down*, Distillation.
A *Dropping in*, Instillation.
*Drowned or plunged in*, Immersed.
*Drunkenness*, Ebriety, Temulency.
A *Drying or making dry*, Arefaction.
*Dull or wanting edge*, Obtuse.
*Dumb*, Mute.
A *grinding or pounding to Dust*, Pulverization.
*Dutiful*, Obsequious, Officious.
A *Dwelling*, Habitation.
*Not to be dwelt in*, Inhabitable.
A *Dying colours*, Tincture.

## E

PErtaining *to the Ear*, Auricular.
*Giving Ear unto*, Attent.
*Earnest*, Violent, Vehement, Serious.
*Over Earnest in any suit or request*, Importunate.

*Earthly*

*Earthly*, Terrene, Terreſtrial.
*Eaſineſs*, Facility.
*Pertaining to the Eaſt*, Oriental.
*Eatable*, or *which may be Eaten*, Edible, Eſculent.
*Great Eating*, Voracity.
*Eating* or *gnawing into*, Coroſive.
The *Ebbing of water*, Reflux.
*Having an Edge*, Acute.
*Wanting an Edge*, Obtuſe.
*In the figure of an Egge*, Oval.
*Eightfold*, Octuple.
*Elderſhip*, Seniority, Presbytery.
An *Embowelling*, Eviſceration.
*Embring-days*, Vigils.
*Belonging to an Emperour or Empire*, Imperial.
To *Empty*, to Evacuate.
*Emptineſs*, Evacuity, Inanity.
To *Enchaſe*, to Inſert.
To *Encloſe*. See *Incloſe*.
To *Encourage*. See *Incourage*.
To *Encreaſe*. See *Increaſe*.
*Pertaining to the end*, Final.
The *End* or *utmoſt part of any thing*, Extremity.
*Fully to End* or *accompliſh any buſineſs*, to Conſummate, to Effect.
The *End of a ſentence*, Period.
The *Ending of a word*, Termination.
*Endleſs*, Infinite.
An *Engine*, Machine.
*Enmity*, Hoſtility.
*Enough*, Sufficient.
To *Enter a young beginner*, to Initiate.
To *give Entrance to any one*, to Admit.
An *Entring by force*, Irruption.
*Of Equal value*, Equivalent.
To *be Equal in value*, to Countervail.
To *Eſcape*, to Evade.
*Not to be eſchewed or avoided*, Inevitable.
To *Eſtrange*, to Alienate.
A *being Every where at the ſame time*, Ubiquity.
The *Eve of a feaſt*, Vigils.
*Even-ſong*, Veſpers.
*Everlaſting*, Perpetual, Eternal, Immortal.
A *due Examining*, Perpenſation.
*Giving Example*, Exemplary.
*Exceſſive*, Immoderate, Superfluous.
An *Exchanging*, Commutation.
An *Excuſe*, Apology.
An *Explaining*, Explication.
An *Expounding*, Expoſition, Enarration.
*Belonging to the Eye*, Ocular.
*Sternly bending the Eyebrows*, Supercilious.
To *have an Eye unto*, to Reſpect, to Regard.

F

*Like a Fable*, or *full of Fables*, Fabulous.
The *Face* or *countenance*, Aſpect.

*To come Face to Face*, to Confront.
A *Failing*, Fruſtration.
A *Faigning*, Fiction.
A *Fainting away of the ſpirits*, Lipothymy.
*Of a right Faith*, Orthodox.
*Faithfulneſs*, Fidelity.
*Faithleſs*, Perfidious.
A *Fall* or *ſlip*, Lapſe.
A *Falling away from truth, faith*, or *loyalty*, Defection, Apoſtacy.
A *Falling out* or *happening*, Accident, Event, Succeſs.
To *Fall under any burthen*, or *grievance*, to Succumb.
A *Falling headlong*, Precipitancy.
A *Falling to decay*, Ruine.
The *Falling of tides in the ſea*, Cataracts.
*Highly Famous*, Illuſtrious.
*Fantaſticalneſs*, Affectation.
A *being of one and the ſame Faſhion*, Uniformity.
*Grown out of Faſhion*, Obſolete.
*Faſtned*, Fixed.
*Fatherly*, Paternal.
*Fatherleſs*, Orphan.
A *Fattening*, Sagination, Impinguation, Incraſſation.
*Faultleſs*, Inculpable.
*Faulty*, Culpable, Criminal, Noxious.
*Favourable*, Benign, Propitious.
A *Fawning on*, Adulation.
*Fearful*, or *apt to Fear*, Timorous.
*Fearful*, or *to be Feared*, Terrible, Formidable.
A *Feaſting-day*, Feſtival.
A *Feather*, Plume.
To *pluck off Feathers*, to Deplume.
A *Fee*, Penſion.
*Feebleneſs*, Infirmity, Debility.
*Fellowſhip*, Society.
To *joyn in Fellowſhip*, to Aſſociate.
A *Fencer*, Gladiator.
A *Feſtring with matter*, Suppuration.
*Fewneſs*, Paucity.
*Fickleneſs*, Levity.
*Inclination to Fight*, Pugnacity.
A *Fighting againſt*, Oppugnation.
A *pretty Figure*, Diagram.
*Filching*, Surreptitious.
To *Fill or glut ones ſelf with anything*, to Satiate.
A *Filling up what is wanting*, Explement, Supplement.
The *Film enwrapping the brain*, Pericrane.
*Filmy*, Membranous.
*Filthy*, Sordid.
*Filthy or baudy diſcourſe*, Obſcœnity.
A *Finding out*, Invention.
*Fine*, Elegant, Ornate.
A *Fine or amercement laid upon any one*, Mulct.
*Finiſhed*, Perfect, Conſummate, Complete, Abſolute, Terminated.
*Being on Fire with Zeal or Affection*, Ardent.
A *ſetter on Fire*, Incendiary.
*Set on Fire with rage or anger*, Incenſed.
*Firſt or moſt ancient*, Primitive.
*Fit*, Convenient, Expedient, Opportune.
A *Fitting*, Accommodation.

*Fitneſs*, Aptitude.
*Fitneſs of time*, opportunity.
*Fivefold*, Quintuple.
*Flagging*, Flaccid.
A *Flaming*, Conflagration.
A *ſetting on a Flame*, Inflammation.
*Flaſhing of light*, Fulguration, Coruſcation.
*Flattery*, Adulation, Blandiſhment, Aſſentation.
To *Flay*, to Excoriate.
*Belonging or given to the Fleſh*, Carnal.
A *place to Fly unto*, Refuge.
A *Flouriſhing or budding forth*, Efflorescence.
*Flowing*, Fluent, Fluid.
*Aptneſs to Flow*, Fluxibility.
*Flowry*, Florid.
A *Folding together*, Complication.
*That which Followeth any thing*, Sequel, Conſequence.
*Fondneſs*, Indulgence,
A *Font*, Baptiſtery.
To *make Fooliſh*, to Infatuate.
The *Foot of a Pillar*, Pedeſtal.
To *Forbid*, to Prohibite, to Interdict.
To *Force*, to Compel.
*Forcible*, Violent.
*Forceleſs*, *or of no Force*, Invalid.
A *Forcing*, Compulſion.
The *Forehead or Fore part of any thing*, Front.
The *Fore part of a Building*, Frontiſpiece.
*Fore-appointment*, Predeſtination.
*Foreknowledge*, Preſcience.
*Forecaſt*, Providence.
*Foregoing*, Precedent.
*Forejudgement*, Prejudice.
To *Fore-ordain*, to Predeſtinate.

A *Forerunner*, Præcurſor.
*Foreſhewing good or bad Fortune*, Ominous.
A *Foreſhewing or Foretelling*, Prediction, Prognoſtication.
*Foreſight*, *ſee Forecaſt.*
*Want of Foreſight*, Improvidence.
*Forewarning*, Preadmonition.
A *cauſing to be Forefeited*, Confiſcation.
A *Forgery*, Figment, Fiction.
*Forgetfulneſs*, Oblivion.
A *Forgiving*, Remiſſion.
*Forlorne*, Deſtitute.
The *Form of any thing fancied or imagined in the mind*, Idea.
To *Forſake*, to Deſert.
A *Forſwearing*, Perjury.
*To go Forward*, to Proceed.
*To put or ſet Forwards*, to Promote.
*Forward or ready at any buſineſs*, Prompt.
*Foul or Filthy*, Sordid.
*The Founding of any houſe or building*, Foundation.
*The number Four*, Quaternion
*Fourfold*, Quadruple.
*To Frame unto*, to Accomodate.
*Free in giving*, Liberal.
*Freedom*, Liberty, Immunity.
*To make Free from ſervice*, to Manumit.
*To Free from debt or any offence*, to Acquit, to Abſolve.
A *Freezing*, Congelation.
*Freſh or new*, Recent.
*Fretting*, Corroſive.
*Friendlineſs*, Benevolence.
*Friendſhip*, Amity.
*Frightful*, Terrible.

A *Frizling*, Crispation.
*Frothy*, Spumous.
*Frozen*, Gelid.
*Froward*, Refractory, Pertinacious.
*Fruitfulness*, Fertility, Fœcundity, Feracity.
*Fruitlesness or Barenness*, Sterility.
*Fulness*, Plenitude.
*Fulness*, i.e. *a Glut or Surfet*, Satiety.
A *Fume*, Exhalation.
A *Fuming underneath*, Suffumigation.
*Funeral Rites*, Exequies, Obsequies.
To *Further*, to Promote.

## G

A *Gaging*, Oppignoration.
*Gain*, Lucre.
To *Gainsay*, to Contradict.
*Gallant*, Splendid.
*Gallantness*, Magnificence.
*Gallantry*, Magnanimity.
A *Gaping after any thing*, Inhiation.
A *Gaping for breath*, Respiration.
A *Gaping for lasiness*, Oscitation.
To *Garbage*, to Exenterate, to Evisserate.
*Garboil*, Tumult, Sedition.
A *Garment*, Vestment.
To *Garnish*, to Adorn.
A *Gasping*, Respiration.
*Gastly*, Horrid.
To *Gather*, to Collect.
To *Gather into an heap*, to Accumulate.
A *Gathering up into a round Globe*, Conglobation.
A *Gathering of people together into one place*, Congregation.
A *Gazer*, Spectator.
A *Gazing-stock*, Spectacle.
A *Gelding*, Castration.
A *person Gelded*, Eunuch.
*Gentleness*, Lenity, Clemency.
To *Get*, to Acquire.
A *Getting* or *purchasing*, Acquisition, Atchievement.
A *Getting by entreaty* or *request* Impetration.
A *Gues*, Conjecture, Divination.
A *Ghost*, Spirit, Spectre.
*Giant-like*, Gigantick.
*Giddiness of the head*, Vertigo.
A *Gift*, Donary.
A *Gilding*, Deauration.
A *Girding*, Cincture.
A *Giving*, Donation.
A *Giver*, Donor.
To *Give over*, to Desist.
To *Give* or *apply ones self to this or that thing*, to Addict.
To *Give way unto*, to Concede.
To *Give to understand*, to Certifie.
To *make Glad*, to Exhilarate.
A *Glittering*, Coruscation.
*Gloomy*, Obscure, Caliginous.
A *Glosing*, Adulation.
A *Gloss*, Commentary, Exposition.
A *Gluing together*, Agglutination.
To *Glut*, to Satiate.
*Gluttony*, Commessation, Voracity.
A *Gnawing*, Corrosion.
To *make a God of*, to Deifie.
*God-like*, Divine.

A *Godleſs perſon*, Atheiſt.
*Godlineſs*, Piety.
The *Godhead*, Deity.
To *Go back*, to Recede, to Retire.
A *Going before in reſpect of dignity*, Precedence.
A *Going abroad*, Proceſſion.
A *Going beyond* or *over-reaching*, Circumvention.
A *Going upward* - Aſcenſion.
A *Going down*, Deſcenſion.
A *going forward*, Progreſs.
A *Going awry*, Prevarication.
A *Going about the buſh in diſcourſe*, Circumlocution.
A *Going in*, Ingreſs.
A *Going forth*, Egreſs.
A *Going back*, Regreſs.
A *Going out of the way*, Aberration.
A *making Good*, Compenſation.
A *Good turn*, Benefit.
*Good-will*, Benevolence.
*Goodly*, Specious.
*Goods or eſtate which come by deſcent*, Patrimony.
*Belonging to the Goſpel*, Evangelical.
A *Governour*, Moderatour, Prefect.
A *Governing ill*, Male-adminiſtration.
*The Government of a family*, Oeconomick.
*Grafting*, Inoculation, Inſition.
A *Granting*, Conceſſion.
*Grateful*, Acceptable.
A *Grave or burying place*, Sepulchre.
The *art of Graving*, Sculpture.
A *being Gravelled in diſcourſe*, Heſitation.
A *Greaſing*, Inunction.
*Greatneſs in bulk*, Magnitude.
*Greatneſs of mind*, Magnanimity.
*Greatneſs of ſtate*, Magnificence.
*Greedineſs of Gain*, Avarice.
*Green and flouriſhing with boughs*, Verdant.
A *Greeting*, Salutation.
A *Griping*, Conſtriction.
*Full of Griſtles*, Cartilaginous.
A *Groping*, Palpation.
A *making or growing Groſs*, Incraſſation.
*Groſſneſs of body*, Corpulency.
*Groveling*, Prone, Proſtrate.
The *Groundwork of anything*, Foundation.
*Belonging to the Groundwork or Foundation*, Fundamental.
*Grown up to ripe age*, Adult.
*Grown out of uſe*, Obſolete, Exolete.
A *Grubbing up*, Averruncation.
To *Grumble*, to Murmur.
*Serving for a Guard*, Tutelary.
A *Guide*, Conductor.
To *Guide amiſs*, to Seduce.
*Guileful*, Fraudulent.
*Guilty*, Noxious, Obnoxious.
*Guiltleſs*, Innoxious.
*Guilty to ones ſelf*, Conſcious.
A *Guilding with gold*, Deauration.

A *Gulling*, Deluſion, Deception, Impoſture.
A *Guſhing forth*, Eruption.

H

*Hainous*, Deteſtable.
*To make more Hainous*, to Aggravate, to Exaſperate, to Exaggerate.
A *pulling off Hair*, Depilation.
*The Half part*, Moiety.
A *dividing into two Halfs*, Dimidiation.
*To Hallow, or make holy*, to Conſecrate.
An *Halting*, Claudication.
*Belonging to the Hand*, Manual.
*To lay Hands on*, to Apprehend.
A *Hand-breadth*, Palm.
A *Handful*, Maniple.
*Belonging to Handycrafts*, Mechanick.
A *Book Handling any kind of Subject*, Tractate.
*To Hang or rely upon*, to Depend.
*To Hang off or delay*, to Suſpend.
A *Hanging, or jutting out*, Prominence.
*That which Hangs by, or is added to another thing*, Appendix.
*Hanging down*, Pendant, Pendulous.
*Hanging with the point directly downward*, Perpendicular.
*That which happeneth*, Accident, Event, Contingency, Occurrence.
*Happineſs*, Felicity, Beatitude.
A *Harbinger*, Precurſor.
A *Hardning*, Induration.
A *being Hard to be performed*, Difficulty.
*Hair-braind or raſh*, Precipitate.
*Great Harm or Miſchief*, Calamity.
*Receiving Harm or Loſs*, Damnified.
*Harmleſs*, Innocent, Innoxious.
A *Player on the Harp*, Cithariſt.
A *Harraſſing*, Devaſtation.
*Harſh*, Severe, Rigid.
*The time of Harveſt*, Autumn.
*Haſte*, Celerity, Expedition.
An *Haſtning*, Maturation, Acceleration.
A *making Haſte*, Feſtination.
*Hatred*, Odium.
*Worthy of Hatred or Hateful*, Odious.
A *Haven for ſhips*, Station, Port.
*Haughty*, Arrogant.
*To Haunt*, to Frequent.
*Hazard*, Jeopardy, Riſque.
A *Caſting down Headlong*, Precipitation.
*Headſtrong*, Refractory, Pertinacious.
*Not to be Healed*, Incurable.
A *wiſhing good Health to any one*, Salutation.
A *Heaping up*, Accumulation, Coacervation.
A *Hearer*, Auditor.
*Eaſie to be Heard*, Audible.
*Diligently Hearkening*, Attentive.
*Pertaining to the Heart*, Cordial.
*Stoutneſs of heart*, Animoſity, Magnanimity.

*Heart-*

*Heartleſſneſs*, Deſpondency.
*To Hearten*, to Animate.
*Heartineſs*, Sincerity, Integrity.
*Vehement Heat*, Ardour, Fervour.
A *Heathen*, Pagan, Ethnick.
*To Heave or lift up*, to Elevate.
*Heavenly*, Celeſtial.
*Heavineſs, or weight*, Gravity, Ponderoſity.
A *making Heavy or ſad*, Contriſtation.
*Heed*, Attention.
*Heedleſs*, Negligent.
*Height*, Altitude, Sublimity.
*Hein us*, Deteſtable.
*Belonging to an Heir*, Hereditary.
*Helliſh*, Infernal.
*Help*, Aid, Subſidy, Aſſiſtance.
*Helping or Aſſiſtant*, Auxiliary.
An *Helper*, Coadjutor.
*To Hide*, to Abſcond.
*Hidden*, Secret, Occult, Abſtruſe.
*Hideous*, Horrid.
*High*, Sublime.
An *Hillock, little Hill or mountain*, Monticle.
*Hinderance*, Impediment, Obſtacle.
*Being to be Hired*, Mercenary.
A *Hiſſing*, Sibilation.
A *Hitting againſt*, Alliſion.
A *writer of Hiſtories*, Hiſtoriographer.
*Hoarſneſs*, Raucity.
A *Hoiſing*, Elevation.
*To lay Hold on*, to Apprehend.
A *Holding back*, Cohibition.
A *Holding off*, Prohibition.
A *Holding up*, Suſtentation.
A *Holding ones peace*, Silence, Taciturnity.
A *boaring an Hole*, Perforation.
*Holy*, Sacred.
A *making or keeping Holy*, Sanctification.
*Holineſs*, Sanctity.
*Not put to Holy uſes*, Profane.
*Hollowneſs*, Concavity.
*Homage*, Fealty.
A *making Honey*, Mellification.
*Greedineſs of Honour*, Ambition.
A *Hooking*, Adhamation.
A *Hoording*, Coacervation.
A *Hooting after*, Inclamation.
A *being paſt Hope*, Deſperation.
*Horned or having Horns*, Cornuted.
A *riding of Horſes*, Equitation.
*Vehemently Hot*, Ardent, Fervent.
*Belonging to Hours*, Horary.
A *dwelling Houſe*, Manſion.
A *religious Houſe for Monks or Nuns*, Monaſtery.
*Belonging to an Houſe or Houſhold*, Domeſtick.
*Government of a Houſhold or Family*, Oeconomy.
*Good Houſe-keeping*, Hoſpitality.
A *Houſe ſtanding alone in the Countrey*, Hermitage, Grange.
A *Howling*, Ululation.
A *Huckſter*, Regrator.
*Huddled together*, Confuſed, Miſcellaneous.

*Huge*

*Huge or very great*, Vaſt.
*Humbleneſs*, Humility.
A *Humbling or making Humble*, Humiliation.
A *Humming in praiſe of any thing or perſon*, Applauſe.
A *Hungerſtarving*, Famine.
*Hungry*, i. e. Barren, or Empty.
*Belonging to Hunting*, Venatick.
A *Hunting out*, Exploration.
An *Hurling*, Jaculation, Projection.
*Hurly-burly*, Commotion, Tumult.
To *Hurry on*, to Precipitate.
*Hurtful*, Noxious, Prejudicial.
*Hurtleſs*, Innocent.
*Good Husbandry*, Frugality, Parſimony.
*Husbandry*, or *Tillage*, Agriculture.

## I

A *Jangling*, Diſceptation.
A *Jarring*, Diſcrepance, Diſcord.
*Belonging to the Jaws*, Maxillary.
A *being Idle*, Ceſſation.
A *talking Idly*, Deliration.
To *Jeer*, to Deride.
A *Jewel*, Gem.
*Ill or naughty*, Depraved.
*Ill-favourdneſs*, Deformity.
*Ill-will*, Malignity.
An *Image of ſtone, wood, or other matter*, Statue.
To *Imbaſe*, to Pollute, to Adulterate.
An *Imbalming*, Pollincture.
To *Imbelliſh*, to Adorn.
To *Imbolden*, to Animate.
*Imbroydery*, Acupiction.
An *Impairing*, Diminution.
To *Impart*, to Communicate.
An *Impeaching*, Accuſation.
An *Implanting*, Inſition.
To *Impoveriſh*, to Depauperate.
An *Impriſoning*, Incarceration.
*Inchantment*, Incantation.
To *Incircle*, to Inſcribe, to Circumſcribe
To *Incourage*, to Animate, to Excite.
An *Increaſing*, Augmentation.
To *Incroach upon*, to Invade.
*Incumbrance*, Impediment.
A *being not Indammaged*, Indemnity.
An *Indeavour*, Attempt.
*Induring or laſting long*, Permanent, Durable.
An *Induring or ſuffering*, Toleration.
To *Infeeble*, to Debilitate.
*Inforcement*, Compulſion.
To *Ingender*, to Generate.
An *Ingraffing*, Inſition.
An *Ingraving*, Sculpture.
*Belonging to an Inheritance*, Hereditary.
An *Injoying* Injunction.
An *Inlarging*, Amplification.
An *Inlightning*, Illumination.
*Innermoſt*, Interior.
An *Inrode*, Incurſion.
An *Inrolment*, Conſcription.
An *Inſight*, Inſpection.
An *Inſtalment*, Inauguration.

*An Inſuing*, Conſequence.
*Intangled*, Intricate.
*An Interchanging*, Commutation.
*Interchangeable*, Mutual, Alternate.
*Intercourſe*, Commerce.
*An Interlacing*, Interſertion.
*To Interr*, to inhume.
*An Interment*, Sepulture.
*Given to Intertainment*, Hoſpitable.
*Intireneſs*, Integrity.
An *Intombing*, Tumulation.
*Earneſt Intreaty*, Supplication.
*An Intrenching* Circumvallation.
*An Inveſting*, Inauguration.
*Inward*, Interior.
*To make Jocund*, to Exhilarate.
A *Joyning together*, Conjunction.
*Jolineſs*, Feſtivity.
A *Jolting*, Succuſſation, Subſultation.
*Journeying*, Itinerant.
A *far Journey*, Peregrination.
*Irkſome*, Tedious.
*An iſſuing forth*, Emanation.
*Belonging to a Judge, or Judgement*, Judicatory, Judicial.
A *Judging by award*, Arbitration.
*Judging before hand*, Prejudicate.
*Juicy*, Succulent.
A *diſordered Jumbling together*, Confuſion.
A *Jutting out*, Prominence, Projecture.

K

*Keen or ſharp*, Acute.
*To Keep down*, to Oppreſs, to Suppreſs.
A *Keeping in hold*, Cuſtody.
A *Keeping ſafe*, Conſervation, Preſervation.
*Keeping back*, Retentive.
*Full of Kernels*, Glandulous.
*The Kicking of a horſe*, Calcitration.
A *Killer or Murderer*, Homicide.
A *Killer of a Father*, Parricide.
A *Killer of Kings*, Regicide.
*Kindneſs*, Humanity.
*Kindred by bloud*, Conſanguinity.
*Kindred by marriage*, Affinity
*Kingly*, Regal, Royal.
A *Kiſſing*, Deoſculation.
*Knavery*, Impoſture, Improbity.
A *Kneading*, Subaction.
A *Kneeling*, Genuflection.
*Knightly*, Equeſtrian.
A *Knitting or joyning together*, Connexion.
A *Knocking*, Pulſation.
A *Knot not eaſy to be untied*, Gordian Knot.
*Knowledge*, Science, Intelligence.
A *taking Knowledge of any thing*, Notice.
A *not Knowing*, Ignorance.
*The knowledge of an art by reading or ſtudy onely*, Theory.

L

A *Lacking, or wanting*, Indigence.
*Lack of Parents or Children*, Orbity.
A *going Lame*, Claudication.
A *Land*, Region.
A *Landlord*, Patron.
*The main Land*, Continent.
*Lank or Lean*, Macilent.

*Large*. Ample.
A *making Large*, Amplification.
A *Lasting Long*, Duration.
*Lasting but a short time*, Momentany, Transitory.
*Late*, Recent.
*Of Late times*, Modern.
*To Laugh at*, To Deride.
*Fit to be Laughed at*, Ridiculous.
*Lavish*, Prodigal, Profuse.
*Lawful or belonging to the Law*, Legal.
A *Law-maker*, Legislator.
A *making Lawful*, Legitimation.
*Wrangling at Law*, Litigious.
*To Lay or put down*, to Depose.
*To Lay on*, to Impose.
A *Laying to any ones charge*, Objection, Imputation.
A *Laying between*, Interjection.
A *Laying out of money*, Expence.
A *Laying unto*, Application.
A *Laying hands on*, Apprehension.
A *Laying on heaps*, Accumulation.
*Leaden*, Plumbeous.
*To Lead aside*, to Seduce,
*To Lead or bring back*, to Reduce.
A *Leading in*, Induction, Introduction.
*Entred into a League together*, Confederate.
*Exceeding Lean*, Macilent.
*To make Lean*, to Macerate, to Emaciate.
A *Leaning towards*, Inclination, Proclivity.
A *Leaning backwards*, Reclination.
A *Leaning or bending downwards*, Declination.
*Leap-year*, Bissextile.
A *Leaping over*, Insultation.
A *Learner*, Disciple.
*Learning*, Doctrine, Erudition, Literature.
*To Leave*, to Relinquish.
*To Leave off*, to Desist.
A *giving Leave to do a thing*, Permission.
A *Leaving off for a while*, Intermission.
A *Leaving or forsaking*, Desertion.
A *Leaving undone*, Omission.
*Lechery*, Salacity.
*Length*, Longitude.
A *Lengthning out in quantity*, Production.
A *Lengthning time*, Protraction.
*To Lessen or make Less*, to Extenuate, to Diminish, to Impair, to Abate.
A *Let or hindrance*, Impediment, Obstacle, Obstruction.
A *Letting in*, Admission.
A *Letting go*, Dimission.
A *Letting pass, or overslipping*, Omission, Pretermission, Preterition.
A *Levelling*, Equation.
A *Levening, or raising with Leven*, Fermentation.
*Lewdness*, Improbity, pravity.
A *Liege-man*, Client.
A *giving Life*, Vivification, Animation.
*Length of Life*, Longevity.
A *Lifting up*, Exaltation, Elevation.
*Lightness*, Levity.
A *giving Light*, Illumination.
A *flash of Lightning*. Fulguration.

*Likelihood*, Probability, Verisimilitude.
*Likeneſs*, Similitude, Reſemblance.
A *Liking*, Approbation.
A *Limb*, Member.
A *Limning*, Miniature.
A *Limping*, Claudication.
A *Lingering*, Cunctation.
A *Linking together*, Connexion.
A *Liſtning unto*, Auſcultation, Attention.
*To make little*, to Attenuate.
*Indued with Life and Motion*, Vegetative.
*Livelyhood*, Patrimony.
*Belonging to the Liver*, Hepatick.
*Loathing*, Faſtidious.
*Loathſom*, Odious.
*Lofty*, Sublime, Arrogant.
A *Loitering*, Ceſſation.
*Long-ſufferance*, Longanimity.
A *Looking upon or into*, Obſervation.
A *Looking well about one*, Circumſpection.
A *Looker on*, Spectator.
A *Looking for*, Expectation.
A *Looking to*, Tuition.
*To looſen or unty*, to Diſſolve.
A *making looſe or ſlacking*, Relaxation.
*Looſe or ſlack*, Remiſs.
*Looſeneſs*, Laxity.
*Looſe or intemperate*, Diſſolute.
A *Lopping off*, Amputation.
*Lordſhip*, Domination, Signiory.
*Loſs*, Detriment, Damage.
A *Loſt or deſperate Eſtate*, Perdition.
A *chooſing by Lots*, Sortition.
*Apt to be in Love*, Amorous.
*Love'y*, Amiable.
A *Love-potion or charm*, Philtre.
*Love-tricks*, Amours.
A *Lover of the ſame perſon another Loves*, Rival, Corrival.
*Love of wiſdom*, Philoſophy.
A *making or keeping Low*, Humiliation, Depreſſion.
*Lower*, Inferiour.
*Lowlineſs*, Submiſſion.
*Luck*, Fortune.
*Good Luck*, Succeſs.
*Lucky*, Auſpicious.
*Lukewarm*, Tepid.
A *Lump*, Maſs.
A *little Lump*, Bole.
A *Lurking*, Latitation.
*Luſt*, Concupiſcence.
*Luſtful*, Libidinous, Salacious.
*Lying near unto*, Adjacent.
A *Lying down*, Decumbiture.

## M

*Madneſs*, Diſtraction.
A *maidenhead*, Virginity.
A *Maiming*, Mutilation.
A *Maintaining*, viz. *in food and raiment*, Suſtentation.
A *Maintaining or upholding*, Vindication, Aſſertion.
A *Making friends*, Reconciliation.
A *Making much of*, Indulgence.
A *Managing of any buſineſs*, Adminiſtration.
*Manhood*, Fortitude, Virility.
*Mannerlineſs*, Urbanity.
*Man-ſlaughter*, Homicide.
*Belonging to a Margin*, Marginal.
*To Mark or hear ſeriouſly*,

to Observe, to Attend.
*To set a Mark of disgrace upon any one*, to Stigmatize.
A *Mark or sign given*, Signal.
*Fit to be Marked*, Notable.
*To Mar*, to Vitiate, to Corrupt.
*Belonging to Marriage or wedlock*, Nuptial.
A *Marriage song*, Epithalamy.
*Belonging to the Marrow*, Medullar.
A *Marvelling*, Admiration.
A *Match or Bargain*, Pact or Contract.
A *Matching*, Comparation.
*Matchless*, Incomparable.
*Full of Matter or corruption*, Purulent.
A *growing into Matter*, Suppuration.
A *Maze*, Labyrinth.
*Meager*, Macilent.
A *Mean*, Mediocrity.
A *Measuring together*, Commensuration.
*Meet*, Convenient.
*To Meet with*, to Occurr.
*The Megrim*, Vertigo.
A *Melting*, Liquefaction, Fusion.
A *Menacing*, Commination.
A *Mending*, Emendation, Correction.
A *Mermaid*, Syren.
*Midsummer*, the Summer Solstice.
*Mighty*, Potent.
*Mildness*, Clemency.
*Like or belonging to Milk*, Lacteal.
*Milking or stroaking*, Emulgent.
*The Milky way in heaven*, Galaxy.



*Belonging to the Mind*, Mental
*Worthy to be kept in Mind*, Memorable.
A *Mingling together*, Mixture, Commixtion.
*Mirth*, Festivity.
*Misbecoming*, Indecent.
*Misbelief*, Incredulity.
*The Miscarrying of a woman with child*, Abortion.
*Mischievous*, Pernicious, Noxious.
A *Miscreant*, Infidel.
A *Misdoubting*, Suspicion.
*Misgovernment*, Male-administration.
*To Mislead*, to Seduce.
A *Misliking*, Aversation.
*Mis-spent*, Profuse.
*Mis-shapenness*, Deformity.
A *Mistake*, Errour.
*Mistrust*, Diffidence.
A *Mote in the sun*, Atome.
A *Mocking*, Derision.
*Moisture*, Humidity.
A *Moistning*, Humectation.
*To Mone together*, to Condole.
*Moneful*, Deplorable.
*Belonging to a Monk*, Monastick.
*Moody or humorous*, Morose.
*Belonging to the Moon*, Lunary.
A *Black-Moor*, Ethiopian.
*Morning Prayer*, Mattins.
*The Morning star*, Phosphor.
*The Mother city of any country*, Metropolis.
A *Disease called the Mother*, Hysterick Passion.
*Motherly*, Maternal.
A *Moving*, Motion.
A *Moving Reason*, Motive.
A *Mouth or gaping passage into any thing*, Orifice.
*Much company*, Multitude.

A *making Much of*, Indulgence.
*Muddy*, Lutulent.
A *Muſing*, Meditation, Contemplation.
*Mutiny*, Sedition.
A *Muttering*, Murmuration.
A *Muzzelling*, Obturation, Obſtruction.

## N.

A *Making Naked*, Derudation.
A *Naming*, Nomination, Appellation.
*Naſty*, Sordid.
*Belonging to the Navel*, Umbilical.
*Naughty*, Vitious.
A *ſaying Nay*, Repulſe.
A *drawing Near to*, Appropinquation.
*Nearneſs of place*, Vicinity.
*Neatneſs*, Elegancy.
*Need*, Neceſſity.
*Needy*, Indigent.
*Needle-work*, Acupiction.
*Needleſs*, Superfluous.
*Neighbourhood*, Vicinity.
A *being on Neither ſide*, Neutrality.
*News or New things*, Novels.
*New wine*, Muſt.
*Nice*, Delicate.
*Niggardly*, Parſimonious, Sordid.
A *ſtudying or watching by Night*, Nocturnal Lucubration.
*The Night-mare*, Incubus.
*Nightly*, Nocturnal.
*Nimbleneſs*, Agility.
A *Nodding*, Nutation.
*Non-age*, Minority.
A *Nook*, Angle.
A *Notching*, Inciſion.



A *Noting*, Notation.
*Fit to be Noted*, Notable.
*Of little or no Note*, Obſcure.
A *Nouriſhing*, Nutrition.
A *Numbring*, Numeration.
*Not to be Numbred*, Innumerable.
A *Numming*, Stupefaction.

## O.

A *Putting a man to his Oath*, Adjuration, Obſjuration.
*The breaking an Oath*, Perjury.
*Ready to obey*, Obſequious.
*An Obſerving*, Obſervation.
*Obſtinate*, Pertinacious, Refractory.
*An Obtaining by requeſt*, Impetration.
A *falling at Odds*, Diſſention.
*An Offering*, Oblation.
*An Off ſpring*, Progeny.
*Often done or ſaid*, Frequent.
*Oilyneſs*, Oleoſity.
*An Ointment*, Unguent.
*Oldneſs*, Antiquity.
*An Ordaining*, Ordination, Inſtitution.
*An Order of any high Court of law or juſtice*, Edict.
A *being out of Order*, Confuſion.
*An Overcomer*, Victor.
*An Overflowing with waters*, Inundation. *With ſtore*, Redundance, Exuberance.
*An Overlooker*, Superviſor, Cenſor.
*An Over-reaching*, Circumvention, Impoſture.
*An Overſeeing*, Inſpection.
*Overſight*, Negligence.

*An Overſhadowing*, Obumbracion.
*An Overskipping*, Pretermiſſion.
*An Overthrower*, Victor.
*Overthwart*, Tranſverſe.
*An Overturning*, Subverſion.
*Overweening*, Arrogance.
*An Overwhelming in water*, Immerſion.
*Ouglineſs*, Deformity.
*Outcry*, Clamor, Exclamation.
*Outland ſh*, Exotick.
*An Outlawing*, Proſcription.
*To Outlive*, to Survive.
*Outmoſt*, Extreme.
*Outrage*, Contumely.
*An Outraging*, Violation.
*The Outſide*, Superficies.
*Outward*, External.
*To Own*, to Aſſert, to Vindicate.

P

A *Packing up*, Conſarcination.
A *Pagan*, Ethnick.
*Painful*, Dolorous.
*Painting for the face*, Fucus.
*Pale of col u*, Pallid, Lurid.
*Sick of the Palſy*, Paralytick.
A *Pamphlet*, Libel.
A *Panting*, Palpitation.
*Belonging to the paps*, Mammillary.
A *Pardoning*, Remiſſion, Indulgence, Condonation.
*Pardonable*, Venial.
A *Parſonage*, Benefice.
A *little Part*, Particle.
A *Parting or dividing*, Partition.
*To partake*, to Participate.
*Partnerſhip*, Society.
A *Paſſage unto*, Acceſs.



*To bring to Paſs*, to Effect.
A *coming to Paſs*, Event.
A *Paſsing forward*, Progreſs.
A *Pawning*, Oppigneration.
A *Peace-making*, Pacification.
A *Peece*, Portion.
A *tearing in Peeces*, Dilaniation, Dilaceration.
*Peerleſs*, Incomparable.
*Peeviſhneſs*, Morofity.
*Penſiveneſs*, Sollicitude.
*Belonging to the People*, Popular.
A *Perceiving*, Perception.
A *Perfuming*, Fumigation.
*To Pick or cull out*, to Select.
A *Pick-thank*, Paraſite.
A *Piercing or boring*, Penetration.
A *Piercing or running through*, Tranſfixion.
A *Pilling off the rind or bark of any thing*, Decortication.
*Piſs*, Urine.
*Pitiful*, Miſerable, Deplorable.
*Belonging to Place*, Local.
*The Plague*, Peſtilence.
*Plainneſs*, Simplicity.
A *Plaiting*, Plication.
A *Planting*, Plantation.
A *Company of people Planted in a forein Countrey*, Colony.
A *ſtage-Play preſenting mirth and humour*, Comedy.
A *ſtage-Play preſenting ſtate and ſadneſs*, Tragedy.
A *Pleading by argument*, Allegation.
*Pleaſant or witty in diſcourſe*, Lepid, Facetious.
*Given to Pleaſure*, Voluptuous.
*Plenty*, Affluence, Abundance.

A *Plot-*

A *Plotting*, Conjuration, Conſpiracy.
A *Plucking up by the roots*, Eradication, Extirpation.
A *Plucking from*, Avulſion.
A *Plunging*, Submerſion.
A *nice Point*, Scruple.
*The Point or ſharp top of any thing*, Cuſp.
A *Poiſing*, Ponderation, Libration.
A *Pondering*, Meditation, Contemplation.
*Poor*, Indigent.
*Popedom*, Papacy.
A *Porch or Portal*, Portico.
A *Poſing*, Examination.
A *beating or grinding to Powder*, Comminution, Pulveriſation.
*Poverty*, Indigence.
*To pour back*, to Refund.
A *Pouring out*, Effuſion.
A *Pouring on*, Infuſion.
*Powerful*, Potent.
*The French Pox*, Venereal diſeaſe.
*Well practiſed in any thing*, Expert.
*Praiſe*, Laud.
*Given to Prate, or Prattle*, Loquacious.
A *Praying*, Suplication.
A *Preaching*, Predication.
A *Preamble*, Prologue, Preface.
*Preferment*, Promotion.
A *Preſerving*, Preſervation.
A *Preſſing down*, Depreſſion.
A *Preſuming*, Preſumption, Arrogance.
A *Preventing*, Prevention, Anticipation.
A *Preying upon*, Depredation.
A *Pricking*, Punction.
A *Pricking forward*, Stimulation, Incitation.
*Belonging to a Prieſt, or Prieſthood*, Sacerdotal.
A *Princedom*, Principality.
A *Printing*, Impreſſion.
A *Putting in Priſon*, Incarceration.
A *being taken Priſoner*, Captivity.
*Privy*, Secret, Occult.
*Privy to a buſineſs*, Conſcious.
A *Prizing*, Eſtimation.
A *Proceeding*, Proceſſion, Progreſſion.
A *Proving*, Probation.
A *Provoking*, Irritation, Provocation.
A *Puffing up*, Inflation.
A *Pulling away*, Avulſion.
A *Pulling up by the root*, Eradication.
A *violent Pulling*, Convulſion.
A *Puny*, Novice.
*Puniſhment*, Penalty.
*To Purchaſe*, to Acquire.
A *Purchaſing*, Acquiſition.
A *Purging*, Purgation.
A *Puſhing on*, Impulſion.
*To Put back*, to Repell, to Reject.
*To put off*, to Defer.
*To put under feet*, to Subject.
A *Putting*, Poſition.

## Q.

*Quaint*, Elegant.
*Quarrelſom*, Litigious.
A *Quarter*, Quadrant.
*Queaſy*, Faſtidious.
*To Quench*, to Extinguiſh.
A *Queſt*, Inquiſition.
*Quick or nimble*, Agil.
A *Quickning*, Vivification.
*Quickneſs*, Celerity, Agility.
*Quickneſs of wit*, Sagacity.

*Quietneſs or calmneſs*, Tranquillity.
*To Quit*, to Reſigne.
A *Quoting*, Citation.

## R.

A *Race*, Progeny.
A *Racking*, Torture.
*Raging*, Furious.
A *tearing into Rags*, Dilaceration.
A *Raigning*, Empire.
A *Railing on*, Malediction.
A *Raſing up*, Excitation.
A *butting like a Ram*, Arietation.
A *Ranging*, Luſtration.
A *Ranſoming*, Redemption.
*To Raſe out*, to Expunge, to Obliterate.
A *Rating*, Eſtimation.
A *Raving*, Deliration.
*Rawneſs*, Crudity.
*To Raze*, See to *Raſe*.
A *Reading*, Lecture.
*Ready*, Prompt.
*Reaſonable*, Rational.
A *Reaſoning*, Diſputation.
A *Rebuke*, Reprehenſion.
A *Recalling*, Revocation.
A *Receiving*, Reception.
*Recheſs*, Secure, Negligent.
A *Reckoning*, Computation, Supputation.
*Recompence*, Remuneration.
A *Recovering*, Recuperation.
A *Recruit*, Supplement.
A *making Red*, Rubefaction,
A *Redoubling*, Reduplication.
A *Redreſſing*, Reformation, Correction.
A *Reeking*, Exhalation.
A *Reeling or ſtaggering*, Vacillation.
A *Refining*, Purification.
*Refreſhment*, Recreation, Relaxation.
*Regard*, Reſpect.
*Regiſters or Records*, Archives.
A *Rehearſal*, Recitation.
A *Rejoycing*, Exultation.
A *Releaſing*, Relaxation.
*Reliſh*, Guſto.
A *Remainder*, Relique.
A *Remnant*, Reſidue.
A *Rending*, Laceration.
A *Renewing*, Renovation.
A *Renouncing*, Renunciation.
*To Repeal*, to Abrogate.
*Repentance*, Penitence, Contrition.
*Report*, Rumour.
*Reproach*, Contumely.
*Reproof*, Reprehenſion.
A *Requital*, Retribution.
A *Rearing*, Erection.
*Reſemblance*, Similitude, Aſſimilation.
*The Reſt*, Reſidue.
A *Reſt in Muſick*, Pauſe.
*Reſtraint*, Reſtriction, Inhibition.
A *Revelling*, Comeſſation.
*Revengeful*, Vindictive.
A *Review*, Recognition.
A *Rheum*, Catar.
A *Revolting*, Defection.
A *Rewarding*, Remuneration.
A *Ribauldry*, Obſcenity.
A *Riding*, Equitation.
*The Ridge bone of the back*, Spine.
A *Rifling*, Spoliation.
*Right-corner'd*, Rectangle.
A *little Ring*, Annulet.
*Riot*, Luxury.
*Ripe*, Mature.
A *Ripening*, Maturation.
A *Riſing again*, Reſurrection.
A *Riſing againſt*, Inſurrection.
A *Robbing of Churches*, Sacriledge.

A *Rolling*, Volutation.
*The Rolls*, Archives.
*The roof of the mouth*, Palate.
*Belonging to a root*, Radical.
A *Rooting up, or plucking up by the roots*, Eradication.
A *Roſting*, Aſſation.
A *Rotting*, Putrefaction.
*Roughneſs*, Aſperity.
*Roundneſs*, Rotundity.
A *Rowling*. See *Rolling*.
A *Rowſing up*, Excitation.
A *Rubbing*, Frication.
*Ruggedneſs*, Aſperity.
*Chief Rule*, Domination, Empire.
*To Rule*, to Regulate.
A *Running upon*, Incurſion.
A *Running out*, Excurſion.
*The Running of the Reins*, Gonorrhæa.
*Ruſty*, Squalid, Rubiginous.
*Ruthful*, Miſerable.

S.

A *Making ſad*, Contriſtation.
*Sage*, Prudent.
A *Sailing*, Navigation.
*Salable*, Vendible.
A *Sally*, Eruption.
*Of a Sallow colour*, Lurid, pallid.
A *Salve*, Unguent.
*Sappy*, Succulent.
*Saucy*, Audacious.
A *Saving*, Salvation.
A *Saying againſt*, Contradiction.
A *Scaping*, Evaſion.
*Scarceneſs*, Penury.
*To Scatter*, to Diſſipate, to Diſperſe.
A *Scholar*, Diſciple.
A *bitter Scoff or Taunt*, Sarcaſm.
*Scorched*, Torrid, Aduſt.
*Scorn*, Contempt.
A *Scoulding*, Objurgation.
A *Scouring*, Purgation.
A *Scourging*, Verberation.
*Scraggy*, Macilent.
A *Scumming*, Deſpumation.
*Sick of the diſeaſe called the Scurvy*, Scorbutick.
*Lying on the Sea coaſt*, Maritime.
A *Sealing*, Obſignation, Obſigillation.
A *Searching*, Cribration.
A *Searching out*, Exploration, Scrutiny.
*Seaſonableneſs*, Opportunity.
*Belonging to the Seed*, Seminal, Spermatick.
A *Seeking earneſtly*, Inveſtigation.
*Seemly*, Decent.
*Seeming*, Apparent.
A *Seiſing on* Occupation.
*Seldomneſs*, Rarity.
*Self-conceit*, Arrogancy.
*Self-will*, Obſtinacy, Contumacy.
*To Sell any Commodity*, to Vend.
*To Send back*, to Remit.
A *Sending for*, Citation.
*Senſleſs*, Stupid.
A *Sent*, Odour.
*Church-Service*, Liturgy.
*Set againſt*, Oppoſite.
A *Setting out*, Oſtentation, Venditation.
*Several*, Diſtinct, Disjunct.
A *Severing*, Separation.
*Shady*, Opace.
A *Shadowing*, Adumbration.
*Shameleſs*, Impudent.
*Shape*, Form, Figure.
A *Shaping*, Formation.
A *Share*, Portion.
*Sharp*, Acute.
A *Shedding*, Effuſion.

A *Sheltring*, Protection.
*Belonging to a Shepherd*, Paſtoral.
*To Shew forth*, to Exhibit.
A *Shewing or making plain*, Demonſtration.
A *Shewing ones ſelf*, Oſtentation.
A *Shifting* Permutation.
*Shining*, Splendid.
*The art of Shipping*, Navigation.
A *Shire*, Province.
A *Shivering*, Trepidation.
A *Shooting or budding forth*, Germination, Pullulation.
A *Shooting off a gun*, Diſploſion.
A *Shortning*, Abbreviation.
*Shortneſs*, Brevity.
*Shot through*, Transfix'd.
A *Shoving or puſhing on*, Impulſion.
A *Shouting for joy*, Acclamation.
A *Shrinking up*, Contraction.
A *Shuffling*, Commixtion.
A *Shunning*, Devitation.
A *Shutting up of any buſineſs or diſcourſe*, Concluſion.
*To ſhut out*, Exclude.
*Belonging to the ſides*, Lateral.
*Sideling*, Oblique.
A *Sifting*, Cribration.
A *Sight*, Viſion, Spectacle.
A *Sinew*, Nerve.
*Singleneſs*, Simplicity.
*Sinful*, Criminal, Vitious, Delinquent.
*Belonging to the Sky*, Æthereal.
*Of a Sky-colour*, Cœrulean.
*Skill*, Artifice.
A *little Skin*, Cuticle, Pellicle.
A *Slacking*, Retardation.
*Slavery*, Captivity.
*Slaviſh*, Servile.
*Slaunder*, Calumny.
A *Sleeking*, Levigation.
*Sleepy*, Somnolent.
*Sleep-cauſing*, Soporiferous.
*Sleightly handled*, Perfunctory.
*Slender*, Gracil.
A *Slighting*, Contempt.
*Slimy*, Viſcous.
A *Slip*, Lapſe.
A *Slit*, Fiſſure.
*Slopeneſs*, Obliquity.
*Slovenly*, Sordid, Squalid.
A *Slumbering*, Dormitation.
A *making Small*, Diminution.
A *Smearing*, Unction.
A *Smell*, Odour.
A *Smiling*, Subriſion.
A *Smoking*, Fumigation.
A *Smoothing*, Levigation.
A *Smothering*, Suffocation, Strangulation.
A *Smutching*, Denigration.
*Snatching*, Rapacious.
A *Sneeſing*, Sternutation.
A *Snuffing*, Emunction.
A *Soaking*, Maceration.
A *Soiling*, Commaculation, Inquination.
*Sooty*, Fuliginous.
A *Soothing*, Aſſentation, Adulation.
*Soothſaying*, Augury.
*Sottiſhneſs*, Stupidity.
A *Souldering*, Fermentation.
*Souldier-like*, Military.
*Soundneſs*, Solidity, Sincerity, Integrity.
*Southerly*, Auſtral.
A *Space between*, Interval.
*Sparingneſs*, Parcimony.
A *Sparing*, Reſervation.
A *Speaking againſt*, Contradiction, Obloquy.
A *Speaking evil of*, Malediction.

A *Speaker*, Prolocutour.
A *Speckling*, Maculation.
*Speechleſs*, Mute.
*Speed*, Expedition, Celerity.
*Laviſh-ſpending*, Prodigality.
*Spicy*, Aromatick.
A *provoking of Spittle*, Salivation.
*Troubled with the Spleen*, Splenetick.
*To ſpoil or mar*, to Corrupt, to Vitiate.
A *Spokes-man*, Prolocutour.
*To cauſe Spots*, to Commaculate.
*Spotleſs*, Immaculate.
A *Spreading out*, Expanſion.
A *Sprinkling*, Aſperſion.
A *Sprouting out*, Germination.
*Spruce*, Elegant.
A *Spurring on*, Stimulation.
A *Spying*, Inſpection.
A *Squaring*, or *making Square*, Quadrature.
*Squeamiſh*, Faſtidious.
A *Squeezing out*, Expreſſion.
A *Stage*, Theatre.
A *Staggering*, Vacillation.
A *Stammering at*, Heſitation.
A *Stamping*, *or Printing*, Impreſſion.
*To Stand againſt*, to Reſiſt.
*Belonging to the Star*, Stellar.
A *wandring Star*, Planet.
A *Starting-hole*, Subterfuge.
*Stately*, Sublime, Magnificent, Superb.
A *Staying or delaying*, Retardation.
A *Staying for*, Expectation.
*Stedfaſt*, Stable, Conſtant.
*Made of Steel*, Chalybeate.
A *Steep place*, Precipice.
A *Steeping in liquor*, Maceration.



*Stern*, Severe, Auſtere.
*To ſtick or cleave unto*, to Adhere.
A *Sticking at*, Heſitation.
A *Stifeling*, Suffocation.
A *Stiling*, Appellation, Denomination.
A *Stinting*, Limitation.
A *Stirring up*, Incitation, Inſtigation.
A *Stitch in the ſide*, Pleuriſie.
A *Stoning*, Lapidation.
A *pretious Stone*, Gem.
*Stopping*, Obſtructive.
A *Stopping up*, Obturation.
*Store*, Abundance.
A *keeping for Store*, Reſervation.
A *Storm*, Tempeſt.
*Stoutneſs of mind*, Magnanimity.
A *making Strait*, Coarctation.
A *Strangling*, Suffocation.
A *Straying*, Aberration, Alienation.
A *Strengthning*, Corroboration.
A *Stretching out*, Extenſion.
*Strictneſs*, Severity.
*Full of Strife*, Litigious, Contentious.
A *Striking back*, Reverberation, Repercuſſion.
A *Stripping*, Spoliation.
A *Striving*, Contention, Concertation.
A *Stroking*, Attrectation.
*Stubborn*, Obſtinate, Refractory, Contumacious.
A *Studying*, Meditation.
A *Stumbling*, Titubation.
*To Subdue*, to Subjugate.
A *Sucking*, Suction.
A *Suing to*, Sollicitation.
*Long Sufferance*, Longanimity.

A *Summing up*, Computation, Supputation.
A *Summoning*, Citation.
*Belonging to the Sun*, Solary.
*The Sun-rising*, Orient.
*The Lords Supper*, Eucharist.
A *Supping up*, Absorption.
A *Supply*, Supplement.
A *Supporting*, Sustentation.
*Surliness*, Arrogancy, Contumacy.
*Sutableness*, Congruity.
*Sway*, Dominion, Empire.
A *Swallowing up*, Absorption.
A *Swarving*, Aberration, Declination, Deflexion.
A *Sweating out*, Exsudation.
A *Sweating through*, Transsution.
*Swiftness*, Celerity.
A *Swimming aloft*, Supernatation.
*Swollen*, Turgid, Tumid.
A *Sword-player*, Gladiator.
*Consisting of one Syllable*. Monosyllable.
*Consisting of two Syllables*, Dissyllable.

## T.

A *Taborer*, Tympanist.
*To take back again*, to Resume.
*To take hold on*, to Apprehend.
*To Take to ones Self*, to Assume.
A *Talking together*, Confabulation, Colloquy.
A *Talking of two persons together*, Dialogue.
*Tallness*, Procerity.
*Tameness*, Mansuetude.
A *Tarrying for*, Expectation.
*Taste*, Gusto.
A *bitter Taunt*, Sarcasm.
A *Tax*, Tribute.
*Teachable*, Docile.
A *Teacher*, Doctour.
A *Tearing*, Laceration.
A *Tearming*, Appellation.
A *Telling*, Narration.
A *Tempering*, Composition, Commixture.
*To make Tender or soft*, to Mollifie.
*The number Ten*, Decade.
*Testiness*, Morosity.
*Thankfulness*, Gratitude.
*Thick*, Dense.
A *making Thick*, Condensation, Constipation.
A *Thinking*, Cogitation.
*Thinness*, Rarity.
A *making Thin*, Rarefaction, Attenuation.
A *Thought*, Cogitation, Meditation.
*Thoughtful*, Anxious, Sollicitous.
*Thraldom*, Servitude, Captivity.
A *Threatning*, Commination.
*Thriftiness*, Parsimony, Frugality.
*Belonging to the Throat*, Guttural.
A *Throbbing*, Palpitation.
A *Throwing in*, Injection.
A *Throwing out*, Ejection.
A *Thrusting back*, Repulse.
A *Thrusting in*, Intrusion.
A *Thrusting upon*, Obtrusion.
A *Thundring*, Fulmination.
A *Thwarting*, Contradiction.
A *bringing of Tidings*, Annunciation.
*Tillage*, Culture, Agriculture.
A *Tilting*, Hastilude.
A *Timbrel player*, Tympanist.
*Relating to Time*, Temporal.

*Timely*

*Timely*, Opportune.
*To be a Time-ſerver*, Temporize.
*Never Tired*, Indefatigable.
A *Tithing*, Decimation.
*Toilſom*, Laborious.
A *Tomb*, Sepulchre, Monument.
A *Tool*, Inſtrument.
A *Tooth-rubber*, Dentrifice.
A *Toſſing*, Jactation.
A *Tottering*, Trepidation.
A *Tracing*, Inveſtigation.
*Traffick*, Commerce, Negotiation.
A *Travelling*, Peregrination.
*Treacherous*, Perfidious.
A *Treading down*, Conculcation.
A *Trebling*, *or making Treble*, Triplication.
A *Trial*, Probation.
A *Trick*, Artifice.
*Trim*, Splendid.
*Trouble*, Vexation.
*Troubleſom*, Turbulent, Importunate.
A *Trucking*, Commutation,
A *Truſting up*, Sarcination.
A *Truſter*, Creditour.
*Truſtineſs*, Fidelity.
*Truth*, Verity.
A *Trying*, Experiment.
A *Turning away from*, Averſion, Averſation.
A *Turning upſide down*, Subverſion.
A *good Turn*, Benefit.
*Twelfth-day*, Epiphany.
A *Twich*, Vellication.
A *Tything*, Decimation.

V.

A *Vailing*, Obvelation.
*Valiantneſs*, Fortitude, Magnanimity.
A *Valuing*, Eſtimation.
A *Vaulting or Arching*, Concameration.
A *Vaunting*, Jactation.
A *Vein of writing*, Stile.
*Prone to Vengeance*, Vindictive,
*Unadviſedneſs*, Imprudence, Temerity.
*Unaptneſs*, Ineptitude.
*Unavoidable*, Inevitable.
*Unbelief*, Infidelity, Incredulity.
*Unbeſeeming*, Indecent.
*To Unbowel*, to Exenterate, to Eviſcerate.
*Unchangeable*, Immutable.
*Uncleanneſs*, Impurity.
*Uncomely*, Indecent.
*Unconceivable*, Incomprehenſible.
*Unconquerable*, Invincible.
*Underſtanding*, Intelligence, Intellect.
*Uneaſineſs*, Difficulty.
*Unevenneſs*, Diſparity.
*Unfainedneſs*, Sincerity.
*Unfaithfulneſs*, Infidelity.
*Unfitneſs*, Incongruity.
*An Unfolding*, Explication.
*Ungodlineſs*, Impiety.
*Ungratefulneſs*, Ingratitude.
*Unhandſomneſs*, Deformity.
*Unhappineſs*, Infelicity.
*Unlawful*, Unlegal.
*An Unloading*, Exoneration.
*Unmannerlineſs*, Ruſticity, Inurbanity.
*Unmeaſurableneſs*, Immenſity.
*Unperceiveable*, Imperceptible.
*Unquenchable*, Inextinguible.
*Unreprovable*, Irreprehenſible.
*Unſeemly*, Indecent.
*Unſetledneſs*, Inſtability.
*Unſpeakable*, Ineffable.

*Unſpotted*,

*Unspotted*, Immaculate.
*Unthrift*, Prodigality.
*An Untying*, Solution, Diſſolution.
*Unwearied*, Indefatigable.
*Unwillingneſs*, Reluctation, Repugnancy.
*Unworthineſs*, Indignity.
*Belonging to the voice*, Vocal.
A *making Void in reſpect of place*, Evacuation.
A *making Void any law or decree*, Abrogation.
*One that enters into ſtrict Vow*, Votary.
A *going up*, Aſcenſion.
*An upbraiding*, Objection, Exprobration.
*An Upholding*, Suſtentation.
*Upper*, Superiour.
*Uppermoſt*, Supreme.
*Uprightneſs*, Integrity, Sincerity.
*An Uproar*, Inſurrection.
*Uſe-money*, Uſury.
*Uttermoſt*, Extreme.

## *W.*

*Wages*, Salary, Stipend.
A *Waiting for*, Expectation.
*Wayward*, Moroſe.
*Wakefulneſs*, Vigilance.
A *Walking*, Deambulation.
A *Wallowing*, Volutation.
*Wandering*, Errant, Erratick.
*Want*, Indigence.
*Wanton*, Laſcivious, Petulant.
A *Warbling*, Modulation.
A *Ward*, Pupil.
*Wary*, Cautious, Conſiderate, Circumſpect.
*Luke-Warm*, Tepid.
*Giving Warning*, Monitory.
A *Waſhing*, Lotion.
A *Waſting*, Conſumption.
*Watchfulneſs*, Vigilance.
A *Watching*, Obſervation.
A *Watering*, Irrigation.
A *Water-courſe*, Aquæduct.
*Waterworks*, Hydraulicks.
A *giving way*, Conceſſion.
A *going out of the way*, Aberration.
*Weakneſs*, Infirmity, Debility, Imbecillity.
A *Weakning*, Debilitation.
*Wealthy*, Opulent.
A *Weaning*, Ablactation.
*Wearineſs*, Laſſitude.
*Fair Weather*, Serenity.
A *Weaving*, Texture, Contexture.
*Wedlock*, Matrimony.
*Belonging to Wedlock*, Nuptial, Matrimonial, Conjugal.
*Weighing heavy*, Ponderous.
*Weightineſs*, Gravity.
*To welcome*, to Gratulate.
A *well-wiſhing*, Benevolence.
A *Welſing*, Pretexture.
*Weſterly*, Occidental.
A *wheeling*, Rotation.
A *Whirling about*, Circumrotation, Circumgyration.
A *Whitening*, *or making White*, Dealbation.
*Wideneſs*, Latitude.
*Doting on a Wife*, Uxorious.
A *Wilderneſs*, Deſert.
A *laſt will*, Teſtament
*That which is bequeath'd by Will*, Legacy.
*Good Will*, Benevolence.
*Wilful*, Obſtinate
*Short Winded*, Aſthmatick.
A *winner*, Victor.
A *Winnowing*, Ventilation.
*Wiſdom*, Prudence
A *Withholding*, Detention.

A *Witneſsing*, Teſtification, Atteſtation, Teſtimony.
*Witty*, Ingenious, Lepid
*Woful*, Miſerable, Deplorable, Calamitous.
*Womaniſh and tender*, Effeminate.
A *Wondering*, Admiration.
*Expreſſed in Words*, Verbal.
A *Working*, Operation.
A *little World*, Microcoſm.
*To make Worſe*, to Aggravate, to Exaggerate.
*Worſhipful*, Venerable.
A *Worſhipping*, Adoration.
*Worth*, Dignity, Merit.
*Not to be Wounded*, Invulnerable.
A *Wrangling*, Altercation, Litigation.



A *Wraſtling*, Luctation.
A *Wreſting from*, Extortion.
*Wretched*, Miſerable.
A *Wrigling in*, Inſinuation.
A *Wrinching*, Convulſion.
A *Wrinkling*, Corrugation.
A *Writhing*, Tortion.
A *Writing*, Scripture.
*To Wrong*, to Violate.

## Y.

A *Yauning*, Oſcitation.
*Yearly*, Annual, Anniverſary.
A *Yielding*, Conceſſion.
*To bring under the Yoke*, to Subjugate.
A *Youngling*, Novice.
*Youthful*, Juvenile.

FINIS.

# A brief Nomenclator,

## Containing a Summary of the moſt memorable Things, and famous Perſons, whether Inventours and Improvers of rare Arts and Ingenuities, or others.

A E A M

ACHATES, A *Trojan* of the Nobleſt, that accompanied *Æneas* into *Italy*, he is reported by *Virgil* to be the firſt that found out the way to ſtrike fire out of a Flint.

*Ægyptians*, A people of the greateſt, and anciently moſt renowned nation of *Africa*; they boaſt themſelves to have been the firſt Inventours of the moſt famous Arts and Sciences, eſpecially Letters, *Aſtrology*, *Aſtronomy*, *Geometry*, and the uſe of the Lamp: and among them *Menon* is the Perſon, to whom by ſome theſe things are principally attributed: however *Joſephus* aſcribes the Invention of *Aſtronomy* to the *Hebrews*, and particularly to *Seth* and *Abraham*.

*Æolus*, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Aceſta*, he firſt made obſervation of the winds, and is thence feigned to have been the God of the winds. *Diodorus Siculus* makes him to have been the firſt Inventour of ſails for ſhips.

*Æſculapius* the ſon of *Apollo* and the Nymph *Coronis*, he is famous for improving the art of *Phyſick*, the Invention whereof is chiefly aſcribed to *Apollo*, though by ſome to *Mercury*, by others to *Apis* a King of the *Ægyptians*; yet by ſome the Invention of the art of Chirurgery is referred to *Æſculapius*.

*Agriculture* or *Husbandry*, by whom invented. See *Ceres*, *Oſiris*, and *Triptolemus*.

*Alexamenus*, a Philoſopher of *Scyrus*, ſome ſay of *Tejus*: the firſt, as ſaith *Ariſtotle*, that framed Dialogues, of imagined diſcourſes, of two Perſons ſpeaking together.

*The Alphabet of Letters*, by whom invented. See *Cadmus*.

*Amphion* the ſon of *Jupion* and *Antiope*, and twin-brother of *Zethus*; he is mentioned by *Pliny*, as the Inventour of Muſick; others ſay he learned of *Mercury* the skill of the Lute, which he improved to that heighth, that by the ſound he is feigned to have built the walls of *Thebes*.

*Ana-*

*Ana*, a River of *Spain*, which runneth under ground for the ſpace of fifteen miles, which gave occaſion to the *Spaniſh* boaſt of a bridge, whereon ten thouſand ſheep might feed.

*Anacharſis*, a famous *Scythian*, whom *Strabo* writes to have been the firſt Inventour of Bellows; he is alſo by *Ephorus* affirmed the Inventour of the Potters wheel.

*Anaxagoras*, an ancient *Greek* Philoſopher, ſpoken of by *Diogenes Laërtius* for the firſt publiſher of books.

*Anaximander*, an ancient *Greek* Philoſopher mentioned by *Pliny* as the Inventour of the uſe of the Sphere.

*Apis*, a King of the *Ægyptians*, to whom ſome have attributed the Invention of Phyſick.

*Apollo*, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and brother of *Diana*, born at the ſame birth with him, according to the belief of the ancient *Ethnicks*, by whom he was worſhipped as the god of Day, and guider of the Chariot of light, called the Sun: as alſo the Patron or firſt Inſtitutour of *Muſick*, *Poetry*, *Phyſick*, and *Archery*. He hath alſo other Appellations among the Poets; as *Phœbus*, *Delius*, *Cynthius*, *Paræus*: he is likewiſe ſaid to have been the Inventour of the lyre or harp.

*Arachne*, a virgin of *Lydia*, (the daughter of *Idmon*) whom *Pliny* mentions to have been the firſt Inventreſs of Flax: and by ſome, the Art of Spinning, Weaving, and ordering of Wool, is aſcribed to her Invention, though by others more rightly to *Minerva*, with whom ſhe is ſaid to have contended for the maſtery.

*Archery*, by whom invented. See *Apollo*.

*Architecture*, by whom invented. See *Doxius*.

*Arbore de Ray's*, or the tree of Roots; A tree in *India*, out of whoſe ſpreading branches ariſe ſtrings like hempen cords, which extending themſelves down to the ground, there faſten and take root, till at length one ſtill croſſing within another, the tree takes up a large piece of ground.

*Arbore Triſte*, or the ſorrowful tree. A tree growing in *India*, ſo called becauſe bearing no bloſſoms in the day time, half an hour after ſun-ſetting it becomes full of bloſſoms, which by that time the ſun begins to riſe, fall all immediately off again: if a branch of this tree be broken and ſet into the ground, it preſently takes root, and within a few days bloſſometh.

*Ardices*, a famous *Corynthian*, numbred among the Inventours of Picture-drawing.

*Ariſtæus*, an *Arcadian*, the ſon of *Apollo*, and the Nymph *Cyrene*, he was Inventour of the uſe of Bees, and of making of Honey; Oyl likewiſe, according to *Juſtin*, was his invention, which however is generally concluded

cluded to have been *Minerva's* due.

*Arithmetick*, by whom invented; See *Phœnicians* and *Pythagoras*.

*Armadillo*, a ſort of beaſt in *Braſile*, of a white colour, long ſnouted, and about the bigneſs of a pig, armed all over the body with hard ſhells like plates, not to be pierced by any arrow, except about the flanks: It lieth in holes which it digs in the earth with its ſnout.

*Arms of war*, by whom invented. See *Mars*.

*Artemon*, a Native of *Clazomene*, he was the inventour of a certain warlike Engine called *Teſtudo*.

*Aſtrology*, by whom firſt invented. See *Ægyptians*, and *Chaldeans*.

*Aſtronomy*, See *Ægyptians*, *Chaldeans* and *Atlas*.

*Athenians*, a people of *Greece*, anciently very famous; they are given out by *Juſtin* to have been the firſt Inventours of the uſe of Oyl, and Wool, and the ſowing of Corn; though the two firſt, it may probably be concluded, that they learn'd of *Minerva*, the Patroneſs of that City, the laſt of *Ceres*; they are alſo mentioned by *Gellius* as the firſt Erectours of Libraries.

*Atlantides*, the fourteen daughters of *Atlas*, whereof the firſt ſeven *Eudoxa*, *Paſithoe*, *Corone*, *Plexatris*, *Pytho*, *Tyche*, called the *Hyades*, or *Suculæ*, by his wife *Æthra*; the other ſeven *Electra*, *Alcyone*, *Celeno*, *Maja*, *Aſterope*, *Taygeto*, *Merope*, called the *Pleiades*, or *Vergiliæ*, by *Pleione*; they were by the Poets fictions turned into *Conſtellations*, the firſt being the ſeven ſtars in the head of *Taurus*, the others the ſeven ſtars between *Taurus* and the tail of *Aries*.

*Atlas*, A King of *Mauritania*, the ſon of *Japetus* and the Nymph *Lybia*, (ſome ſay *Clymene*) and brother to *Prometheus*; he was famed for the Inventour of *Aſtrology*, and the uſe of the *Sphere*, which Invention however is generally referred to the *Ægyptians* and *Caldeans*, but by *Joſephus* to the *Hebrews*, and particularly to *Seth*.

*Attalus*, a King of *Pergamus*, whom ſome imagine to have been the firſt Inventour of Tapeſtry, and the richeſt ſort of woven hangings or garments, which are thence called *Veſtes Attalicæ*.

*Augeas*, a King of *Elis*, the Son of *Sol* and the Nymph *Naupidame*, the ſtory of whoſe ſtable being cleanſed by *Hercules*, gives occaſion to *Pliny* to conclude him the firſt that raiſed dunghils, and taught the way of dunging and manuring the Earth.

*The Ax*, by whom invented. See *Penthefilea*.

## B

BAcchus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, he was worſhipt by the ancient *Greeks*

as

as the God of Wine, because he is said to have been the first that taught the planting of Vineyards, and the use of Wine; though some will have this Invention to belong to *Janus*, an ancient King of *Italy*; others to *Noah*, and that with more probability, unless *Noah* and *Janus* were (as it is judged by divers) one and the same person: he is often called *Liber Pater*, and by the *Ægyptians*, *Osiris*, and *Dionysius*; *Capella* affirms that among the *Greeks Mercury* found out the use of Wine, among the *Latines Saturn*; the Crown of Ivy which he wore, *Pliny* will have to be in imitation of the wearing of Crowns in that kind; but *Eusebius* from *Moses* his example, proves the Crown to be of more *Antiquity*.

The art of *Baking* by whom invented. See *Pilumnus*.

*Basiliſco*, a certain herb growing in *Italy*, which being laid under a ſtone, in the ſpace of about two days produceth a Scorpion.

*Bellerophon*, the ſon of King *Glaucus*, and the Nymph *Ephyra*, whom (from the flying horſe *Pegaſus*, which he beſtrid in his fight againſt *Chimera*) *Pliny* makes to have been the firſt that taught the way in the art of riding and the managing of horſes; but *Neptune* deſerves to be accounted the firſt beginner of this art, as *Diodorus* teſtifieth: ſince he not onely produced the firſt horſe by ſtriking with his Trident upon the earth, in his conteſt with *Minerva*, for the finding of the thing that ſhould prove moſt profitable and uſeful to mankind: but alſo taught horſemanſhip and the skill of riding: nor was this Invention compleat till the Saddle and Bridle were found out, which as *Virgil* teſtifies in his *Georgicks*, was firſt done by the *Pelethronian Lapithæ*, an ancient people of *Theſſaly*, who likewiſe as ſome affirm, were they that firſt ſhooed horſes: however ſome there be who attribute Riding and the way of fighting on horſe-back to the *Centaurs*, a People alſo of *Theſſaly*, who riding their Horſes to the water appeared to people that ſaw them a far off (while their horſes he'd down their heads to drink) as if they had been a ſort of Creature half men and half horſes.

*Bellows*, by whom firſt invented. See *Anacharſis*.

*Beniguazeval*, a mountain in the kingdom of *Feſſe* in *Africa*, having on the top thereof a Cave which continually caſteth out Fire.

*Books*, by whom firſt publiſhed, publickly read, or erected into a publick Library. See *Anaxagoras* and *Piſiſtratus*.

*Bow and arrows*, by whom invented. See *Apollo* and *Scythos*.

*Braſs*, and the working therein, by whom invented. See *Cyclopes*, *Lydus*, and *Vulcan*.

*Cadmus*,

C.

*Cadmus*, the ſon of *Agenor*, King of the *Phœnicians*. He is reported by *Pliny* to have brought theſe ſixteen letters of the Alphabet, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ϰ, ι, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, out of *Phœnicia* into *Greece*, the *Phœnicians* having firſt learn'd them of the Muſes: to theſe *Palamedes*, he ſaith, in the *Trojan* war, added θ, ξ, φ, χ, and afterwards *Simonides Melicus* three more, ζ, ψ, ω: yet *Hermolaus* delivers that θ and ψ were added by *Epicharmus*. *Diodorus Siculus* writes that *Mercurius* firſt invented letters in *Ægypt*: ſome will have the *Æthiopians* to be the firſt finders of them, others the *Syrians*, which beſt agrees with what *Eupolemus* aſſerts, *viz.* that *Moſes* firſt taught them to the *Hebrews*. *Cadmus* alſo is ſaid to have been the firſt diſcoverer of Gold in the mountain *Pangæus*, though others ſay *Thoas* and *Eaclis* in *Panchaia*.

*Cæacus*. See *Mercury* and *Erichthonius*.

*Callias*, an *Athenian*, the firſt finder out of *Minium* or red Oker, as *Pliny* teſtifieth.

*Cantharides*, a ſort of fly in *Italy*, appearing in the day-time of a green ſhining colour, but in the night they appear like flying glow-worms with ſparks of fire in their tails.

*Capaneus*, a Nobleman of *Argos*, whom *Vegetius* reports to have been the firſt Inventour of ſcaling ladders, which he firſt made uſe of in attempting to ſcale the walls of *Thebes*, but was ſtruck back with ſtones, which gave occaſion to the Fable of his being ſtruck with thunder by *Jupiter*.

*Carbuncle*, a ſtrange ſort of beaſt in *Africa* ſeen onely in the night, he hath a ſtone in his forehead reſembling the precious ſtone of that name, and ſhining clearly enough to give him light to feed by, over which ſtone when he hears any noiſe, he lets fall a skin, ordained by nature to cover or hide the ſplendour thereof, and keep himſelf from being diſcovered.

*Cardinals*, their Order, by whom inſtituted. See *Marcellus*.

*The Carpenters Art*, by whom firſt invented. See *Dædalus*.

*Celandine* herb, the uſe hereof by whom invented. See *Chiron*.

*Centory* herb, the uſe thereof by whom invented. *ibid*.

*Ceres*, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the firſt that taught men the uſe of Huſbandry, and to plow and ſow the earth, according to the teſtimony of *Virgil* and *Ovid*: and probably *Triptolemus* hath this Invention aſcribed to him by *Juſtin*, becauſe receiving Inſtructions from *Ceres*, he taught it to the *Athenians*, who for the ſame reaſon have from ſome the glory thereof given them: but the *Ægyptians*, as *Diodorus*

*dorus Siculus* writes, claim it for their *Osiris*, otherwise called *Dionysius*. *Isis* also might be mentioned in this affair, if *Ceres* were not the same goddess whom the *Ægyptians* call *Isis*. *Saturn* likewise is to be reckoned among the Inventours here concerned as being the person who by the testimony of *Macrobius* and *Eutropius*, taught husbandry to the ancient People of *Italy*; but by the authority of *Josephus*, and the Scripture, *Cain*, for antiquity, may claim precedency above all for this Invention: wherein nevertheless there are others that challenge their several parts. *Pitumnus*, otherwise called *Sterquilinus*, is the first that shewed the way of dunging and manuring the ground, according to *Servius*; yet *Pliny* writes that *Augeas* found it out in *Greece*, and *Hercules Recaranus* divulged it in *Italy*: the Invention and use of the plough was found, as *Diodorus* saith, by *Dionysius*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Proserpina*, others by *Triptolemus*; *Pliny* saith by *Briges* an *Athenian*. *Trogus Pompeius* delivers, that *Habis* an ancient King of *Spain*, taught the use of the plough to his Subjects.

*Chaleus*, the son of *Athamas*: he is reported to have been the first Inventour of the shield and buckler.

*Chaldæans*, a People of *Asia* of very ancient renown, and specially famous for their skill in *Astrology*.

*Chalibes*, an ancient People of *Spain*, skilful in the use of iron and steel.

*Charandes*, an ancient Philosopher among the *Tyrians*, and the first that gave laws to that Nation.

*Chiron*, the *Centaur*, son of *Saturn* and the Nymph *Philira*; *Saturn*, to avoid the Jealousie of his wife *Ops*; turning himself into a horse: he is numbred among the Inventours of *Physick*, as he was Tutour to *Æsculapius* and *Achilles*, and the discoverer of the vertues of divers herbs and plants, especially of the herb *Centaurea* or *Centory*: so the vertue of the herb *Chelidonia*, or *Celandine*, was learnt from the observation of the Swallow, who by Instinct of Nature useth it for the healing of her young ones eyes.

*Chirurgery*, by whom invented. See *Æsculapius*.

*Chorœbus*, an *Athenian*, he is delivered by *Pliny* to have been the Inventor of *Plastick*, or the Potters Art, though by the same author *Dibutades* the *Sicyonian* is mentioned to the same effect; however there are others who are reckoned among the Inventours of this art; as *Rhœcus* and *Theodorus*, natives of the Isle of *Samos*, as also *Euchiras*, and *Eugrammus*, *Corynthians*; who accompanyed *Demaratus* the father of *Tarquinius Priscus* into *Italy*; *Anacharsis* reputed by *Epborus* the Inventour of the Potters wheel.

wheel. To these may be added *Lysistratus* the *Sicyonian*, brother of *Lysippus*, for inventing the art of casting in moulds.

*Claik Geese*, a certain sort of fowl, or rather *Zoophytes* or plant-animals, breeding in certain logs, which are found in the *North-seas* of *Scotland*, they hang by the beaks till they are grown to maturity, and have received life, and then they fall off.

*Cleanthes*, a *Corinthian*, reckoned among the first inventours of Delineation, or making the rough draughts of Pictures.

*Cleophantus*, a famous *Corinthian*, whom *Pliny* makes to be the first that invented Colours to paint with.

*Closter*, the son of *Arach-*, he is thought to have en the first Inventour of spindle.

*oco*, a sort of tree growing in the *East-Indies*, whose every part is profitable in some kind or other: It is strait, and spreads it self into branches like plumes, onely at the very top; the body of the Tree serves for Timber, for Canoes, Planks and masts of ships, the leaves are fit to make Sails of, as also Tents and thatching for houses, with the rind they make Mattresses, Cordage, linen, and Sails also: the meat of the Nut serves for food, the shells for Cups and Vessels; the shell of the Nut is also full of a rich liquour which makes a pleasant drink; and with a gum that distills from the tree they chaulk their ships.

*Comedies*, by whom invented. See *Muses* and *Thalia*.

*Compasses*, by whom first invented. See *Dædalus* and *Perdix*.

*Corn*, the use thereof, by whom found out. See *Ceres*.

*Corybantes*, See *Idæi Dactyli*.

*Crowns and Garlands*, by whom first invented. See *Bacchus* and *Glycera*.

*Ctesibius*, a famous Artist of *Alexandria*, whose Invention, as *Vitruvius* writes, was the *Clepsydra* or water-hourglass.

*Cyclopes*, the three sons of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, their names *Bronies*, *Steropes and Fyracmon*. *Pliny* mentions them as the Inventours of the Forge, and Smiths work, of finding the use of Brass, Iron, and other Metals, and forming them into all manner of useful Instruments; which Invention nevertheless is more proper to *Vulcan*, whose servants they are said to be, and his assistants in the making of *Jupiters* Thunderbolts: they are also accounted the first builders of Towers and Steeples.

## D.

*Dabuck*, a sort of animal in *Africa*, resembling a *Wolf*, except in the feet,

feet, which are like those of a man: It rakes dead mens carcases out of their graves; and eats them: the way to take it is by singing, and the sound of a Taber, by which when it is drawn out of its den they use to throw a rope about its legs.

*Dædalus*, the son of *Micion*, an *Athenian*. He is affirmed by *Pliny* to have been the first that was famous for working in wood, and the Inventour of all manner of Carpenters Tools, as the Hammer, Hatchet, Saw, Level, *&c.* but the Ruler, Turners Wheel, Lock and Key, are thought to have been found out by *Theodorus* a *Samian*; *Ovid* gives the Invention of the Compasses to *Perdix*, who was Sisters son to *Dædalus*; and according to *Diodorus Siculus*, *Talaus*, Nephew also of *Dædalus*, found out the use of the Saw from his observation of a serpents teeth: he is also Competitour with *Anacharsis* for the Invention of the Potters wheel; though by the testimony of *Laertius*, the use of the Ruler was taught by *Pythagoras*, as the Hatchet is thought to have been found out by *Penthesilea*, Queen of the *Amazones*; and the tub or *Gibbous* vessel, by *Speusippus*: but if the authority of *Josephus* and *Eusebius* may prevail, the *Tyrians* are to have the first suffrage in all that belongs to this art, and next them the *Hebrews*.

*Dancing* the *Pyrrhica*, or armed dance, by whom first invented. See *Pyrrhus*.

*Danaus*, an ancient King of *Argos*, and brother of *Ægyptus*, the story of whose fifty daughters may be seen in ancient histories: he is famed by *Pliny* for the first that taught navigation to the *Greeks*: to whom he brought their first ship out of *Ægypt*; but the antiquity of his Invention in that kind is far out-done by *Noahs* Ark, as the Examples of *Abraham* and *Isaac* frustrate his pretension to be the first digger of Wells.

*Darts*, by whom first Invented. See *Etholus*.

*Dela*, a *Phrygian*, who is said to have first found out the use of iron.

*Destinies*, the three fatal sisters, feigned to have been the daughters of *Erebus* and Night, and the [illegible] of the thread of Human Life; their names according to the *Greeks* are *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, according to the Latines, *Nona*, *Decima* and *Morta*.

*The art of Dialect*, by whom found. See *Zeno*.

*Dialogues*, by whom first contrived. See *Alexamenus*.

*Diana*, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*; as she was thought to be the guider of the Chariot of the Night, or the Moon, she was called *Cynthia*, *Delia*, and *Luna*; as she reigned in the

the world below ſhe was called *Hecate*, *Proſerpina*, and *Dictynna*; as ſhe lived on the earth, and frequented the woods ſhe is properly called *Diana*, being the firſt that exerciſed hunting and chaſing of wild beaſts with bowe and arrows, according to the *Ethnick* account (though according to the Scripture *Nimrod* is the ancienteſt Hunter) and the Patroneſs of Huntſmen, and of all foreſts, woods and Chaces: as ſhe was reputed aſſiſtant at Nativities, and the birth of humane creatures, ſhe was called *Lucina* and *Eilithya*: but in this laſt affair *Juno* ſtands in Competition with her.

*Dibutades*, a *Sicyonian*, accounted the inventour of *Plaſtick* or the *Potters* Art.

*Dionyſius*, the ſame as *Bacchus* among the *Greeks*, *Oſiris* among the *Ægyptians*: he is celebrated by the *Greeks* as the firſt Inventour of Muſical harmony, as *Euſebius* delivers: the reſt of his *Inventa* ſee in *Bacchus*.

*Dircæus*, an ancient *Greek* Poet, by whom, as *Juſtin* writes, the brazen trumpet was firſt invented: but *Pliny* ſaith, by *Piſeus* the *Tyrrhenian*.

*Doxius*, the ſon of *Gellius*, reckoned among the Inventours of *Architecture*, being as *Pliny* writeth the firſt that tryed to build houſes of Mud.

*Draco*, the firſt Lawgiver (though a rigid one) to the people of *Athens*.

E.

*Empedocles*, an ancient Philoſopher and Poet of *Agrigentum*, the firſt framer, (as *Ariſtotle* and *Quintilian* are of opinion) of the art of *Rhetorick*.

*Endymion*, a certain ſhepherd of *Caria*, and the ſon of *Athlius*, whoſe firſt obſervation of the courſe of the moon, according to *Pliny*, ranks him among thoſe that are reputed the inventours of *Aſtronomy*: whence haply ſprang the Fable of the moons ſtooping down nightly to kiſs him as he lay ſleeping upon *Latmus* hill.

*Engines of war*, by whom firſt invented.

*Epeus*, the ſon of *Endymion*, and brother of *Pæon*: he is reported by *Pliny* to have been the Inventour of a certain warlike Engine to make breaches in the walls of Cities, called a Ram: whereupon haply *Virgil* takes an occaſion to report him the builder of the *Trojan* Horſe.

*Epei*, an ancient people of *Peloponneſus*, who are mentioned among thoſe reputed the firſt Inſtituters of the *Olympian* Games.

*Epicharmus*, an ancient Poet of *Sicily*, the ſon of *Tityrus*: he is imagined by *Hermolaus* to have found out theſe two letters of the *Greek* Alphabet Ξ and Ψ, others affirm him the inventour of Comedies.

*Erichthonius*, an ancient King

King of *Athens*. Fabled to have ſprung out of the earth whereon *Vulcan* ſpilt his ſeed, and to have had the feet of a Dragon; to hide the deformity whereof, he is ſaid to have been the firſt Inventour of Chariots. *Pliny* alſo makes him the firſt finder out of ſilver and the uſe thereof.

*Eſholus*, or *Ætolus*, the ſon of *Mars*, the Inventour of the dart or Javelin.

*Eudoxus* and *Architas*, the Inventours of Warlike Engines, as *Plutarch* delivers.

*Eumolphus*, an *Athenian*, who hath the teſtimony of *Pliny* for the firſt graffer and Inoculater of Trees.

*Euryalus* and *Hyperbius*, *Athenian* brethren, the firſt that built houſes of brick.

F

FAtes. See Deſtinies.

*Faunus*, the ſon of *Picus*, an ancient King of the *Aborigines* in *Italy*: he is affirmed by ſome to have been the father of thoſe *Fauns* and *Sylvans* worſhipt by the old *Romans*, as Semi-Gods and Deities of the woods.

*The Fullers art*, by whom invented. See *Nicias*.

*Furies*, the three Daughters (feigned to be) of *Acheron* and Night, they were accounted of Infernal Powers, and the tormentours of the mindes of wicked doers: their Names *Alecto*, *Teſiphone*, and *Megæra*; they are alſo called *Eumenides* and *Diræ*.



G.

GAmes *Olympick*, and others, by whom invented. See *Hercules*.

*Geometry*, by whom firſt invented. See *Ægyptians* and *Hebrews*.

*Glycera*, a virgin of *Sicyon*, to whom *Pliny* aſcribes the firſt Invention of compoſing Garlands of ſeveral ſorts of flowers, which *Panſias* a famous Painter of the ſame City, her lover, ſtrove to imitate in his painting.

*Glyſters*, their uſe, by whom firſt invented. See *Ibis*.

*Gold*, By whom firſt diſcovered, ſee *Sol*. By whom firſt coined, ſee *Cadmus*. By whom firſt uſed for the weaving of cloth of Gold, ſee *Attalus*.

*Graces*, the three daughters, as the Poets feign, of *Jupiter* and *Venus* (*Heſiod* ſaith *Eurynome*;) they were accounted the Goddeſſes of Elegance and gracefulneſs in looks, language and behaviour, their names *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphroſyne*; among the *Greeks* they were called *Charites*.

*Gyges*, a famous *Lydian*, (whether the ſame that got the kingdom by the death of *Candaules* is uncertain) who according to *Pliny* was the firſt that invented the art of Picture-drawing in *Ægypt*.

H.

HAbis, an ancient King of *Spain*, who, as

saith *Tregus Pompeius*, was the first that taught that Nation the art of Husbandry.

*The Harp*, by whom first invented. See *Apollo*.

*Hatchets*, by whom invented. See *Dædalus*.

*Hebe*, the Goddess of youth, (as old Fables affirm) and daughter of *Juno*, who is reported to have brought her forth without the help of a man by eating Lettice.

*Hebrews*, an ancient people descended (and so denominated) from *Heber*, great grand child of *Seth* the son of *Noah*, the same that after came to be called *Jews* and *Israelites*; from them, as *Josephus* and the Scriptures testifie, are Originally derived the most famous arts and sciences, as Astronomy, Arithmetick, Geometry, Architecture, *&c.* especially through the learning and Industry of certain Sages and great men among them, as *Abraham*, *Moses*, and others.

*The Helmet for war*, by whom invented. See *Lacedemonians*.

*Herbs*, their vertues and qualities, by whom first discovered. See *Chiron*.

*Hercules*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*, famous among Poets for the twelve labours, which being imposed upon him by *Juno*, he successfully overcame: he is famed by *Diodorus*, *Pliny* and *Plutarch*, for the first Institutour of the *Olympian* Games; he is noted by *Pollux* to have been the first discoverer of the Purple or Scarlet-dye, by observing a Dog, which belonged to the Nymph *Tyros*, whom he loved, with his chaps all coloured of a Purple colour, by picking the meat out of a certain shell-fish called *Conchylium*: likewise the fable of his cleansing *Augeas's* Stable makes it conjectured that he first taught the people of *Italy* the way of dunging the earth.

*Hermes Trismegistus*, an Ancient and famous Philosopher among the *Ægyptians*, whose memory hath been ever in great Veneration among many for his great wisdom and knowledge in philosophy; and among other things he is thought to have been the first that distinguished the time of the day into certain small Periods called Hours, and that by the observation of a Bird kept in the Temple of *Serapis*, which used a constant course of pissing twelve times in the compass of a Natural day; whereupon he divided the day into twelve hours, which came at length to be subdivided into twenty four: but *Macrobius* derives the Invention of dividing the day into Hours from *Osiris* otherwise called *Horus*, and reputed by the ancient *Ægyptians* to be the same with *Apollo* or the Sun: this gave light to others to find out more exact ways for the measuring of time, and of observing every hour

or

or punctual time of the day, as *Anaximenes* of *Miletus* was the first that taught the *Lacedemonians* to observe the time of the day, and to distinguish the hours by the shadow of the sun, which was the first introduction to the making of Sun-dials: and *Ctesibius* was the first that taught to measure the hours by the distilling of water in a glass, as also of divers sorts of *Hydraulicks* or water-works: but the striking Clock, which is moved by weights and wheels, was invented some say by *Severinus* or *Boetius*.

*Hesperides*, the three daughters of *Hesperus* the brother of *Atlas*, their names *Ægle*, *Arethusa* and *Hesperethusa*.

*Hippopotamus*, A sort of Animal in the river *Nilus* from the observation of whose letting it self bloud in the leg, by means of a certain sharp reed that grows upon the banks of that river, was first learn'd the use of *Phlebotomy*, or bloud-letting.

*Histories*, by whom first written. See *Xenophon*.

*Horus*. See *Osiris*.

*Hours*, the division of the day into them, and the use of Hour-glasses, by whom invented. See *Hermes Trismegistus* and *Ctesibius*.

*The Hours*, the three daughters (feigned to be) of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, their names, *Eunomia*, *Dice*, and *Irene*.

*Hunting*, by whom first exercised. See *Diana*.

*Hypanis*, a river in *Scythia*, out of which there arise daily a multitude of little Bladders, in which are ingendred certain little flies, which being enlivened at Morning, flie at Noon, and are found dead at Night.

## I.

*Janus*, the first King of the *Latins*, who when *Saturn* fled from *Crete*, from his son *Jupiter*, gave him entertainment, and was by him taught the way of tillage, and all manner of Husbandry: he is also said to have been the first that caused money to be coined, which was of brass: as likewise the first that planted Vineyards and found out the use of wine: which Invention most ascribe to *Bacchus*, some to *Icarus* the father of *Penelope*, others to *Orestus* the son of *Deucalion*. *Ogyges*, *Janus* and *Noah* are thought by some to have been one and the same person.

*Jason* the son of *Æson* and *Alcimede*: from the famous expedition he made by sea to *Colchos* for the Golden Fleece, he is conjectured by some to have been the first that was eminent for skill in Navigation, and the setting forth of a Fleet.

*Ibis*, a sort of bird anciently much known in *Ægypt*, from the observation

of whose thrusting her crooked beak into her tail was first learn'd the use of Glysters.

*Icarus*, the father of *Penelope*, he is reckoned among the Inventours of the use of wine. See *Janus*.

*Idæi Dactyli*, a certain people who being anciently of *Phrygia* removed themselves into *Crete*, where (as Poets feign) they by a stratagem preserved *Jupiter* from the cruelty of his father *Saturn*, while in a kinde of antick dance they made a rude sort of musick by the hitting together of brazen shields: they are feigned to have been the sons of *Sol* and *Minerva*, or, as others say, of *Saturn* and *Alcippe*, and (as *Herodotus* testifies) the first that made known the use of brass and iron: they are also termed *Corybantes*.

*Joannes Guttembergus*, a *German* Knight, who was the first Inventour of the art of Printing at *Mentz*.

*Iphitus*, the son of *Hercules*, or as (others say) of *Praxonides*. *Strabo* mentions him to have been the first Institutour of the *Olympick* Games: which nevertheless others affirm of *Hercules* himself, others of a people called the *Epei*.

*Iron*, the use thereof by whom first made known. See *Cyclopes*, *Idæi Dactyli* and *Vulcan*.

*Juno*, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, sister and wife of *Jupiter*, to whom she brought forth *Mars* and *Vulcan*: she was feigned by the ancient *Ethnicks* to be the Goddess of Empire and Riches: and, as she was accounted the Patroness of Marriage, she was called *Pronuba*; as the Queen of Midwives, and an helper of women in Labour, *Lucina*: those that allegorize fables in a way of Philosophy, take her for the air.

*Jupiter*, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, born at one birth with *Juno* in the Island of *Crete*: he is taken in a Philosophical Allegory for the Element of fire or the Sky: his story more at large, see in the Comments upon *Hesiod*, *Ovid*, and other writers of *Ethnick* Mythology. *Cicero* also makes mention of two other *Jupiters*, which see in his book *de Natura Deorum*: but that which is most strange, is, that this *Jupiter*, which by the Poets and old *Ethnicks* was esteemed the Supreme and King of the Gods, should at length condescend to be one of the seven Planets.

## L

*Labyrinths*, by whom first built. See *Petesucus*.

*Lacedemonians*, an ancient Warlike people of *Greece*, whom *Pliny* writes to have been the first Inventours of the Sword, Helmet and Spear.

*Lamps*, by whom first used. See *Ægyptians*.

*Law-*

*Lawgivers*, who the most ancient. See *Lycurgus*.

*Letters*, by whom first brought in use. See *Cadmus*.

*Libraries of Books*, by whom first erected. See *Pisistratus* and *Athenians*.

*Litanies and Processional Supplications*, by whom first instituted. See *Mamercus*.

*The Loadstone*, by whom invented. See *Paulus Venetus*.

*Lucina*. See *Diana* and *Juno*.

*The Lute*, by whom first found out. See *Mercury*.

*Lycaon*, an ancient King of *Arcadia*, the son of *Pelasgus*: the fable of whose Impiety see in *Ovids Metamorphosis*: he is noted by *Pliny* for the first that brought in the Custom of making Truce and cessation of Arms in War.

*Lycurgus*, a Nobleman (and for a while King) of *Sparta*, son of *Polydectes*, and brother of *Eunomus* Kings of *Sparta*: he is famed for his Wisdom and justice, and for being the first Lawgiver to the *Spartans* or *Lacedemonians*, as *Moses* to the *Jews*, *Solon* to the *Athenians*, *Charandes* to the *Tyrians*, *Phoroneus* to the *Argives*, *Minos* to the *Cretans*, *Romulus* to the *Romans*.

*Lydians*, a people of *Asia* the less, so denominated from *Lydus* the son of *Atys*, King of this Countrey being anciently called *Mæonia*: they are reported by *Herodotus* to have been the first that coined Gold or Silver money, and to have been the first that brought in playing at Dice, and also at Tennis, with other games at ball, though *Pliny* ascribes this last to one *Pythus*: they are famed to have been the first Inventours of dying of Wool.

*Lysistratus*, a famous artist of *Sicyon*, and brother of *Lysippus* the great *Statuarie*; he is noted by *Pliny* for the first Inventour of the art called Proplastick, or casting of figures in moulds.

## M.

*THe art Magick* by whom first professed. See *Zoroaster*.

*The Magnet* or *Loadstone*, by whom invented. See *Paulus Venetus*.

*Mainamber*, a wonderful rock in *Cornwal*, described at large by *Cambden* in his *Britannia*.

*Mamercus*, an ancient Bishop of *Vienna*, the first that instituted *Litanies* and Processional Supplications.

*Mannaty*, a strange sort of fish, in shape somewhat resembling a Cow; it hath in stead of Fins two things like paps, by which it creeps a shore to sleep and graze: there is a stone in the head of this fish, which, being powdered and infused in any liquour, is judged good against the Dysentery, and Stone Collick.

*Marcellus*, an ancient bishop of *Rome*, and by some

accounted Pope, who was the first Institutour of the Order of Cardinals, though one *Andreas Barbatius* seeks to deduce their Original from the ancient *Jews*.

*The Mariners Compass*, by whom invented. See *Paulus Venetus*.

*Mars*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*; he is feigned by Poets to be the God of Battel, War and Armes, and the first Inventour of all sorts of warlike weapons and Engines; yet several weapons there are that have their Inventours assigned them by Authours, as the Helmet, Sword and Spear own the *Lacedemonians* according to *Pliny*, the coat of Mail *Mydias* the *Messenian*, the shield and Buckler *Prætus* and *Acrisius* being to fight a duel; others say *Cholcus* the son of *Athamas*; Greaves and boots the *Carians*, Lances the *Ætolians*, the Sithe the *Thracians*, the Javelin *Tyrrhenus*, the Dart *Ætolus* the son of *Mars*, the Battel-Ax *Penthesilea* Queen of the *Amazons*, the Bowe and Arrow *Scythus* the son of *Jupiter*, or as some *Persæus* the son of *Perseus*, or as *Diodorus Siculus* affirms, *Apollo*: the Sling the *Phænicians*, as saith *Pliny*: but *Vegetius* supposeth rather the people of the *Balearick* Islands: and lastly, the Engine called *Aries*, or the Ram, *Epeus*: *Mars* is also the appellation of one of the seven planets.

*Marsyas*, an ancient musician of *Phrygia*, who presuming to contend with *Apollo* for the Mastery in Musick, and being overcome, was for his presumption flayed alive: he is reported by *Diodorus Siculus* and *Eusebius* to have been the first Inventour of the Musical Pipe called *Tibia*, from the likeness it hath to the shinbone, it being anciently made of the shin-bone of a Crane, and afterward of an Oaten stalk, which *Trœzenius* the *Dardan* first found out, and perhaps differs onely in respect of its smalness from the *Fistula*, which being denominated from a hollow tube or long pipe, comprehends I suppose the bigger sort of musical pipe, as the Cornet, Recorder, and bigger sort of flute. Some allow the Invention of this *Tibia* to *Midas* a *Phrygian* also, but others deduce not onely the Lyre or Harp from *Apollo*, but also the *Tibia* and *Fistula* both, though the Invention of this last is doubtless most properly to be given to *Pan* for the sake of his Mistress *Syrinx*.

*Medicine*, by whom first practised. See *Apollo*, *Æsculapius*, and *Mercury*.

*The art of Memory*, by whom first invented. See *Simonides*.

*Merchandise*, by whom first practised. See *Phœnicians*.

*Mercury*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, feigned by the Poets

Poets to be the messenger and Interpreter of the Gods, as likewise himself the God of Eloquence, and the first that taught men the art of Rhetorick, which *Aristotle* and *Quintilian* ascribe to *Empedocles*. He is delivered by *Diodorus Siculus* to have been the first Inventour of the Lute, from the Observation of a Tortoise consumed all away, except the shell and the Nerves: the same Authour makes him the Inventour of Physick among the *Ægyptians* (which some impute to *Apis*, *Pliny* to *Arabus* the son of *Apollo*, others to *Apollo* himself;) as likewise the first that taught them letters and Astrology: others allow him the Invention of Arithmetick or the art of numbers, though herein *Pythagoras* claims his part. *Pliny* also makes him the Inventour of the *Tibia Monaulos* or single Pipe: statick, or the art of weights and measures, is referred not to this *Mercury*, but another, the son of *Jupiter* and *Creta* (for *Cicero* in his book *de natura Deorum* reckons five several *Mercuries*) as the first discovery of silver, and the use thereof, is granted to *Mercurius Quintus* (though by some to *Erichthonius* an *Athenian*, by others to *Cæcus*) who is also reputed the first that gave laws to the *Ægyptians*.

*Mercurius Trismegistus*. See *Hermes*.

*Midaeritus*, the first discoverer of Leaden Mines in the Islands called *Cassiterides*.

*Midas*, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, but the son of *Gordius* a Cowherd: the fable of his praying to the Gods, that all he touched might be turned into Gold, is famous among Poets and *Mythologists*: as likewise his being doomed to wear Asses ears for giving his verdict for *Pan* against *Apollo*, when they contended for the mastery in Musick: he is famed for the authour of that sort of Musical pipe called *Tibia obliqua*, which I suppose was equivalent to our Fife.

*Minerva*, the Goddess of wisdom, Learning, Arts and Arms, the daughter of *Jupiter* without a mother, being feigned by the Poets to have sprung out of his brain, from whence she leaped forth armed, *Vulcan* having cleft his skull asunder with his Ax: she is celebrated for the Inventress of oyl, and the use of the Olive, as also of the use of wool, and the several sorts of Manufacture therein, as Spinning, Carding, Weaving, and the like: however *Arachne* challenged this skill to her self, whom *Pliny* thinks rather to have been the first that taught the Ordering of Flax and Hemp. The art of numbers likewise *Livy* will have to be *Minerva*'s Invention in regard of the nails that were driven into a wall of her temple,

by which the years were computed: by *Diodorus Siculus* she is mentioned as the first that taught architecture, or the art of building: also the Invention of Chariots, whereof *Pliny* makes *Erichthonius* to be authour, is attributed not to this, but another *Minerva* (for *Cicero* makes mention of four) the daughter of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Coryphe*, one of the daughters of *Oceanus*: she is otherwise called *Pallas*, *Tritonis*, and among the *Greeks* Ἀθήνη, but *Pallas* more especially, in respect of her being a warlike Goddess.

*Minos*, an ancient King of *Crete*, the son of *Jupiter* (some say *Xanthus*) and *Europa*: he is celebrated in Poetical fables and old stories for that famous Labyrinth, which at his appointment was made by *Dædalus*, wherein was inclosed the Monster *Minotaurus*: he is delivered by *Strabo* to have been the first that set forth a Fleet to command the Sea, and by *Pliny* the first that gave Laws to the *Cretans*; which is the more probable, in regard both he and his two brothers (*Æacus* and *Rhadamanthus*) were so esteemed for justice and Impartiality, that they were thought worthy to be constituted the three Judges of Hell, to sit in judgement and give sentence upon all notorious sinners and Malefactours condemned thither.

*Mitres*, an ancient King of *Ægypt*, who, as *Pliny* writes, was the first Erector of *Obelisks*.

*Musæus*, an old famous *Greek* Poet, contemporary with *Orpheus*, if not his son, as some are of opinion, under whose name goes that so well known Poem of the loves of *Hero* and *Leander*: he was the first, as *Diogenes Laërtius* delivers, that writ the Genealogy of the Gods, and the first that found out the use of the Sphere, though this last *Cicero* affirms of *Archimedes* the *Syracusian*, *Pliny* of *Atlas*, and also of *Anaximander*.

*Muses*, the nine daughters of *Jupiter*, and *Mnemosyne*, they are celebrated by Poets for the Goddesses and Patronesses of all learning, Arts and Ingenuities, their names *Clio*, *Melpomene*, *Thalia*, *Euterpe*, *Terpsichore*, *Erato*, *Calliope*, *Urania*, *Polyhimnia*. *Clio* is said to have been the Inventress of History, *Melpomene* of Tragedies, *Thalia* of Comedies, *Euterpe* of the Musick of the Flute and Pipe, *Terpsichore* of the Psaltery, *Erato* of Geometry, *Calliope* of the Heroick Poem, *Urania* of Astrology, *Polyhymnia* of Rhetorick.

*Musical Instruments*, the several sorts of them, by whom first devised. See *Apollo*, *Mercury*, *Marsyas*, *Midas*, *Pan*.

*Musick*, by whom first taught and practised. See *Apollo*, *Amphion*, *Mercury*, and *Orpheus*.

*Mydias*,

*Mydias*, an ancient *Meſſenian*, reputed the firſt Inventour of coats of Mail.

## N.

NAvigation, and the uſe of ſhipping, by whom made known. See *Jaſon*, *Minos*, *Danaus*, *Nautilus*, and *Neptune*.

*Nautilus*, a certain king of fiſh ſo called, *i. e.* the Mariner; from whoſe compoſing its body and finns into the likeneſs of a ſhip under ſail, it is ſuppoſed the firſt intimation was taken for the framing of ſhips.

*Nemeſis*, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neceſſitas*: ſhe was worſhipped by the ancient *Ethnicks* as a Goddeſs that took upon her to revenge and puniſh all wrongs and impious actions committed by mortal men, having her ſeat above the Moon, from whence ſhe viewed all things here below: ſhe was alſo called *Adraſtea*, and *Rhamnuſia*.

*Neptune*, the ſon of *Saturn* and *Ops*: to his lot, in the triple diviſion of the world between *Jupiter*, *Pluto*, and him fell the Empire of the Sea: he is not onely held to have been the firſt that taught men Horſmanſhip, the art of riding and of managing of horſes, as *Diodorus Siculus* writes: but alſo is imagined by ſome to have been the firſt that produced that animal, by ſtriking with his trident upon the earth, when the contention was between him and *Minerva* who ſhould produce the thing that would prove moſt profitable to humane kinde, as is particularly obſerved by the Poets *Virgil* and *Lucan*: and eſpecially, as he was God of the Sea, he is in all right to be accounted the firſt that taught Navigation and the uſe of ſhipping, which is alſo affirmed by *Diodorus Siculus*: yet ſeveral others there are, that are allowed by ancient writers a claim to this Invention: as the *Cretans* by the ſame authour, by *Strabo Minos* King of *Crete*, by *Pliny* one *Erythras* a King of certain Iſlands about the red Sea, by others the *Myſians* and *Trojans* in *Helleſpont*: likewiſe *Danaus*, *Jaſon*, *Minerva* and *Atlas* are looked upon in reference to this Invention: but doubtleſs *Joſephus* and the authority of Scripture muſt prevail for the Antiquity of *Noahs* Ark, as the firſt ſhip that ever was.

*Nereides*, or the Sea-Nymphs, the fifty daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*, deities of the Sea, by ancient *Greek* Mythology ſo accounted: their names as follow, *Proto*, *Eucrate*, *Sao*, *Amphythrite*, *Eudora*, *Thetis*, *Galene*, *Glauce*, *Cymothoe*, *Spio*, *Thacie*, *Melite*, *Eulymene*, *Agaue*, *Paſithea*, *Erato*, *Eunice*, *Doto*, *Proto*, *Pherouſa*, *Dynamene*, *Neſæa*, *Actæa*, *Protomedia*, *Doris*, *Panope*, *Galatæa*, *Hippothoe*, *Hipponoe*, *Cymodoce*, *Cymatolege*,

*Cymo*, *Eyone*, *Halimede*, *Glauconome*, *Pontoporeia*, *Leiagore*, *Euagore*, *Laomedeia*, *Poulynome*, *Autonoe*, *Lysianassa*, *Euarne*, *Psamathe*, *Menippa*, *Nesa*, *Eupompe*, *Themisto*, *Pronoe*, *Nemertes*.

*Nicias*, a Native of *Megara*, who, as *Pliny* testifieth, was the first that invented the Fullers Art.

*Nicostrata*, an *Arcadian* Propheteſs, the mother of *Evander*, who, driving out the *Aborigines*, made himself King of *Italy*: she is thought by some to have been the first that brought Letters into *Italy*: she gave the answers of the Oracle in Verse, in somuch that she hath been reputed the first Inventress of *Hexameter*, or *Heroick* Verse, whereupon she was called *Carmenta*, from *Carmen*, signifying a Verse.

## O.

*Obelisks*, by whom first erected. See *Mitres*.

*Ochus*, a great (and by some thought the first) Philosopher among the *Phœnicians*.

*Oil*, and the use of the *Olive*, by whom first invented. See *Minerva*.

*Olympick Games*, by whom first instituted. See *Hercules*.

*Oratory*. See Rhetorick.

*Orpheus*, a famous ancient Musician of *Thrace*, the son of *Oeagrus* (some say *Apollo*) and the Muse *Calliope*: he is ranked among those that stand in competition for the first Invention of Musick (together with *Linus* the son also of *Apollo*: (likewise he and *Zamolsis* are thought to have been the first that taught Philosophy among the *Thracians*: he wonderfully improved the Art of playing upon the Harp or Lute, which he learn'd of *Mercury*, in so much that fables have reported of him, that he was able by the power of his harmony to make wilde beasts tame, and Trees and Rocks to dance after the sound of his Lyre: the story also of his playing *Euridice* out of Hell is no less solemnized among Poets.

*Osiris*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, he succeeded *Phoroneus* in the kingdom of *Argos*: but leaving his own kingdom, he sailed into *Ægypt*, where he grew so renowned for the many profitable Arts and Inventions which he taught that people, that after his death he was deified by them, and adored, especially for his propagation of the necessary Art of Husbandry among them: he is otherwise called *Dionysius*, which is the same with *Bacchus*, and by some accounted all one with *Horus* and *Apollo*.

## P.

THe Art of *Painting*, or *Picture drawing*, by whom invented. See *Gyges*, *Polygnotus* and *Pyrrhus*.

*Palamedes*

*Palamedes*, the ſon of *Nauplius* King of *Eubœa*, who provoking *Ulyſſes* by ſome injurious carriage in the *Trojan* war, was by a ſtratagem of his accuſed of treachery, and ſtoned to death by the *Greeks*; he is delivered by *Aulus Gellius* the firſt Inventour of the uſe of weights and Meaſures, as alſo of uſing the *Calculi*, or Counters, both in Computations and in the giving of Suffrages or Votes: *Pliny* likewiſe makes him the contributour of four letters to the *Greek* Alphabet, namely θ, ξ, φ, and υ.

*Pallas*. See *Minerva*.

*Palmeta*, a certain tree in *Africa*, from whence out of certain holes bored into the body of the tree, into which they put hollow canes in faſhion of a tap, there is drawn a pleaſant liquour or drink, in taſt ſomewhat reſembling white-wine.

*Pan*, the ſon of *Demogorgon*, worſhipped by the ancient *Ethnicks*, but moſt eſpecially in *Arcadia*, as the God of Woods and Shepherds; and by Allegory taken for Nature or the Univerſe, which is implyed in the word which ſignifieth All: the ſtory of his loving *Syrinx*, who flying from him was transformed into a Reed, and by him cut up and made a muſical Pipe to play on, thereby making harmony of her dead, who while living proved ſo harſh and untuneable to his will, is to be read in *Ovids Metamorphoſis* neatly and elegantly deſcribed: however he is generally beleeved to be the firſt deviſer of the *Fiſtula* or Muſical pipe, both ſingle and ſeverally joyned together in one; as the *Tibia*, another ſort of muſical pipe, is laid claim to both by *Mercury*, *Marſyas*, and *Midas*: but the double or joyned *Tibia* by *Terpander*, which I ſuppoſe gave the firſt intimation to the framing of an Organ, by an orderly ſeries of pipes one under another: whereas to the ſingle *Tibia* and *Fiſtula* muſt be referred thoſe ſeveral ſorts of muſical wind pipes among us at preſent, as the Cornet Flute, Fife, Recorder, and Flajulet.

*Paulus Secundus*, a certain Biſhop or Pope of *Rome*, who was the firſt that inſtituted the habit of Cardinals uſed at this day, namely the Scarlet Gown and Hood.

*Paulus Venetus*, the firſt (as *Gilbertus*, an ancient *Engliſh* Philoſopher, delivers,) that brought the uſe of the Magnet or Loadſtone, and by conſequence of the Mariners Compaſs into *Italy*, having firſt learn'd it of the *Chineſes*, who are thought to have had both that and the Art of Printing anciently known among them: but he that is moſt generally famed for the firſt inventour of the Mariners Compaſs, and uſe of the Loadſtone, at leaſt in theſe parts of the world, is one *Flavius Gaia* a Native of *Amalphi* in the kingdom of *Naples*.

*Pelethro-*

*Pelethronians*, a certain people of *Theſſaly*, whom *Virgil* notes to have been the firſt that uſed bridles and ſaddles in the riding of horſes; and *Pliny* takes notice of them as the firſt that taught the way of ſhooing horſes: and hereupon they are ranked among thoſe that ſtand for the firſt invention of horſemanſhip.

*Penthesilea*, a Queen of a certain Nation of Warlike women inhabiting that part of *Scythia* which lies upon the rivers *Tanais* and *Thermodoon*: ſhe leading an Army of women to the aid of the *Trojans* was ſlain by *Achilles* in a ſingle combat: ſhe is famed for the firſt Inventreſs of the Ax: eſpecially that uſed in War, or the battel Ax.

*Perdix*, the Nephew or Siſters ſon of *Dædalus*: he was, as *Ovid* takes notice in the eighth book of his *Metamorphoſis*, the inventour of the *Circinus* or Compaſſes.

*Perſeus*, the ſon of that *Perſeus* who was the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Danae*; he is imagined by ſome to have been the Inventour of Darts and Arrows, though the Invention of Bowe and Arrows is more probably aſcribed to *Apollo*, but by ſome to *Scythes* the ſon of *Jupiter*.

*Peteſucus*, an ancient King of *Ægypt*, famed by the ſtately Labyrinth he there built, and reckoned among the builders of Labyrinths in that kingdom.

*Phido*, a Native of *Argos*, whom *Pliny* ſuppoſeth to have firſt diſcovered the uſe of Weights and Meaſures; but *Strabo* ſaith one *Phædo* of *Elis*.

*Philocles*, an *Ægyptian*, whom *Pliny* relates to have been the firſt Inventour of Delineation, or the art of making the out-lines or rough draughts of Pictures; others ſay it was *Cleanthes* a *Corinthian*.

*Philoſophy*, by whom firſt propagated; ſee *Muſæus*, *Orpheus*, *Ochus*, and *Zamolſis*,

*Phœbus*. See *Apollo*.

*Phœmonoe*, the daughter of *Phœbus*, ſhe was famed a very great propheteſs, and the firſt that invented *Hexameter* or Heroick Verſe.

*Phœnicians*, a people of *Syria*, bordering upon *Judea*; and ſo denominated from *Phœnix* the ſon of *Neptune* and *Lybia*; ſuppoſed to be the founder of that Nation, or elſe from *Phœnix* the ſon of *Agenor*, who firſt taught them letters: they have been a people famous for the invention of ſeveral Arts; as Arithmetick, the knowledge of the Stars, (wherein nevertheleſs the *Ægyptians*, *Chaldæans* and *Hebrews* are competitours with them) the uſe of letters, military diſcipline, eſpecially the uſe of the *Baliſta*, Croſs-bow and Sling in War; the arts of Hunting, Fowling, and Fiſhing, (yet Hunting is moſt peculiarly referred to *Diana*,) as alſo Navigation and Merchan-

Merchandiſe, whereof nevertheleſs *Pliny* gives the Original practice to the *Pæni* or *Carthaginians*, *Diodorus Siculus* to *Mercury*.

*Phoroneus*, the ſon of *Inachus*, a King of the *Argives*; he is ſaid to be the firſt that gave laws to that Nation.

*Phrygians*, a certain people in *Aſia* the leſs ſo denominated either from the river *Phrygius*, or from *Phrygia*, the daughter of *Cecrops*: they are believed by *Pliny* to have been the firſt Inventours of thoſe ſorts of Chariots called *Bigæ* and *Quadrigæ*: they are alſo concluded the firſt Inventors of all ſorts of curious needle-work: whence Garments, & Clothes ſo wrought, are called *Veſtes Phrygianæ*

*Pilumnus*, the firſt Inventor of grinding in a Mill, baking, and all the ſeveral ways of ordering of Corn for the making of bread.

*Piſeus the Tyrrhenian*, the firſt, as *Pliny* teſtifieth, that found out the uſe of the brazen trumpet.

*Piſiſtratus*, the ſon of *Hippocrates*, an *Athenian*, who by ſtratagem made himſelf tyrant of the City, but was ſlain by the Conſpiracy of *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogeiton*: he and *Anaxagoras* were the firſt that took care for the publiſhing of books: he alſo is delivered by *Aulus Gellius* to have been the firſt Inſtitutor of publick Lecturers, and Erector of Publick Libraries.

*Pitumnus*, the brother of *Pilumnus*, he is otherwiſe called *Sterquilinus*, as being the firſt, as *Servius* upon *Virgil* obſerves, that ſhewed the way of dunging and manuring the earth.

*The Plaſtick Art*, by whom invented. See *Chorœbus*.

*Pluto*, the ſon of *Saturn* and *Ops* between whom and his two brothers, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, the Empire of the Univerſe being divided, there fell to *Pluto's* ſhare the kingdom of the ſhades, or the world below. as to *Jupiters* lot Heaven, and to *Neptune* the Sea: the ſtory of his carrying away *Proſerpina* the daughter of *Ceres* is both generally famous among Poets, and particularly ſet forth in a Poem by *Claudian*.

*Poetry*, who the firſt Author thereof. See *Apollo* and *Muſes*.

*Polygnotus*, an *Athenian*, whom *Theophraſtus* thinks to have been the firſt Inventor of *Painting* or *Picture-drawing* in *Greece*, though *Ariſtotle* ſaith it was *Pyrrhus* the kinſman of *Dædalus*: and *Pliny* mentions not as an Inventor, but a great Improver of this Art, one *Polygnotus a Thaſian*.

*Porſenna*, an ancient King of the *Hetrurians*, who cauſed a very ſtately labyrinth to be built for his Sepulchre: this is thought to have been the firſt labyrinth that was known in *Italy*: but the firſt original of this kind of ſtructure is concluded to have been in *Ægypt*, the moſt memorable whereof were built by *Motherudes*, *Merides*, *Peſeſuens*

*teſucus*, and *Tithoes*: as likewiſe of Pyramids, among the firſt and moſt famous builders whereof were *Chemis*, otherwiſe called *Cheops*, *Chabreus*, *Cephrenes*, and *Mycerinus*, very ancient Kings of that Nation.

*Poſſown*, a ſort of beaſt in *Virginia*, the female whereof hath a bagge under her chin, into which ſhe receiveth her young ones, and letteth them forth at pleaſure.

*The Potters Art*, by whom found out. See *Choræbus*, *Dibutades*, and *Lyſiſtratus*.

*Praxiteles*, a very famous ancient Statuary of *Italy*, thought to be the firſt that carved in Marble: alſo he is imagined by *Pliny* to have been the Inventor of Looking-glaſſes, which he made firſt of Silver.

*The Art of Printing*, by whom invented. See *Joannes Guttemburgus* and *Simon Iſlip*.

*Prætus* and *Acriſius*, the ſons of *Abas* King of the *Argives*; they are the firſt taken notice of for the fighting of a duel together, and the firſt that invented the ſhield and buckler.

*Prometheus*, the ſon of *Japetus* and the Nymph *Aſia*, and the father of *Deucalion*: he is reported by *Lactantius* to have been the firſt Inſtitutor of Sacrifices, or at leaſt the firſt that ſlew Oxen for Sacrifice: whereas *Hyperbius* (the ſon of *Mars*) whom ſome think to have been the firſt Sacrificer, haply ſlew onely the ſmaller ſort of cattle: he is likewiſe ſaid to have been the firſt Erector of Images, which probably gave occaſion to the fable of his framing the ſhape of a man in mud, and animating it with celeſtial fire: as from his being a careful obſerver of the motions of the ſtars from the mountain *Caucaſus* (whereupon *Servius* in his Comment upon *Virgil* concludes him the Inventor of Aſtrology) the fable of his being, by *Jupiters* command, chained to *Caucaſus*, where he was expoſed to have his liver continually pecked upon by a *Vulture* for ſtealing fire from heaven, is likely to have ſprung: but that which ſeems moſt fabulous of all is, that his wearing a ring of Iron made of the chain wherewith he had been bound, with a piece of the rock to which he had been chained fix'd to it, about the ring finger of his left hand for a memorial, was the original of rings with ſtones ſet in them.

*Pſeuſippus*, or *Speuſippus*, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, *Plato*'s ſiſters ſon, who, as *Diogenes Laertius* writes, was the firſt that deviſed the way of making veſſels more then ordinary capacious by framing them gibbous, as Tubbs, Jarres, and the like.

*The Purple die*, by whom firſt found out. See *Hercules*.

*Pyramids*, by whom firſt Erected. See *Porſenna*.

*Pyrodes*, the ſon of *Cilix*: he is ſaid to have been the firſt that found out the way of

of striking fire out of a flint, and that more probably then *Achates* the companion of *Æneas*.

*The Pyrrhichian dance*, by whom first invented. See *Pyrrhus*.

*Pyrrhus*, the son of *Dædalus*, whom *Aristotle* judgeth to have been the first that exercised Painting or Picture drawing in *Greece*, as *Gyges* in *Lydia*. *Pyrrhus* likewise, but more probably another *Pyrrhus*, haply the son of *Achilles*, is related by *Pliny* to be the first deviser of the *Pyrrhichian* or armed dance, though *Solinus* saith it was invented by *Pyrrhicus* one of the *Cretans*, or *Idæi Dactyli*; *Dionysius Halicarnassæus* saith by *Pallas*; but *Pliny* alledgeth that the *Pyrrhichian* & the Armed Dance were two distinct things; and that this was invented by the *Cretans*, that by *Pyrrhus*.

*Pythagoras*, a most eminent Philosopher of the Isle of *Samos*, the son of *Mnesarchus*, a Jeweller and disciple of *Pherecides Syrus*; the fame of his wisdom and great knowledge in Philosophy drew many considerable Auditours to him: but that which made the greatest noise in the world was his opinion concerning the transmigration of souls: some ascribe to him the first Invention of Arithmetick, and the art of numbers; *Diogenes Laertius* thinks him to have been the first that made known the use of Weights and Measures to the *Greeks*; and *Vitruvius* fathers upon him the Invention of the *Norma*, or measuring Ruler.

*Pythian Games*, by whom instituted. See *Python*.

*Pythius*, A famous *Architect* of *Priene*, who built a Temple there to *Minerva*, which *Vitruvius* makes account was the first Temple ever built; and it might have passed for currant, had not the Antiquity of *Solomons* Temple contradicted.

*Python*, a Serpent or Dragon of a monstrous shape and vast bigness, feigned to be sprung out of the slime of the earth after *Deucalions* floud: this serpent was sent by *Juno* to molest *Latona* when she went great with *Apollo* and *Diana*; which *Apollo*, when he grew up, resolving to revenge, slew the serpent with his bow and arrows; and being thence sirnamed *Pythius*, instituted in memory of the action certain Games, called *Pythian Games*.

*Pythus*, the first Inventor (I will not say of *Goff*, *Tennis* or *Paille Maille* but) of several active *Games*, and exercises at *Ball*.

*Pyxidorus*, the first (supposed) discoverer of the use of Marble.

## Q.

*Quadragesima*, or *Lenttime*, the Observation thereof, by whom first instituted. See *Telesphorus*.

## R

*Hadamanthus*, one of the three Infernal Judges. He is thought by some to have been the first that taught the *Assyrians* Letters.

*Resurrection tree*, a certain tree in *Manica*, which though appearing dry and leafless most part of the year, yet if a branch be cut off, and put into water for the space of ten houres, it puts forth green leaves; but as soon as it is taken out, it presently withers, & grows dry again.

*Rhetorick*, by whom first professed. See *Mercury* and *Empedocles*.

*Rhœcus* and *Theodorus*, two notable Artists of the Isle of *Samos*, whom some suppose to have been the Inventors of Plastick or the Potters Art, and who accompanied *Damaratus*, the father of *Tarquinius Priscus*, into *Italy*, where they propogated their art.

*Romulus*, the first King, founder and Law-giver of the city of *Rome*, and generally believed to be the son of *Mars* and *Ilia*, a Vestal Nun; who, being the daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Latines*, brought forth him and *Remus* at one birth; some think him to have been the first that *triumphed*, that is to say, over *Acron*, King of the *Cæninenses*, whom he conquered; but others say, it was but an Ovation (for so they call that smaller kind of solemnity which makes not up a perfect Triumph) and that *Tarquinius Priscus* was the first beginner of Triumphs in *Rome*; yet not he, but *Dionysius* or *Bacchus*, otherwise called *Liber Pater*, is concluded by *Diodorus Siculus*, *Pliny*, and *Solinus*, to have been the first Triumpher, when he returned from battel laden with the spoils of several Nations.

## S

*Sacrifices*, from whom took beginning. See *Prometheus*.

*Saturn*, the son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*; he, being banished his kingdom by his eldest son *Jupiter*, fled to *Janus* King of *Italy*, with whom he is said to have joyntly reigned, and is supposed to have been the first that taught Husbandry to the people of *Italy*. Some refer the Invention of *Astrology* to him; whence haply one of the seven planets came to be called by his name; the story of his cutting off the Genitals of his father *Cælus*, and his going about to devour all his male children, are Morally and Physically interpreted, and allegorized by Commentators, especially the *Scholiasts* upon *Hesiods Theogonie*.

*Scipio Nasica*, an Eminent *Roman*, who is recorded to have been the first (at least among the *Romans*) that devised the *Clepsydra*, or water-hourglass; but the testimony of *Vitruvius* is authentick for

*Ctesibius*

*Cteſibius* of *Alexandria* his being the firſt in this Invention.

*Scythes*, the ſon of *Jupiter*, (ſome ſay of *Hercules*) who gave denomination to, and probably was the founder of the kingdom of *Scythia*: he is competitor with *Apollo* and *Perſeus* for the Invention of Bow and Arrows, though the firſt have the teſtimony of *Diodorus Siculus*, the laſt of *Pliny*.

*Sea-ſpider*, a ſort of animal, otherwiſe called a *Carvel*, of a round form, bred of the ſoam of the Sea: ſhe angles for ſmall Fiſhes with certain ſtrings or threeds, which ſhe caſts from her round about like ſo many lines: and when her web fails, ſhe kills with an infectious vapour which ſhe breathes forth.

*Seres*, a certain people of *Scythia*, accounted by *Pliny* the firſt Inventors of the making of Silk, which from thence is called in Latine *Sericum*.

*Seſoſtris*, an ancient King of the *Ægyptians*, who, as *Diodorus Siculus* teſtifieth, was the firſt that brought in uſe the long ſhip, which till then had been framed perfectly round like a Shield and Buckler, it being firſt invented by *Jaſon*.

*Severinus Boetius*, a famous modern Philoſopher and Artiſt, and a Nobleman of *Rome*, who is famed for the Inventor of all thoſe ſorts of Horologes that are moved by the Artifice of weights & wheels, as ſtriking Clock Watches, and Church-dials.

*The uſe of Ships*, by whom invented. See *Jaſon*, and *Danaus*.

*Sidonius*, the firſt Inventor, as *Entropius* is of Opinion, of Weights and Meaſures.

*Silk*, by whom firſt made. See *Seres*.

*Simon Iſlip*, the firſt Erector of a Printing-preſs in *England*, which he ſet up in *Weſtminſter* Abby, in the year of our Lord 1471. but the Art was firſt invented, ſome ſay, by *Joannes Guttembergus*, a Knight of *Mentz* in *Germany*; others ſay, by *Laurentius Joannes*, at the Town of *Haerlem* in *Holland*.

*Simonides Melicus*, the firſt Inventor, as ſaith *Pliny*, of theſe four letters of the Alphabet ϕ, ζ, χ, ω: alſo, as the ſame *Pliny* and *Quintilian* affirm, he was the firſt that taugh the Art of Memory.

*Socrates*, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, much admired and honoured for his wiſdom and temperance; he was the firſt, as *Cicero* affirms in his *Tuſculan* Queſtions, that reduced *Ethicks*, or moral Philoſophy, into an Art.

*Sol*, generally eſteemed the ſame with *Apollo*, or the *Sun*; but by ſome accounted the ſon of *Oceanus*, which beſt ſuits with the Allegory: he is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt diſcoverer of Gold Mines in the mountain *Panchaia*: though ſome ſay, *Thoas* and *Eaclis* were they that firſt found them.

*Bartholdus Swartz*, or *Niger*,

ger, a *Germane* Friar, who first found out the use and way of making of Gunpowder, whence sprung the original of Canons, Musquets, and all sorts of Guns.

*Syrians*, a people of *Asia*, heretofore very considerable; and, by *Pliny*, believed to have been the first devisers of a certain warlike Engine called *Catapulta*.

*Syrinx*, a Nymph of *Arcadia*, one of the *Naiades*; she was courted, but upon denial pursued by *Pan* the God of Shepherds; from whom flying, she upon her prayer to the Nymphs, was turned into a Reed, of which *Pan* making a musical Pipe, had thereby the means at length of playing upon his Mistress.

T

TAddy, a sweet and pleasant liquor, which they drink in stead of wine, issuing from a certain spungy Tree growing in the Countrey of *Indostan*, tall, streight, and without branches, excepting at the top, where there groweth a large spreading tuft; which liquor, incision being made into the tree, drops down into vessels which are set under to receive it.

*Talaus*, the Nephew of *Dædalus*; he was the first finder out, as *Diodorus* testifieth, of the Potters Wheel, as also of the Saw.

*Tamandua*, a sort of Beast in *Brasile*, somewhat thick and round, and having a tail twice as long as the body and a tongue three quarters of a yard long; which thrusting into an Ant-hill, where as many Ants are run upon it as it can contain, he licks them all in, they being altogether his food; whence this Beast is otherwise called the Ant-Bear.

*Tarquinius Priscus*, otherwise called *Lucumo*, the son of *Demaratus* a *Corinthian*; he, by the assistance and advice of his wife *Tanaquil*, obtained so far as to succeed *Ancus Martius* in the Kingdom of *Rome*, and was the first among the *Romans*, as *Eutropius* affirms, that made a perfect Triumph, *viz.* over the *Sabines*. See *Romulus*.

*Telchines*, a certain People, who anciently inhabited the Island of *Ophinsa*, or *Rhodes*, which from thence was called *Telchinis*: some suppose them to have been the children of *Sol* and *Minerva*, others of *Saturn* and *Alope*; haply the same with the *Curetes*, or *Idæi Dactyli*; for they are said to have transplanted themselves afterwards into *Crete*: they were accounted a sort of *Dæmones* or evil *Genii*, at least a people that had Fascination in their looks, and were addicted to Charms and Incantations; & are delivered by *Strabo* to have been the first workers in Brass and Iron, and to have been the persons that made *Saturns* Sithe.

*Telesphorus*, an ancient Bishop, who is thought by some to have been the first Institutor

tutor of the *Quadrageſimal*, or fourty days Faſt, commonly among us called *Lent*.

*Terpander*, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Methymna* in the Iſle of *Lesbos*, celebrated by *Virgil* for his great improvement of Muſick by his Invention of the *Heptachord*, or ſeven-ſtringed Lyre, it being at firſt onely *Monochord*, as it was invented by *Apollo*; though ſome ſay he added onely three ſtrings to the *Tetrachorda*, or four-ſtringed Lyre: to this *Heptachord Simonides* is ſaid to have added an eighth ſtring, and *Timotheus* a ninth.

*Thales Mileſius*, an eminent ancient Philoſopher, and in ſo high an eſteem for his wiſdom, that he was ranked among the ſeven that had the repute to be the wiſeſt men of the world: he is particularly famed for the firſt that taught *Greece* Geometry and Aſtronomy, and that obſerved and found out the reaſon of the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; and, as ſaith *Diogenes Laertius*, the firſt that divided the year into 365 days.

*Thamyras*, an old *Thracian* Poet, of whom it is fabled, that contending with the *Muſes* for the Maſtery in Muſick, and being overcome, he was by them ſtricken blind. *Pliny* reports him to have been the firſt that played magiſterially upon the Harp without ſinging, whereas *Amphion* and *Linus* were the firſt that played to ſinging.

*Theodorus* of *Samos*, the firſt Inventor, as ſome affirm, of the *Norma* or Ruler, the Key and Lock, and the Turners Wheel (though the *Norma* others attribute to *Pythagoras*) as alſo of the Potters Wheel. See *Rhœcus*.

*Theſeus*, the ſon of *Ægeus*, King of *Athens*, and *Æthra* the daughter of *Pitheus*; he is famous in ſtory for overcoming the *Amazons*, ſlaying *Creon* King of *Thebes*, as alſo the Monſter *Minotaurus* in *Crete*, his accompanying his friend *Pirithous* to Hell, whence he was delivered at length by *Hercules*. He among the *Greeks* (for *Lycaon* is agreed to be the firſt of all) is mentioned by *Pliny* as the firſt Concluder of Leagues and Truces in War: but *Diodorus Siculus* attributed the ſame to *Mercury*.

*Theſſalians*, a people of that part of *Greece* anciently called *Pirrhæa*, from *Pyrrha* the Wife of *Deucalion*: they are noted by *Pliny*, *Virgil*, and others, (at leaſt ſome certain people of *Theſſaly* as the *Pelithronian Lapithæ* and *Centaures*) to have been the firſt that addicted themſelves to Horſemanſhip and Riding, that brought in the uſe of the Bridle and Saddle, and the cuſtom of fighting on Horſe-back.

*Thracians*, a people of *Greece*, ſo denominated from *Thrax* the ſon of *Mars*. *Clemens Alexandrinus* imagines them to have been the firſt Inventors of the Sithe.

*Thras*

*Thoas* and *Eaclis*, the first discoverers, as *Pliny* testifieth, of Gold Mines in the Mountain *Panchaia*: others say *Sol* the son of *Oceanus*.

*Tinderboxes*, the use of them, whence first intimated. See *Achates* and *Pyrodes*.

*Triptolemus*, the son of *Celeus* King of *Eleusin*, as *Pausanias* writes: he is said to have been sent by *Ceres* in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the world to teach men the use of Corn; whence he hath been reputed by some the first Inventor of Husbandry among the *Greeks*.

*Trœzenius* the *Dardan*, an ancient Musician, who is said to have first framed the slender sort of musical Pipe of a Reed, Oaten stalk, or the like.

*Triumphs*, by whom first instituted. See *Romulus* and *Tarquinius Priscus*.

*Tunnis*, a sort of tree growing in *Nova Hispania*, in the leaves whereof there breeds a certain small Worm finely wrapped up in a subtle web; which Worm, as soon as it is dryed, becomes that *Cocheneile*, which is so costly and highly prized among us.

*Tyrians*, the inhabitants of *Tyrus*, an Island belonging to *Phœnicia*, and so denominated from *Tyrus* the son of *Phœnix*: it was anciently called *Sarra*; and the *Tyrian* or Purple die, the use & knowledge whereof had hence its original, was called *Sarranum Ostrum*: the *Tyrians*, as also the rest of the *Phœnicians*, have been counted a people from the beginning much addicted to Navigation, Traffick and Merchandise, and (but for the *Pœni*, or *Carthaginians*, to whom *Pliny* gives the primacy in Merchandize and Navigation) might have passed for the original Undertakers in these Arts.

*Tyrrhenus*, the son of *Atys* King of *Lydia*; he was sent by his father with a Colony to seek out new habitations, and at length planted himself in that part of *Italy*, from thence called *Tyrrhenian*, now *Tuscany*: to him *Clemens Alexandrinus* ascribes the Invention of the Javelin and Dart: and the *Tyrrhenians* challenge to themselves the first use of the brazen Trumpet.

## V

*VEnus*, the daughter (some say of *Jupiter* and *Diana*, others of *Cælus* and *Dies*) but most generally concluded to have sprung from the foam of the Sea, after the genitals of *Cælus* were cut off and thrown into the Sea by *Saturn* (if they were not distinct persons; for *Cicero* in his book *de Natura Deorum*, reckons up four several *Venus*'s:) she derives from ancient Mythology and Poetry the title of the Goddess of Love, of Pleasures and Delights, of Beauty, Attraction, and Elegance, the Mother of *Cupid* and the Graces; and accounted the first that shewed the way of amorous Court-ship, from the

the ſtories of her familiarity with *Mars*, and her allurements to *Adonis* and *Anchiſes*: among the *Greeks* ſhe was called *Aphrodite*, from ἀφρὸς, Froth or Foam; alſo *Cypris*, *Citherea*, the *Cyprian* and *Paphian* Queen, in reſpect of her being principally worſhipt in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, the chief Towns whereof were anciently called *Citherea* and *Paphos*: ſhe alſo gives name to one of the ſeven planets, and the Morning Star, which is alſo called *Lucifer*, the ſame being alſo the Evening Star, and *Heſperus*. *Veſper*, and *Veſperugo*, though ſome deduce *Heſperus* from that *Heſperus* who was the ſon of *Japetus*, and brother of *Atlas*.

*Viemalim*, a ſort of Bird in *America*, very ſmall, having a long ſlender Bill, and feeding like a Bee upon dew and the juyce of flowers; it ſleeps from *October* to *April*, the time that the flowers are well ſprouted up again; the feathers are of very various and delightful colours.

*Vulcan*, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, feigned to have been thrown down out of Heaven, for his deformity, into the Iſle of *Lemnos*, and there to have been brought up by *Eurynome* the daughter of *Oceanus*. He is generally celebrated in Poetry for the God of Fire, and the firſt diſcoverer of the uſe of all ſorts of Metals, and the Inventor of all manner of Smiths work, and the Artificer of *Jupiters* Thunderbolts, and



of the Arms of the Gods, which they uſed in their war againſt the Giants and the ſons of the Earth: yet there are who refer to ſeveral perſons their ſeveral Metals, as *Pliny* the firſt Gold Mines to *Cadmus* the *Phœnician* in the Mountain *Pangæus*, others to *Thoas* and *Eaclis* in *Panchaia*, others to *Sol* the ſon of *Oceanus*; the diſcovery of Silver ſome impute to *Mercurius Quintus*, ſome to *Erichthonius* the *Athenian*, others to *Cæacus*; Iron to the *Idæi Dactyli* in *Crete*, *Clemens Alexandrinus* to *Selmentes* and *Damnamenceus* Jews in the Iſle of *Cyprus*; *Strabo* both Iron and Braſs, as alſo the making of *Saturns* Sithe, to the *Telchines*, a people that anciently inhabited *Rhodes*; Lead to *Midacritus* in the Iſlands called *Caſſiterides*: *Pliny* aſcribes the diſcovery of Braſs to *Cyniras* ſon of *Agriopas* in the Iſle of *Cyprus* (as alſo the uſe of Tongs, Bolt, Mallet and Anvil,) *Clemens Alexandrinus* to the *Pannonians*, *Ariſtotle* to *Lydus* the *Scythian*, *Theophraſtus* to *Dela* the *Phrygian*; others to the *Chalybs*, others to the *Cyclopes*, who more eſpecially have been reputed the Inventors of the Forge, and all ſort of Smiths work both in Braſs and Iron, though this kind of Manufacture ſeems moſt probably to belong to *Vulcan*, whoſe ſervants and aſſiſtants they are reported to have been in the making of *Jupiters* Thunderbolts, and the

the Arms of the Gods, in their War against the Giants and sons of the Earth.

## X.

*Xenophon*, the son of *Gryllus*, an eminent both Philosopher and Captain among the *Athenians*: he was the first of the *Greek* Philosophers that ever composed any thing of History, & that wrote the Life & Expedition of *Cyrus*, in whose Army he himself being a Souldier shewed admirable conduct in bringing home his Countrey-men through so many difficulties of the enemies Countreys: but the very first Compiler of History reputed among the *Greeks* (for to them *Moses* was hardly known) was *Pherecides Syrus*, as *Strabo* is of opinion, who nevertheless ranks with him *Cadmus* and *Hecataeus*.

*Xerxes*, the name not onely of that mighty King, who nevertheless was overcome by *Alexander* the great, or of that famous Painter of *Heraclea* so much admired for the Picture which he drew of *Venus*; but also of a certain witty and sagacious person, who contrived that serious Game commonly called the Game at Chess.

## Y

THe *Year*, by whom first reduced into 365 days. See *Thales Milesius*.

## Z

*Zaleucus*, an eminent person of *Locris*, and, as *Elian* testifieth, the first Legislator or Law giver to the people of that Countrey.

*Zamolsis*, a *Thracian* Philosopher, and reputed the first who, together with *Orpheus*, made known Philosophy to that people.

*Zethus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*; both he and his twin-brother *Amphion* are ranked among those that stand Competitors for the first Invention of the Art of Musick.

*Zoroaster*, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* testifieth, was the first that made known the skill of Magick to the *Persians*.

FINIS.

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